

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE
WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

(Tse-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 刊通週星林字)

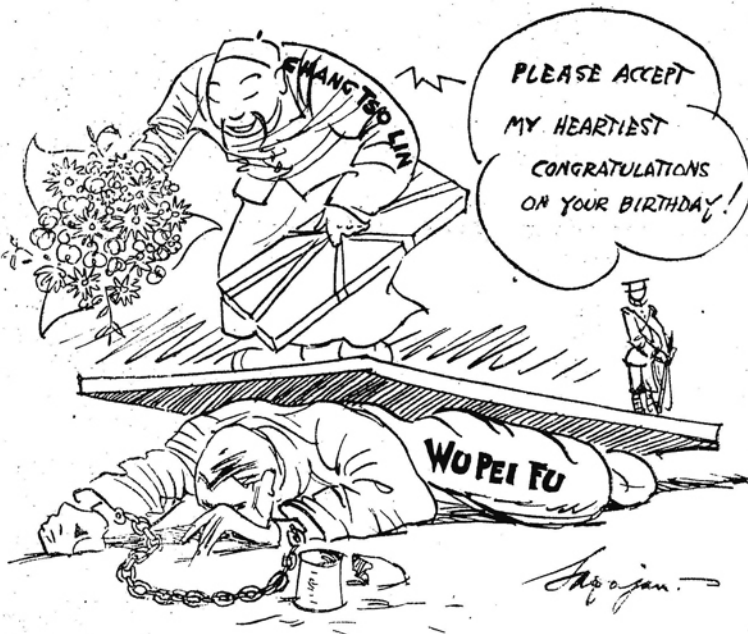
VOL. CLV. No. 3009.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS	45
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Riddle of the Sphinx, The	46
Child Labour Question, The	46
Vagaries of (Swan), The	47
French Crisis in Finance	47
NOTES AND COMMENTS	48
NEWS FROM THE OUTPOSTS—	
Missionaries in Peril, The	48
How Chen Chiung-ming was	48
Beaten	48
Indictment of M. Ostrowski	48
Yunnan Tapan's Eyes on Can	48
ton	48
Danger to West Hupeh	49
Anti-Foreign Sermon	49
Panchen Lama's Tour	49
Tuchien's Trials	49
Armed Robbers at Soochow	49
Posed as Woman for Years	49
Poochow Fish Riots	49
Drugs in Japanese Steamers	49
Armed Robbery Round Ichang	50
Tzelutzing Peace Effort	50
Bandit Outrages in Shensi	50
Red Ring Round the Sun	50
Dutch Steamer Ashore	50
New Plants for China	50
Shantung Criticisms of Peking	50
China Indemnity Bill	50
Schoolchildren Now on Strike	50
Kiangsu Civil Governor's, Re	50
signation	50
Aerial Service for China?	50
Snow on the Lower Yangtze	50
No Communion for Japan's	51
Labour	51
Japanese Quarrel in Tsingtao, A	51
Peez Yu-hsiang's Bank	51
Most Eccentric of Chihli Rivers	51
Medicine as a Life Work	51
New U. S. Minister	51
Destruction by Fire of Famous	51
Temple	51
Nun Who Tried to Burn a	51
Temple	51
Japan Building 22 New Men	51
of-war	51
Hupeli's Plague of Robbers	52
Beneficial Floods	52
Canton Mint, The	52
Japanese Cultural Work in China	52
Tardy Comrade Kopp	52
Cause of Accident on Kin-Han	52
Line	52
Memorial Service a Chance to	52
Squeeze	52
Japan and the Boxer Indemnity	52
Tsingtao's Ex-Governor Free	52
at Last	52
Fighting in Western Hunan	52
Japanese Politics	52
Pongy Day, Drive	52
Central Kiangsu Notes	52
Canton's Oil Taxes	52
Canton Outrage, A	52
Saghalien Evacuation	52
Singapore Base and Japan	52
Sughan Labour or Machines	53
SHANGHAI NEWS—	
Municipal Finance in 1924	53
Wireless Experiment, A	53
Kiangwan Free of Fengtien	53
Troops	53
Rescuing Rescue, on Huangpu	53
American Chamber of Com	54
merce: Annual Meeting	54
Arrest of a Swiss Subject	55
Keep the "Door" Open!	55
Big to Gain Some Private	55
Ends	55
Chinese Art Exhibition, A	55
Vice-Admiral Everett on Sick	55
Leave	55
King's Daughters' Society	55
Accident at Power Station	55
Architecture and the Garden	55
Daily Robbery, The	55
French Concession Tragedy	55
Child Labour Question, The	55
Still More Tourists	55
Feeder Shops	55
Revolver Duel with Robbers	55
Another Day Show Next Month	55
Royal Marines, The	55
Obituary	55
St. George's Society Scholar	55
ships	55
Child Labour Problem, The	55
Fatal Fire in Shanghai	55
Ministering Children's League	55
CORRESPONDENCE	58-61
SPORTS AND PASTIMES	62
MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS	62
COMMERCE AND FINANCE	63
COMPANY MEETINGS	66-67
LAW REPORTS—	
H. M. Supreme Court—	
Union Club Share in Dis	68
pute	68
H. M. Police Court—	
Gambling at the Bohemio	68
Club	68
U. S. Court for China—	
Russian Litigants and U. S.	68
Court	68
Case of Disorderly Conduct	68
Mixed Court—	
Miscellaneous Cases	69-70
PERSONAL NOTES	70
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS	71-74
FROM THE FOUR WINDS	75-78
SPECIAL ARTICLES—	
Mystery of Our Healing, The	79
Trees	79
Subject of Monetary Control	79
Future of China Tea, The	80
Mr. Churchill's Troubles	80
Purpose of Christian Education	81
in China	81
Cross Word Puzzle	81
BOOK PAGE	82
WOMAN'S PAGE	83



WU PEI-FU FEELS THAT ANY FUTURE RETURNS OF THE DAY MIGHT BE DECIDEDLY HAPPIER

THE GOLD FRANC RUMOURS

Settlement Still Denied But Believed to Be Near: Those Ancient B. I. Claims

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Mar. 30.

Quite a flurry was created by the insistent reports over the week-end that the Gold Franc case had been settled. Both the Chinese Government and the French Legation issued denials, but it is quite clear that even if a final settlement has not been reached, negotiations are well on their way to that end. The rumours, which began last Thursday, had their origin undoubtedly in the Government itself. Officials are still rather nervous about the extent and the manner of the reaction to a settlement among the political elements throughout the country, most of which are getting ready to seize on any opportunity for embarrassing the Government. A few premature rumours will act as shock-absorbers, and may perhaps enable the Government to weather the storm when it arrives without much damage.

It can be taken for granted that the Government will not take any action until Chang Tso-lin's approval has been secured. He is now stated to be willing to agree to a settlement provided he and his lieutenants share in the proceeds, which for the present amount to twelve to fifteen million dollars. This sum has accumulated in the Shanghai foreign banks since December, 1922, on account of the French share of the Boxer Indemnity, and the French intimated some time ago that it would be released to the Government on its acquiescence in their contention on the Gold Franc dispute.

The settlement that appears in sight is apparently first concerned with the resuscitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. This will be done out of the Boxer Indemnity moneys, paid at the gold rate. When this is accomplished, or when the point is agreed upon, it is said that the balance will be remitted to China for cultural and educational purposes, in accordance with the French promise of several years ago.

When this protracted controversy terminates, the way will be clear to the convening of the Tariff Conference provided for under the terms of the Washington Conference agreement. And then the present post-prandial feelers about another reorganization loan will probably be expressed in more tangible terms, waiting of course upon reconsideration of the Consortium principles.

Inspection by Law Experts

Peking, Apr. 3.

It is stated in Chinese circles that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting Mr. Li Shih-hao, the Minister of Finance, suggested that all the documents in connexion with the gold franc question should be forwarded to the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry would then select law experts to examine them. If they should find out anything illegal in the proposed agreement they would report this to the Ministry of Finance and suggest alterations.

It is thought that, if the Ministry of Justice reports that there is nothing illegal in the agreement as at present proposed, the Government then would be better able to accept it.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Early Agreement Possible

Paris, Apr. 6.

With reference to a report that a Franco-Chinese agreement with regard to the French share of the Boxer Indemnity will be signed on April 15, the Quai d'Orsay states that the negotiations begun in Peking last autumn have taken a very favourable turn, which well may lead to the conclusion of an agreement before the end of the month, but that any announcement as to signature at a definite date is premature. Anyhow, the signature doubtless would occur at Peking and not at Paris.—Reuter.

Peking, Apr. 7.

It is unofficially reported that Mr. Chang Shih-chao, Minister of Justice, at a Cabinet meeting this morning, informally reported that the Ministry has investigated the documents connected with the gold franc case, and decided that the suggested agreement would not cause loss to the national Treasury, and was not a violation of the law.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SHELVING OF AUTONOMY FOR PROVINCES

Question Not to Be Raised at Reorganization Conference: Technical Experts

Peking, Apr. 3.

A special meeting was held at the headquarters of the Chief Executive, this morning, attended by a number of prominent persons, members of the Government service and others. Nothing has been announced officially as to what was done at the meeting, but it is unofficially reported that the question of provincial autonomy was among the subjects raised and that it was decided the question should not be raised at any of the meetings of the Reorganization Conference.

The meeting is also reported to have discussed the question whether technical experts should be entitled to vote and to move resolutions at the Reorganization Conference. It is believed that it was decided that four experts from each province should be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Conference as ordinary members.

A Glut of Committees

Apr. 5.

It is understood that the conclusion of the Reorganization Conference will see the formation of three committees, namely the Financial Readjustment Committee, the Military Reorganization Committee, and the Provisional Assembly. These will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Mr. Lo Kai-peng and Mr. Yang Yi respectively.

At the special Cabinet meeting held at Marshal Tuan Chi-ju's headquarters the other day, it was decided that four delegates should be chosen from the technical experts' committee, sent by public bodies from the provinces, to serve as ordinary members of the Reorganization Conference.

Marshal Tuan now has sent a message to the Conference, saying that he has great respect for the technical experts from the provinces. The message points out that, according to Article 4 of the regulations governing the Conference, the

Chief Executive can fill any vacancies, so he intends to do so from among these technical experts.

An Advisory Assembly

Apr. 8.

The Cabinet is considering the establishment of a Provisional Advisory Assembly, the function of which will be to advise the Chief Executive.

According to the regulations submitted to the Cabinet yesterday, the Assembly will consist of one delegate from each of the military and civil authorities of the Provinces; one from each of the special districts, namely, the Metropolitan area, Jehol, Suiyuan, Chahar and Hsikan; one from each of the Tapan's of frontier defence and also from the commanders of troops under the direct control of the Central Government; 16 delegates from Mongolia, Tibet, Chinese Turkistan and Chinese overseas; the Chairmen of Provincial Assemblies; one delegate from each of the Provincial public bodies, and from 10 to 15 delegates specially employed by the Chief Executive.

The Assembly will discuss the resolutions of the Reorganization Conference regarding financial and military readjustment, also matters connected with the national Treasury, national taxation and foreign treaties. It will also attempt to promote Provincial self-government pending the completion of the national Provincial constitutions. It will have a speaker, vice-speaker and chief secretary.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

REACTION AGAINST CANTON REDS

Moderates Trying to Overthrow Bolshevik Oppressors with Aid of Yunnan Tuchun

Peking, Apr. 6.

Messages from Canton state that since General Tang Chi-yao's assumption of the post of Vice-Generalissimo, the extremist element has been much perturbed. The moderates who desire autonomous federation of the provinces, as advocated by General Tang Chi-yao, are taking advantage of the situation, and are trying to overthrow the present Government of Kuangtung.

It is reported that the attitude of General Yang Chi-ming and General Liu Chen-huan is very doubtful. They may turn against the Government, in which case there may be important developments in Canton.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A TACTICAL SUCCESS FOR LI CHING-LIN

The Worsting of Sun Yueh

Peking, Apr. 1.

As the result of a decision arrived at by the Cabinet to-day Gen. Sun Yueh's appointees to the Taoyin-ships of Paotingfu and Tamingfu have been relieved of office, and two nominees of Gen. Li Ching-lin appointed in their stead. Mr. Li Feng-yang is to be Taoyin of Tamingfu and Mr. Yueh Shao-shan Taoyin of Paotingfu. This indicates that Gen. Li Ching-lin's jurisdiction over this part of the country now has been officially restored.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL MISSION FROM PEKING

Peking, Apr. 3.

General Wang I-tang, who has been travelling around on a kind of semi-official mission under the instructions of Marshal Tuan Chi-ju, has sent a telegram from Tsinanfu saying that he is proceeding to Hsichow to interview General Chang Chung-chang. He will go on to Nanking to call on Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, and then to Shanghai to see Mr. Tong Shao-yi, with all of whom he will discuss the political situation in turn.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LEADING ARTICLES

The North-China Herald

Published every Saturday evening.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai 12 per annum
Other parts of China . . . 13 ..

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD CO., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX

April 6.

ON Tuesday last, we published a letter from a correspondent who signed himself "Man in the Street" who wished to know why preachers did not expound the problems that puzzled ordinary people and he proceeded to state, in a paragraph, as many questions as would require a tome to contain the answers to them. No one has been brave enough to offer a solution to any of the problems propounded and "Man in the Street" is probably feeling aggrieved that there was no response to his cry in the night. He asked "What is life?" "What is the meaning of the Universe?" "Why is disease contagious and health precarious?" "Why is life full of pitfalls so that vice is attractive and virtue forbidding?" No wise editor would take on himself the task of answering riddles of this kind but we might be permitted to point out that these are elemental questions. They were asked by Adam in the garden of Eden; they await every son of man born into the world and they will remain unsolved when the last man has vanished from this planet. "What is life?" That was the riddle of the Sphinx answered by Oedipus and discussed afresh by Hæckel in our own time. It is true that man is the thing that crawls on four legs in the morning, walks erect on two at noon and totters on three in the evening of his days. This is an answer, but it is not a solution. We want to know from whence man comes when he creeps into our ken on his four sprawling limbs and whither he goes when he totters to his grave leaning on his staff. Are we to believe with Buddha and Wordsworth that

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting
The soul that riseth with us, our
life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
and cometh from afar"

Mythology and religion provide guesses for the answer of the riddle but there is no certainty. The evidence on which we base our conclusions makes a different appeal to different minds. The optimist and the pessimist take opposite sides in the argument but neither has a right to burn the other as a heretic because of his contradictory attitude. Man stands fronting nature and questions her. This wonderful world with the beauty of the rainbow, the glory of sunrise and the fragrance of flowers. This brave world with its love and joy and laughter. Surely it is good to be alive. This terrible world with its earthquakes and convulsions of nature; with its floods, famine and pestilence. A sad world of tragedy and tears, sorrow and death. What does it all mean? And the answer is the veiled Isis in the Egyptian temple with the inscription, "I am that which is and which was and no man hath lifted my veil." The modern scientist measures infinite space and writes the distances in terms of light years. Or he weighs the infinitely small, using atoms of hydrogen as the weights in his scales, but he has

no more lifted the veil of Isis than did the ancient priest with his crystals and his lustrations.

The riddle of the Sphinx was an ancient man's method of stating the problem that "Man in the Street" sets forth in our pages. True to the culture of the ancient world, it is cast in the form of a myth, but the lesson the myth teaches is grim and stern reality. To every man and woman the Sphinx propounds her riddle. "What is life?" and if the answer is not given correctly the forfeit is exacted inexorably. "Life," says the light-hearted Miss, on the threshold of womanhood, "is gaiety and song and dance." But she has answered wrong and, for her, life is the flutter of the moth around the candle and then darkness. "Life," says the young man, in the joy of his strength, "is freedom and wine, a short life and a merry one." But that answer, too, is wrong and the Sphinx devours him. There is no escaping the combat; the attitude we take to life is our answer to the Sphinx's question and the outcome of our actions the tokens of victory or defeat.

Most of what we call literature and philosophy are attempts to answer the age-old riddle. The Persian Omar Khayyam and the writer of the book of Ecclesiastes have each wrestled with but neither can be said to have solved the problem. Chinese sages, too, disagreed as heartily on the answer to the riddle of the Universe as did the Mohammedan Sunnites and Shiites or the rival Christian sects. What are the three religions of China but an attempt to postulate a kind of solution for the insoluble enigma. One thing, however, is true of China. Whether you gather it from the writings of her philosophers, or hear it asserted in the proverbs and common sayings of the people, there is an unwavering belief in the existence of a Supreme Power that shapes our ends rough hew them how we will. It is also the profound conviction of the nation that the all-highest is also all-wise and altogether good. This is a remarkable conclusion for a non-Christian people to reach by the unaided sweep of reason and conscience, but it is the unflinching conclusion of all China's thinkers with the exception of a small percentage of the students educated abroad. You have to train a Chinese in the wisdom of the West, before you can make him an agnostic.

THE CHILD LABOUR QUESTION

April 7.

In the controversy that has been proceeding on the question of child labour we have purposely refrained hitherto from offering any opinion, because of the obvious inadvisability of working up interest in a subject too long before a decision can be taken. But with the Ratepayers' Meeting only eight days away, further silence is unnecessary. At the outset let it be said plainly that the "North-China Daily News," in accordance with what it believes to be the needs of the case and with all the best opinion in the Settlement, is wholly in favour of the Commission's report and of the proposed by-law: at the same time, ratepayers should clearly understand that adoption will mean expense, which, however, we believe that they will not object to incurring as we are convinced that they are morally bound to incur it. In no circumstances would we agree with

"Shanghaiander's" desire that the question should be referred to yet another Special Commission. Shanghai has had many melancholy examples of the futility of Special Commissions and of the adroit, sometimes even the barefaced way in which their recommendations are buried. In the present instance, public opinion has been aroused, the Council's attitude is favourable and there appears a fair prospect that at least one Special Commission's advice—its very carefully thought out advice—will be acted upon. We would go further and say that Shanghai cannot afford, either morally or politically, to reject that advice. For the eyes of the world are upon us. A question, long dormant, has been raised. We cannot ignore it and there is surely only one answer to it.

If we misjudge the opponents of the by-law we trust they will forgive us: but we think they hardly give sufficient weight to the nature of the Commission or the clear-sightedness of its report, which rather emphasizes than attempts to avoid the difficulties of reform. Mr. Ward, who presided over the Commission, is a barrister of standing, fully able in the matter of sifting evidence to "tell a hawk from a handsaw," and with him were associated Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, connected with the Oriental Mills, Mr. R. J. McNicol, manager of the Ewo mill department, Mr. Okada, manager of the Naigai Wata Kaisha and Mr. Cornfoot, a silk merchant. Miss Mayling Soong, secretary of the Joint Committee of Women's Clubs in Shanghai, well known for her interest in the Chinese working classes, was another member. The judgment of such people on the question at issue is not lightly to be put aside. And as will be seen later, they recognized quite frankly the peculiar difficulties of Shanghai, which is not a sovereign state and "does not even comprise the whole of the particular industrial area in which it is situated" and which needs control. Hence no doubt the modest nature of its proposals, which, however, if adopted should lay the foundation for greater benefits as time proceeds. A period of four years is expressly mentioned for the fruition of the first reform advocated. This should be noted, because there appears a tendency in the letters of "Shanghaiander" to suggest that Commission, Council and everyone else are rushing at the affair like a bull at a gate.

With the general conditions which induce Chinese of the lower orders to send their children to work as early as possible, most people are familiar. But as it is some months since the Commission's report was published a few extracts of what the members found in their inquiry may be reproduced. They took medical evidence as to the condition of child workers: here is a summary of it.

It was stated that country children in China are of good physique whilst those living in the cities are, generally speaking, below the standard of Western countries. Tuberculosis is particularly prevalent in the towns. It was stated by one doctor that she really believed that children were worse off in the modern factories than in their native homes because of the humidity of the air which was bad for the tubercular child. The crowded living conditions are to a great extent responsible for the poor physique observed. It was agreed by all the medical witnesses that the existing industrial conditions in Shanghai are extremely adverse to the bodily and mental welfare of the Chinese child employee. Such children, as a body, were said to be physically inferior to those not so employed but no definite measurements or other particulars were given. Industrial accidents were largely attributed

to fatigue and carelessness following on long hours of monotonous work. The italics are ours. It would be quite easy to commission a writer, possessed of a facile pen and a good supply of adjectives, to go to the mills and build up a lurid descriptive article of prevailing conditions. But surely nothing can be more impressive than this bald enumeration of facts. Here are some more from the Commission's personal visits to mills, where they saw "very many children at work who could not have been more than six years of age."

The hours of work are generally twelve, with not more than one hour off for a meal. The children frequently have to stand the whole time they are at work. In many industries day and night work is the rule, there being two shifts of twelve hours each. In most instances the mill or factory stops for one shift at week-ends, and in others, in addition to this, endeavours are made by the employers, but without much success, to ensure that their work people take one day off from work every two weeks. Apart from interruptions and the customary holidays at China New Year, work is continuous. Wages are paid only for working days. In many cases the atmospheric and dust conditions are bad. The sanitary arrangements in the majority of mills and factories leave very much to be desired. The average earnings of a young child are usually not more than twenty silver cents a day. The contract system of employment is common. Under this system the native contractor supplies the requisite labour and is paid on production. This system is obviously open to grave abuse. The Commission heard evidence to the effect that in some instances contractors obtain young children from the country districts, paying the parents \$2 a month for the services of each child. By employing such children in the mills and factories the contractor is able to make a profit of about \$4 a month in respect of each child. These children are frequently most miserably housed and fed. They receive no money and their conditions of life are practically those of slavery.

This fact of the contract system has been taken by some opponents as an argument against the by-law: if children cannot be sold to go into the mills, it is said, they will be sold for something far worse. That appears to us open to question. It has to be shown that it is indispensable for country people to sell their children. Not improbably they are misled by the contractors into thinking that they are actually starting their children on a fine, skilled industrial career, whereas, if it were a question of recognized slavery or an immoral life, they would repel such overtures with indignation. In any case, not to redress one palpable evil, for fear of others arising, appears a very weak policy.

Among the various industries, the Commission's worst comment is reserved for cotton mills and silk filatures. Of the former, where in some cases the length of a shift was found to be as much as thirteen and a half and even fifteen hours, we read:—

In many mills the conditions during the night shift are, according to Western ideas, most unusual. Rows of baskets containing babies and children, sleeping or awake as the case may be, lie placed between the rapidly moving and noisy machinery. Young children, who are supposed to be working, but who have been overcome by fatigue or who have taken advantage of the absence of adequate supervision, lie asleep in every corner, some in the open, others hidden in baskets under a covering of raw cotton. The discipline appears to be lax, and those in charge seem to wink at much that goes on in this respect. The Commission noticed that on its advent a warning whistle was given and many of the children were awakened by their immediate neighbours and hurried back to the machines. The contract system of employment above described is common. Efforts are being made in some mills to prevent admission of very young children, and are, at least, partially successful. There

is a great difference to be observed as regards the age of children employed between mills where these efforts are being made and mills where they are not. One Japanese firm, owning many mills in China, provides some elementary educational facilities for the young children of its employees.

In silk filatures night work is uncommon, the shifts usually being from six to six daily, but the work is rendered painful by having to be done in contact with practically boiling water. In the Shanghai district the children almost invariably stand the whole time they are at work, five or six hours at a stretch. Whilst at work many of them develop a peculiar regular and rapid up-and-down movement of the body by means of alternately relaxing and then straightening their knees. Seats are provided in a few filatures, but are rarely used, probably either because the seats are unadjustable, or because it is easier to perform the work standing. Owing to the presence of the hot water in the basins the temperature of the workroom is always considerably above the normal and the atmosphere is very humid. It was stated that fainting in hot weather is not uncommon.

Mention is made of another system of preparing the cocoons which eliminates this use of boiling water and is stated to do the work with equal efficiency. Of the numerous accidents that occur from children, heavy with sleep, falling against unprotected machinery the report does not say much. But we are credibly informed that the hospitals can tell a sad tale.

April 8.

In considering what recommendations it should make to the Council, the Child Labour Commission says that it "entered upon the most difficult part of its task," and certainly it does not try in any way to slur over those difficulties. The most obvious is that of attempting to enforce in one small area regulations which the rest of the country ignores. There is no parallel to this that the Commission can find anywhere. To make matters worse the Council is not even master over all the industrial district which is called Shanghai. There are even cases of mills standing partly inside, partly outside the Settlement border. The Committee applied to the foreign and Chinese associations of millowners and the replies were hardly encouraging. The foreign millowners were quite agreeable to restrictive measures if the like were also imposed in all Chékang and Kiangsu, or even in Kiangsu only; if not, they would still "not oppose regulations limiting the age of employment inside the Settlement to nine years (foreign count)." The Chinese millowners were emphatic that, unless the prohibition were enforced throughout Chékang and Kiangsu, it would "drive away from the Settlement not only all the workers affected, but also their parents, to obtain work outside, and would result in a shortage of labour in the Settlement where the mills in addition to paying higher taxes and dearer raw cotton than those in the interior would have to pay still higher wages in order to attract labour."

The Chinese millowners go on to say that, in their opinion, the employment of children by mills is a matter of charitable nature towards the parent workers; for so long as their children are employed it adds to their income, relieving the burden of supporting their children, and also removes their anxiety for the safety of their children, who, from the parents' point of view, are safer and more comfortable in the mills than they would be if left to run wild on the street;

That many mills have tried to eliminate small children from employment but they have met with little success owing to the pitiful requests by the parents of the children. The absence of a Central Government able to enforce its decrees throughout the country

is, in these circumstances, acutely felt. Furthermore there is the difficulty that, without birth registration, it is impossible to prove the age of a child; that it is impracticable in Shanghai to enforce a half-time system and compel a factory owner to see that children go to school for part of the day; and that economic conditions lead to children being sent to work as young as possible.

It is specially to be noted that, in spite of these difficulties, the Commission, which, as mentioned yesterday, contained a large proportion of men intimately acquainted with mill management, remained of the opinion "that the problem is one which must be faced and dealt with as far as possible," and that it did produce a scheme of regulation which though modest, enough in itself may well prove an example to others and the beginning of truly extensive reform. How carefully the Commission proceeded may be seen from the following quotation from its report:—

It is obvious that any action which might have the effect of raising the cost of production within the Settlement would be not only unfair to industries competing with those outside, but would be also unwise from the more general point of view, since it would tend to the subsidization outside the Settlement of the very evils which were being attacked within. Moreover, in certain instances, particularly in the cotton industry, the same concern may have mills and factories both inside and outside the Settlement, and any regulation which did not take into account this circumstance, and the difficulties which obviously might arise therefrom, would be most unsatisfactory. Further, the probability that prohibition or regulation within the Settlement, unless very carefully conceived, would merely result in the driving of the children and their parents into the employment of entirely uncontrolled industries outside, must always be borne in mind. Again, owing to the present economic and social conditions in China any immediate drastic prohibition of the employment of children would be in the nature of a revolution and would seriously impoverish many homes. Lastly, the fact that there is in China at present no system of education for children of the working classes must not be lost sight of. In all countries hitherto the history of early industrial regulation has also been the history of early elementary education. The provision of means for the education of the children has grown up side by side with the prohibition or other regulation of their employment.

Again we find the Commission reluctantly coming to the opinion that while there is no limitation of night work outside the Settlements there cannot be any within, at least for the children who would still be admitted to the mills. And thus by gradual elimination of every recommendation which, however desirable, appears as yet impracticable, the Commission arrives at the conclusion (1) that children under ten and rising to twelve should be forbidden from employment in the mills; (2) that those under fourteen must not work for a longer period than twelve hours in any twenty-four, such period to include a compulsory rest of one hour; that every child under fourteen should be compelled to take one continuous twenty-four hours' rest once in every fourteen days. There is also a recommendation regarding work in hazardous premises and at dangerous trades and the safeguarding of machinery all of the highest importance. Certain further clauses are included on the question of deciding a child's age, on the definition of the word factory and on the employment of factory inspectors.

Even from the necessarily brief quotations that we have given, it should appear that the Commission has given all possible thought to the difficulties which are now so strenuously

pressed by opponents of the by-law. On one point we incline to differ from Mr. J. S. S. Cooper in respect of the children who will be thrown out of work. He appears to think from to-day's letter that they are not likely to prove a charge on the Settlement. We hope he is right. But the possibility that he may be wrong does not frighten us, nor should it, we think, frighten anybody. If Shanghai has to put its hand in its pocket and pay a poor rate, a very moderate addition to the house-tax should meet the need. And, the question of these children in the mills having been raised, we cannot turn a deaf ear to it. Putting aside all considerations of morality or humanity, we cannot afford to alienate the sympathies of people at home, whose attention has been widely attracted to Shanghai in this matter. The time may come when we shall need that sympathy very much: are we likely to get much of it, if all that the "man in the street" remembers about Shanghai is that it is the place where they work children of six years old for anything up to fifteen hours in the mills and flatures?

One further consideration which appears to us an important one. No one can say exactly how far conditions in England a century ago and those in Shanghai to-day are comparable: as one reads history one would say they were actually worse in England. But when Shanghai thinks of imposing regulations which no other part of China a yard beyond the boundary imposes, it is not quite so much without an encouraging precedent as the Commission report would suggest. It appears to be thought that one fine day the British Parliament decided that child labour must cease and so the Factory Acts were born. But long before that Robert Owen had founded at Glasgow his model factory in which the children were at a school of his own providing for a part of their day. And he made it pay. From all parts of the country other factory-owners came to see his mill. They admired his results, professed admiration of his methods, but were more than doubtful how the like methods would work in their own mill. In Shanghai to-day we have mills where limitation of child labour and amelioration of its conditions have been tried and with no ill success. Are we to be so fearful that we shall not all make a special effort to provide a quorum next Wednesday afternoon and pass the by-law?

THE VAGARIES OF SWARAJ

April 9.

OPTIMISTS in the affairs of India will no doubt find in the speech made by Mr. C. R. Das in reply to Lord Birkenhead, reported at the beginning of the week, a happy change of heart among the Swarajists. Mr. Das said that freedom would never be reached through violence, and that he was most anxious to work against this particular evil. He stipulated, however, for the creation of a favourable atmosphere by the British Government, whereby the foundations of revolution would disappear, but "was unable to co-operate with the Government in its present policy of repression." All this coming from a man whose utterances have virtually approved of violence in the past, is doubtless highly gratifying; but it is the questions to which the outside public would wish for a definite answer that have induced this altered frame of mind and actually how Mr. Das himself stands to-day in relation to the extremists of the Swaraj movement. To this might be added the

further query as to what the Swarajists aim at, if indeed they are clear on the point themselves. In a recent debate at one of their conferences a leader of the movement expressed the fear that the peasants might think that under Swaraj they would be able to do what they liked and have no taxes to pay—a sort of ideal Bolshevism. What that speaker wished to make clear was that Swaraj meant independence, whether inside the Empire or outside of it, although he personally considered it a sin to stay within the British Empire. Mr. Gandhi, on the other hand, if we remember aright, has, in his latter utterances, adopted the view that he was working for Swaraj within the Empire, and so here we have a very important divergence of opinion. Mr. Gandhi, however, has in recent months lost much of the widespread influence he exercised over the movement, and the utterances of Mr. Das must be considered more important to-day.

According to his present day professions of faith, Mr. Gandhi during his forty years' interest in Swaraj, has never once advocated violence. Non-co-operation with the authorities certainly, boycotts of foreign goods, and so forth, but the idealistic strain in his character made him draw the line at anything tending towards violence. Unhappily for his ideals he ultimately found that he had set on foot a movement which appealed to the baser elements in his disciples, and the history of the past few years of Swaraj has been that its supporters have gone largely from passive resistance to anarchy, and the believers in the latter theory of opposition have gained an influence superior to that of Mr. Gandhi. It was this knowledge of the terrific force he had set in motion and which he found himself unable to control that gave his policy such a different colour some time ago, causing him to lean distinctly to the side of the Government. Meanwhile what was Mr. C. R. Das doing? Not so very long ago there was an attempt to murder the chief of the Calcutta police, which resulted in the assassination of a foreigner quite unconnected with that body, and Mr. Das went the length of expressing his admiration for the spirit animating the murderer, in fact originally he virtually approved of the deed. This is the same man who talks about his disapproval of the British policy of repression in his reply to Lord Birkenhead, yet it has to be realized that such repression consisted in great measure in dealing with the very anarchy which he now repudiates. Within recent months he has drawn lurid pictures of people being taken to gaol for no specially good reason except the infringement of some resolution passed by the Legislative body, but he was unconvincing, as naturally he would be, in the midst of a terrorist agitation such as was then being attempted. Remembering such a circumstance it is very important now to find him in the ranks of the opponents of violence.

Mention has been made above of the differences prevailing as to the definition of Swaraj, and we have indicated that within the party itself the methods by which Swaraj government is hoped to be attained also vary greatly. Reference to papers from India shows that at certain conferences this latter has become an acute point of discussion, and it is obvious that the party is anything but united. Such a fact is not to be ignored in considering the different attitude to-day of such a man as Mr. Das. He was, of course, deeply disappointed with the firm attitude which the late Labour Government took

with reference to his movement, and he knows better than to expect any more sympathy from a Conservative administration. So for the moment at least he is on plausibly good terms with the Government, and there may be a hope that it is the advance towards a permanently better feeling than has hitherto suggested itself to him. From passive resistance Mr. Gandhi has developed into an advocate of the spinning wheel all over India, as a better method to oust foreign cloth than the recently typical methods of Swaraj, and perhaps it is possible to envisage Mr. Das hammering swords into ploughshares after some like manner. For what has Swaraj achieved? Principally obstruction and the failure of the reforms which have already been introduced by the Government, to such an extent that in a farewell durbar held in the Central Provinces Sir Frank Sly pointed out that a continuance of the attitude which had been induced would result in an indefinite postponement of progress towards responsible self-government. Looking at the situation from the point of view here emphasized, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Das should to-day suggest that the British Government has failed to create the favourable atmosphere which would put an end to the evil of violence. Rather does it appear that Swaraj itself has brought about an atmosphere which incites that evil, and in so far Mr. Das shows that he is as yet behind Mr. Gandhi. Still even the reasonableness so far shown may not be without certain expectations of a better régime among his followers.

THE FRENCH CRISIS IN FINANCE

April 10.

DESPERATE cases demand desperate remedies. A week ago we were informed that France, even then engaged in passing her budget through Parliament, was facing a serious financial crisis, that the note circulation of the Banque de France had practically reached its limit, and that the Treasury, with millions of short term loans falling due, had no money to meet them. Since then it appears from the telegrams, which, however, are not quite clear, that the bank-note issue limit has actually been passed and that the Bank "has demanded that the position between itself and the Treasury shall be legally regularized." M. Herriot, the Premier, says that when he took office, France's liabilities were Frs. 278 thousand millions, exclusive of war debts. The latter, by the way, amounted on January 1 last to £644,000,000 in Great Britain's case alone, much of which, of course, is really a French debt to the United States, which Great Britain is paying. In February M. Clementel, the now fallen Minister of Finance, was working on a scheme for the creation of a sinking fund to reduce the public debt, which was to be managed by an independent body and was specially to devote its attention to these troublesome short term loans. How it was to get the money for the desired buying up and cancellation was not very clear. Interest in the scheme was swamped by discussion of the Budget, which M. Herriot's Government did all in its power to rush through, with a view to forestalling the crisis that has now arisen. Some of the Budget's provisions were violently resented by the Conservatives in the Chamber: for instance one to enable taxes to be recovered from a wife when her husband defaulted; and another to impose taxation on deeds of gift. When the Budget got into the Senate,

the latter, being in the main Conservative, began to cut up the work of the Chamber with unsparing hand. And thus in due course the crisis.

It is perhaps, significant in view of M. Clementel's resignation that the measures he proposed to meet the crisis were a fifty per cent. increase in the income-tax and additional imposts on alcohol, tobacco and so forth. Except for the convention that a French Minister invariably resigns when his department attracts public criticism, we have heard no other reason offered for his fall, and one may not be far out in suspecting that he had to go because the Government knew that his proposals, which contain the elements at least of the only sound way of dealing with national indebtedness, would be extremely unpopular with the nation. M. Demozie's plan will not be liked, but it will probably go through, because instead of calling upon the nation frankly to face its indebtedness and pay, it offers something, even though small, in return for the contributions required. Briefly, everybody who has any capital, everybody in fact except the wage-earners who do not pay income-tax and who cannot therefore be collared, must lend a tenth portion of his money to the Government, in perpetual loan, the interest on which is to be three per cent. With this fund, a corresponding number of Government securities at a higher rate of interest will be cancelled, the position with the Banque de France regularized and an additional issue of 4,000 millions of paper francs be authorized.

The root of the trouble is that the French taxpayer will not submit to what is, after all, from the national point of view the most remunerative form of taxation, namely, the direct. Worse than this, it would appear that he exercises all his ingenuity to evade payment. In M. Clementel's sinking fund scheme mentioned above we find biting allusions to the seeming impossibility of increasing the burden which weighs on French taxpayers, "or, more exactly, on those who carry out their fiscal obligations": the question of a settled contribution for the reduction of debt can be reconsidered when tax evasion is completely suppressed, "but at that moment, doubtless," says M. Clementel, sarcastically, "there will be enough Budget surplus to endow the sinking fund without any fresh impost." And this year's legislation actually includes a scheme for bribing people to pay up. The "Times" Paris correspondent, telegraphing on February 26, says:—

The details of the Government's new measure providing a bonus for citizens who pay their taxes early are now available. The percentage of the discount allowed, that is to say, the amount of the bonus, is to be fixed annually by the Minister of Finance. To benefit by it the taxpayer must pay his taxes within the first two months of the year. For 1925 it will be applicable to every one who has paid, on account of this year's Budget, three-quarters of the amount due for last year. The rate of discount for 1925 is not yet fixed, but 5 per cent. was originally spoken of. Imagine Somerset House discounting the income-tax to anyone who had been so good as to pay up three-quarters of his tax, not for the current, but for the previous year. Incidentally, according to Mr. Otto Kahn, the New York financier, taxation in Britain has quadrupled since before the war, whereas in France it has only doubled. The unhappy state of Government finance is thrown into greater relief by the fact that on all showing France is prosperous, there is said to be no unemployment and recent quarterly returns of trade have shown a steadily increasing surplus of exports over imports.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

New Courts for Shanghai

Much interest is felt by local Chinese in a project to establish a new law court for the Shanghai Special Municipality, which would act as a court of appeal to the International Mixed Court. It has been felt for many years by Magistrates, legal practitioners, and indeed everyone who has given the case any thought, that the establishment of an appellate court is more than desirable. But, apart from the matter of its recognition, the further question arises whether the Court would be capable of reviewing the decisions of the Mixed Court and whether a staff could be got together efficient enough to carry on the work. A former Minister of Justice, who recently visited Great Britain and other European countries (Mr. Tung Kang) expressed the opinion that such a court would be filling a long-felt need and would doubtless be welcomed by everybody, because the present system of rehearings by the original Assessor and Magistrate has many obvious drawbacks. Mr. Tung therefore suggests that the preliminary work of the special court should be in connexion with civil cases and that criminal matters could be taken into consideration at a later date. Another proposal in the same connexion, which is attracting interest, is that of Col. Chang Tz-ying, for the establishment of a special Shanghai and Sungkiang Military Court, under the auspices of the Shanghai and Woosung Police Department. Col. Chang's idea is that this court should sit in his yamen and that his staff should take over the duties which once devolved on the office of the Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang. The latter has been abolished and thus there is no longer a military tribunal here. This means that there is at present no tribunal with power to execute men convicted of capital crimes, and all that can be done to them is to give them terms of imprisonment, for which, of course, they care nothing. The Mixed Court is empowered only to sentence prisoners to terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years. Shanghai and Sungkiang (including Woosung), in Col. Chang's opinion, cannot be without such a military court which, he thinks, should be established solely for the purpose of dealing with capital cases and be given powers of capital punishment.

The Visa Nuisance

Reuter appears to have missed an important item of news, of interest to all people who indulge in overseas travel, when it omitted to inform us that during the latter half of February a bill was passed through the United States Congress giving the President power to abolish passport and visa fees in agreement with other nations which accord reciprocal treatment to American nationals. It has been urged time and again, not only in the United States, but also in most European countries, that the annoying formalities and considerable expenses involved in the securing of visas were war measures which have not only outlived their usefulness, but have become a positive deterrent to travel, and a handicap to international business. There is no doubt that most other foreign nations are in a receptive mood for such proposals, and it is strongly to be hoped that there will soon be something like a general international agreement for a drastic reduction, if not a complete abolition, of visa fees. The time has long since passed when this first became necessary. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know whether the complete abolition of passport and visa charges would render the average consulate less self-supporting, or would be in any other way harmful. In the case of the United States this would not appear to be the case. In 1924 American travellers paid to the treasuries of foreign governments G. \$3,366,000 in the form of visa fees, in addition to approximately G. \$1,122,000 which they paid to the U. S. Government for the issuance of passports. In the same period foreign travellers entering the U. S. paid to the treasury of that country a total of G. \$687,850 for visa fees. During the same year, the U. S. Consular service received fees for all matters

aggregating G. \$6,700,000, while the total cost of the administration of the service was only G. \$5,000,000. Thus, even allowing for the abolition of visa fees, the U. S. Consular service still more than paid for itself. It is not unreasonable to assume that a condition somewhat similar obtains as regards other nations, making the case for general abolition or drastic reduction a strong one indeed. In addition, many people will not visit certain countries they pass on a long voyage solely on account of the trouble and expense involved in visas. As any foreign visitor to a country is almost certain to spend money in that country, the visa question would appear to be not only a nuisance, but bad business as well.

Why Not an Art Gallery?

A well-known Chinese resident of Hongkong, Mr. Tze Tsan-tai, has brought into prominence the benefit that would accrue from the establishment of a Chinese art gallery, by the offer of his collection of Chinese paintings provided a suitable building can be found to house them. Writing to the "South China Morning Post" on this subject Mr. A. L. Tayler says:—

It is, one feels, an unworthy comment on the nature, more particularly, of the foreign communities of Hongkong and Shanghai, that no public art gallery exists in either place. The casual visitor's impressions of the profound expression of Chinese painting and the consummate skill of Chinese craftsmanship are left to what he may gather from the "junk" of curio shops and such glimpses of temples and native buildings he may be fortunate enough to get.

Apart from the modification of the "tripper" impressions and the opportunities of study to residents a public gallery would afford, would it not also help to foster that renaissance of Chinese art that, with a more settled condition of the country, all lovers of "things beautiful" may yet hope to see?

This latter is a point of view deserving attention, for it may be inquired how Chinese art is developing in these days. For instance, in Shanghai there are a number of Chinese students of painting who are endeavouring to get away from Chinese convention and to adopt a purely foreign style. Some of the exhibitions they have given have shown a certain amount of merit, but at the same time underlying the work of many is to be seen a definite desire to retain many Chinese features. There is no doubt that the establishment of a public institution devoted to Chinese work would be of the utmost value to them, and events in Hongkong in this connexion should be studied here.

A Municipal Currency

Mr. Holdo Stromwall's letter in Tuesday's issue may again focus attention on the subject of a Municipal currency which appeared as a suggestion from Mr. Sutterlie to the Council a week ago. At the time we dealt in its general aspects with the subject, and in view of Mr. Stromwall's support of the principle there are one or two further details in connexion with local currency which may with profit be mentioned. It is, of course, no new idea and many years ago the Council were urged to make an issue of \$1 notes. The members were favourable to the project, but, when it came to a consultation with the banks, the latter raised so many objections that the scheme was dropped. Within a very short time thereafter, it is learned, the banks came to a different way of thinking, but the Council no longer felt it incumbent on themselves to proceed in the matter. Something approximating to a subsidiary coinage was, however, later on tried, this in the form of risha tickets, but on the discovery of certain forgeries it was stopped, the Council fearing a considerable loss on the venture. Yet when the books came to be balanced it was seen that so far from a loss having been incurred the scheme had yielded a profit. Even so, it was not resumed. In dealing with the subject a week ago we pointed to the success achieved by the Omnibus Company's metal tokens, and it is worth mentioning that another organization in Shanghai has also introduced a currency of its own, this being the International Recreation Club, which for the convenience of members issues notes of the denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100. These may be cashed either at Kiangwan or

at the clubhouse in the Settlement at any time within six months, and are extremely convenient for members either receiving or expending large sums at the races. It has so far proved a success, and it is surely a fair conclusion to come to that any other currency will prove equally so provided its application can be kept local.

Boycotting Canton

Probably no more effective method could have been devised of bringing Chinese provincial authorities to their senses than that adopted by the three principal oil companies in refusing to import further consignments of oil and kerosene into Kuangtung, this as a counter-measure to the internal tax which has been imposed. No doubt the Kuangtung like other markets in China is a very valuable one, but it has to be remembered that the affairs of these great oil companies are worldwide, and exclusion from one province of trade will not have the effect upon them that it would on firms with smaller resources. Furthermore when this exclusion is a voluntary act and done in conjunction with other concerns operating in the same territory, it in no way compromises their future prospects so far as trade is concerned. What it may be expected to work is a temporary hardship on the people at large, but while this may be regretted it is the sort of thing likely to create and harden public opinion to a pitch where even the militarists will find themselves compelled to bow to it. Were this not the anticipated logical result of such action there would be little force in taking it. The resolve of the oil companies in Kuangtung is accordingly a very important event, for it may bring home to those who need the lesson, in China that a boycott is not necessarily confined to the consumers alone but may be a much more serious thing when the suppliers take the case in hand. In any case a sharp lesson is needed by officialdom in Kuangtung.

China's Need for Trees

In the days of the Manchu dynasty, the reigning Emperor made a practice of going to a selected farm near his palace and there digging up a spadeful of earth. His example was followed by officials, high and low, throughout the country. This was done on Li-chun, or, according to the Chinese calendar, the Beginning of Spring, the object being to impress on the nation the need of better farming and cultivation. From time immemorial, as everybody knows, Chinese have been great farmers, some say even the best of any; but nobody ever paid any attention to forestry, in spite of their veneration for trees, of which Mr. Sowerby speaks in his charming article to-day. Hence the vast expanses of treeless land where trees could easily have been grown and from which China might be receiving a good revenue. It is only since the establishment of the Republic that has any real attention been paid to forestry. Dr. Sun Yat-sen included in his programme of reform a scheme for the establishment of a Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, appointing Mr. Sung Chia-jen (who was assassinated at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station in 1913, as the Chinese believe, by agents to President Yuan Shih-kai) to the post. Mr. Sung drew up a plan for the afforestation of China's waste lands and on Ching-ming (Pure Brightness, according to the Chinese calendar) he planted the first official tree and decreed that thereafter the day was also to be known as Arbor Day. All officials were ordered to follow suit and plant a tree each year. The hope was that the official example would penetrate downwards and fire the people to like good work. Since then many Chinese have taken an active interest in forestry and, experts have been employed to teach the scientific side, while afforestation and experimental stations have been established in Nanking, Canton and Tsingtao, all of which are said not only to be paying their way, but bringing profits to those in charge. Nowadays people of all classes are to be seen on Arbor Day (which this year fell yesterday) carrying small branches and planting them. In Peking, Hangchow and Canton, where there are now trees galore, officials plant trees each year and mark them with their names and the date of planting.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE MISSIONARIES IN PERIL

Mr. Tomkinson and the Bandits in Honan: Threat to Kill Him Following Unsuccessful Negotiations: Rescue of Father de Clippelle

Peking, April 6.

The China Inland Mission headquarters at Shanghai have wired to Peking stating that Honan Government troops are attacking Shenkiu, where a missionary, Mr. Tomkinson, and his wife are stationed. Mr. Tomkinson says that their lives would be immediately forfeited by resisting the forces if the city falls.

A later wire states that the C.I.M. Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Ford, has reached Shenkiu, but that the danger has intensified.

The British Legation has made representations to the Waichiaopu in regard to the matter and the Waichiaopu has wired to the Honan Military Governor urging him to take all possible steps for the protection of Mr. Tomkinson and other foreign lives and property in that district.

Apr. 8.

According to further details that have been received here in regard to Mr. Tomkinson, the brigands who are holding Shenkiu, in which Mr. Tomkinson and his wife are stationed, have been pursued for some time by the Government troops.

Mr. Tomkinson was sent out with the brigand leader to negotiate with the attacking forces, but his efforts have proved unsuccessful, and only made the authorities more determined to regain the town.

The brigands feel that Mr. Tomkinson's efforts have made things worse, and are therefore avowing that they will kill him directly the city is taken.

It is understood that General Hu Ching-yi has replied to the wire of the Foreign Office, urging him to take all possible steps for the protec-

tion of Mr. Tomkinson and other foreign lives and property, to the effect that he will be responsible for foreign lives and property in the Province.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Father De Clippelle

Peking, Apr. 5.

It is reported that the French and Belgian Legations contemplate sending delegates to Suiyuan to inquire into the case of the Belgian priest, Father De Clippelle, who was captured by bandits some time ago and is still held by them west of Suiyuan.

The Waichiaopu is reported to have been informed of this action.

Apr. 8.

The French Legation states that, following the despatch to Suiyuan of a special mission consisting of Capt. Roques, the French Military Attaché, M. Schooten, Second Secretary to the Belgian Legation, and a representative of the Waichiaopu. Father De Clippelle, of the Scheut Belgian Mission, who was kidnapped by bandits on January 21, has been released and is now at Paotouchen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Foreign Office Attitude

London, Apr. 7.

It is learned that the Foreign Office has received no special representations with regard to the safety of British missionaries in China. It is pointed out that the Government of China primarily is responsible for the protection of foreign residents and that diplomatic representations seldom fail to ensure that all possible protection is given.—Reuter.

HOW CHEN CHUING-MING WAS BEATEN

Help by Russian Red Officers: Failure of Naval Attack on Swatow

Peking, Apr. 3.

A foreign report states that General Chen Chuing-ming appeared recently with three battle-ships (China does not possess any: possibly small cruisers—Ed.) at the entrance of Swatow, apparently anticipating the successful outcome of General Lin Hu's counter-attack upon the city and seeking an opportunity to rejoin his forces. The Cantonese, however, successfully repelled the attackers and General Chen steamed off in the direction of Mingnan.

Apr. 4.

A letter from a foreigner closely in touch with events in Canton attributes the defeat of General Chen Chuing-ming to two causes, firstly, to alleged treachery on the part of General Lin Hu, and, secondly, the assistance given to the Cantonese by Red Russian officers, who organized the commissariat and transport, and are also participating in the direction of the general operations. He mentions that reports of general Soviet assistance in the shape of men and money are very persistent.

It is reported that hostilities continue in Western Hunan between the respective henchmen of General Hsiung Ken-wu and General Chao Heng-ti. It is stated that the latter is endeavouring to form an alliance with General Hsiao Yao-nan with a view to joining forces against the threatened advance of Kuomintang troops to Hunan and Hupeh.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is opposing the reported agreement which is being entered into between the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and the Bureau of Wine and Tobacco Revenues.

It is reported from Moscow that the National Policy Committee has decided to connect the Don River with the Volga by a canal so that direct communication between the Caspian Sea and Sea of Azov can be established.

THE INDICTMENT OF M. OSTROUMOFF

After Six Months: A Charge Discovered by Bolsheviki Authorities at Last

Harbin, Apr. 7.

M. Ostroumoff, former manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who has been kept in custody here since September, has been indicted on a charge of violation of official duties.

Gen. Gondatti, the former Chief of the Land Department, who was arrested at the same time, is charged with forgery of official documents. M. Michailoff, former Chief of the Economic Department, and M. Stepanin, the two other prisoners, are accused of swindling.

All four men have been kept in custody by the request of the Soviet authorities in connexion with the organization of grain elevators, the purchase of rails and telephone cable, mixed storage in the shipping of beans, and operations involving the pension obligations of employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

YUNNAN TUPAN'S EYES ON CANTON

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Pakhoi, Mar. 23.

Further looting of villages near the city has led to the enrolment of an additional 40 men in the volunteer militia. These men have proved fairly active, and less looting is the result.

The plans of Tupan Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan in relation to Canton are reflected in the local political situation. Gen. Wang Chi-huan is now in Peking with a view to looking after the interests of Tang's party. No doubt in time Tang Chi-yao will spare some soldiers to bring this district under his control, and possibly link up the southwest of Kuangtung with Kuangsi. Meanwhile Tang Pan-yan and Shen Pao-fan continue to rule from the island of Hainan to the Tongking border.

DANGER TO WEST HUPEH

Preparations for Defence of Province Against Szechuan Marauder in Hunan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Mar. 30.

Fighting has broken out in Hunan, between the Tupan, Chao Heng-ti and the Szechuan General Hsiung Keh-wu. The latter has made his headquarters at Changteh for the last few months, and it was suspected that his object was an attack upon Hupeh. His forces have been making themselves very objectionable in Changteh, levying toll upon the merchants, robbing the small shopkeepers, and so on according to the usual custom. Now trouble has broken out owing to a dispute between two of Hsiung's officers, Tang Chih-mo and Ho Lung. The latter has obtained the support of the Hunan Tupan, who has now expressed his intention of driving Hsiung and his forces out of Hunan, in order to prevent his Western territory from being "squeezed to pulp like rice."

The Hupeh Tupan, Hsiao Yao-nan, is at present neutral, but is taking measures to avoid Hsiung Keh-wu with his troops being pushed over the border into Hupeh. With this object in view, there has been a readjustment of the forces in West Hupeh. The third regiment of the Second Mixed Brigade, under Mao Yin-chang has been pushed forward from Oh-Chih-K'iao to Kung An. The 15th Brigade of the 8th Division has been moved from Ichang to Shihshoo and Chienli. Two batteries of artillery from the 25th Division have been moved up from Wuchang to support the latter. It is evident that if Hsiung Keh-wu does try to enter Hupeh he will get a warm reception, and it is high time that this robber-general was dealt with.

Strike of Tobacco Co.'s Workers

A strike has taken place of the British American Tobacco Co.'s employees at Ch'iao K'ao, the northern section of the native portion of Hankow. This company has two factories in Hankow, an old one in the S.A.D. and a new one at Ch'iao K'ao. The cause of the strike is alleged oppression of the workmen by two of the foremen, Messrs. Cheng and Hsiao. The strikers are demanding the dismissal of both the foremen, the reinstatement of several workers who have been dismissed, and the abolition of certain new regulations which have just been put in force. The latter apply to hours of work and fines for misbehaviour.

The school-teachers of Wu-Han have just come in for a piece of good fortune. The Provincial Assembly have decided that in all the Hupeh Provincial Schools the salaries of teachers shall be increased by a substantial amount, and the increase is to take effect as from July 1 last. The increase in most cases will amount to about one-third of the previous salary. This is excellent; but the only fly in the pointment is the doubt whether the money will be paid or no. Considering that the teachers' salaries are in many cases months overdue, and that the Province is suffering financial stringency at present, there is grave fear that they will have to wait still before much relief is felt.

Provincial Education New Policy

The above applies only to teachers in Provincial Schools. In the Universities, and Colleges which are Government foundations no promise has yet been made, and the teachers are feeling the stress of the present high cost of living. Last Saturday the Wu-Han Teachers' Association held a tea-reception to welcome the newly-appointed Commissioner of Education, Mr. Fan Chi-lu. Rather surprisingly, only just over 30 teachers turned up for the occasion. They laid their difficulties before Mr. Fan and he promised to do his best to assist them. In outlining his aims to improve education in Hupeh, Mr. Fan announced his intention to lay stress upon primary education, and after that to improve the high-schools. This is undoubtedly the right end of the stick; for at present the tendency in government education is to neglect the elementary schools, and to spend the available resources in planning so-called "universities." These imposing institutions having been set up, there are no efficiently

conducted elementary and high-schools to feed them, and consequently the standard of education which they are able to attain is little more than should have been reached before entering them.

Two robbers from Honan have just narrowly escaped arrest in Hankow. They came down the railway from Honan, and were spotted on the train by an army lieutenant at Hua Yuan who recognized them. This officer telegraphed news of their arrival to Hankow, and they were traced to a certain hotel in the city. After this, orders were given for a detachment of 20 soldiers in mufti and armed with pistols to go and arrest the two robbers. But warning of the approaching danger reached the criminals in time, and they were able to make their escape. It is not known how the warning reached them, but one is rather tempted to think that, while these 20 bold fellows were putting on their disguises and testing their dangerous weapons, some-one ran off and earned a few dollars by giving timely information to the robbers, and thus the hardy enterprise was brought to naught.

Robbers Smartly Caught

A different story comes of an arrest on the Han River. Last week, a company of robbers arranged to hold up a launch near Hanchuan. The attack was planned in the now customary manner, the robbers had a small fleet of sampans lying in wait at a certain point of the river, and were prepared to attack the launch as soon as it arrived. But this time, the officer in command of the soldiers stationed in Hanchuan got wind beforehand of the proposed exploit. He got another launch, placed a company of his own men well-armed on board, and sent it in advance of the daily launch from Hsientaichen. The robbers saw the smoke from the funnel as the launch began to come round the bend, and without hesitation left their hiding-place and prepared to surround and capture their looked-for prey. But to their surprise, they were met with rifle-fire, and found that, instead of the usual non-resisting passengers, they had this time run up against a fighting force. In their surprise and confusion, it was no difficult matter to overcome the whole gang of them. Six were killed and some 80 taken prisoner. The inhabitants of Hanchuan in their gratitude have collected and bestowed upon their protectors a large reward of money.

ANTI-FOREIGN SERMON

Incident at Presbyterian Gathering at Changsha

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Siangtan, Hun. Mar. 25.

Some indignation has been felt here at an anti-foreign sermon by a Christian pastor, Chen Neng-san, on the occasion of the memorial services to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. I have never heard such an excellent Chinese oration, but with the spirit of the address foreigners will not, of course, approve. Unequal treatment of the foreigners were slashed to pieces by the preacher who called upon thousands of Sun Yat-sen's to arise.

Presbyterians have just concluded their three-day conference here and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the mission. The Rev. W. H. Lingle, of Changsha, the first missionary of the Presbyterian faith to visit Hunan province was present at the gathering.

Bigger steamers are coming here and are deeply laden with cargoes on arrival and departure. Many smaller vessels are still being commandeered, but otherwise trade is brisk on the river. There has been no interference with the coal trade by the militarists, as was the case in the autumn and winter.

PANCHEN LAMA'S TOUR

Peking, Apr. 5.

It is reported that the Panchen Lama will take a trip at the end of the month to Hanchow.

It is also reported that a representative of the Japanese Buddhist Society has arrived with the object of inviting the Panchen Lama to make a religious tour of Japan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TACHIENLU'S TRIALS

Border Administrators Short of Cash and Feeling the Cold: Iniquitous New Tax

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, Sze., Feb. 24.

On Sunday we had a hail storm. Yesterday it snowed all day, last night it snowed all night, and to-day it has snowed all day, and there is every prospect that it will snow all to-night. And when it will stop snowing no one seems to know. However, we have made some progress in discovering the cause of the present cold winter and the source of all the snow. When the 3rd Army was here last December it disturbed a "Good luck mountain cairn" overlooking the city, and the (Zhi-Dag) the local deity, to show his displeasure has caused it to be very cold and snowy ever since.

Some days ago the lamas from the Dorje-dra lamastery spent several strenuous days at a little shrine on the hill-side. For two solid days they blew their big ten-foot brass trumpets, beat furiously at their skin drums and played skillfully on their musical cornets, but still the snow continued to fall and the cold wind blew till the poor lamas gave up in despair. Apparently the New Army, when they disturbed the "Good luck cairn" removed some precious metal and an old garment belonging to the King of Chala. This outrageous act of sacrilege very much displeased the local deity and to show his displeasure he has sent an unmeasured quantity of hail, snow and cold, rich and poor alike have suffered from his cruel dispensation. Now that we have discovered the cause of the present cold spell, and the lamas and their big drums have demonstrated their inability to remove the snow storm and bring milder weather, there is nothing left now but to wait till the "Zhi-Dag" relents.

The continued snow and cold has incidentally sent up the price of everything beyond the reach of the poor. Wood, rice and oil, are not only scarce but exceedingly dear. To add to the present discomfort and dissatisfaction the authorities are asking for more money to continue the present internecine struggle and the burden upon the people is daily becoming intolerable.

Mar. 2.

Snow fell heavily during the week-end and this morning. We have now had this white mantle over the city since January 1. The intense cold, lack of sufficient clothing, addition to opium, and the want of necessary food is now causing many deaths. The poor in some instances sit down by the roadside and die.

Taxing the Nomad's Tea

To add to this intense cold Tachienlu is now in the midst of an intense agitation. Some days ago the border authorities imposed a tax on tea leaving the city for the interior. Every yak-load of tea leaving the city has now to pay two rupees. The Tibetans refuse to pay this unnecessary tax and to show their displeasure they now refuse to buy the Chinese tea. The market, bad as it is through military strife and struggle, is now worse, and to-day business is practically at a standstill. It would be exceedingly difficult to realize a more hopeless state of affairs or a more reckless mismanagement of public administration.

The Chinese tea is taxed and taxed heavily as it enters the city; now adding insult to injury the same wretched tea is being taxed as it goes into Tibet. When the Tibetan merchant buys the tea from the Chinese trader he buys it plus the legitimate Chinese tax, realizing as he does so, that he enjoys the privilege of maintaining the Chinese Republic; and now the Republic, to show its appreciation of the Tibetan merchants' generosity, proposes to increase the tax on tea. It would be very difficult to touch the Tibetan on a more tender spot. The Irishman may drink beer or rum and never miss his whisky and the Canadian may smoke cigars and never miss his snuff, but the poor nomad has no other substitute on the cold, windy, barren plateaux of central Asia for this Chinese tea.

Agitation Continues

Mar. 4.

There is still considerable protest over the increase in the export tax on Chinese tea. What benefit, it is

asked do we derive from Chinese taxation? The Chinese government in the Marches makes no attempt to control the brigands; they make no improvements in the roads; they do absolutely nothing to facilitate commerce: such being so the Tibetans deny the Chinese the right to place an export tax on tea which suffers heavily from an import tax. Negotiations have now been going on for some days and so far no settlement has been reached.

To make the burden equal on all shoulders, the local authorities have imposed a levy on the seven lamasteries in and around Tachienlu and the small sum asked for is 10,000 rupees. This sum could be handed over in a very few minutes if it were felt to be justified.

Tibetans Good Marksman

Mar. 6.

By a Peking mandate Liu Hsiang has been appointed Tupan of the Tibetan Marches and Liu I-chu has been appointed military and civil administrator of the province of Hsichang. By Peking mandate the position of Taoyin has been changed to something like border administrator. Later we hear that all the Hunan soldiers and officers have been recalled to Chengtu and later still we hear that they are not inclined to go. Peking mandates are all very well for Peking; their application, however, to the Tibetan frontier is quite another thing. Tachienlu is something like 2,000 miles from the northern capital and what is commanded there is not necessarily obeyed here. Liu Hsiang may be appointed but Liu Hsiang has a happy hunting ground in another part of the province; moreover the frontier is cold and uncongenial and the Tibetans are nasty marksmen. As the 3rd Army said when it was up here "they never fire but they hit someone." Rather a poor conclusion for a soldier to come to! This perhaps describes accurately the present situation on the border: both sides, the inside and the outside, are patiently waiting for something to turn up—money, clothes, ammunition, anything, if it will relieve the *chunni* and bring a change.

The problem before the Peking mandate is how to get several thousands of armed Hunan soldiers out of Szechuan and safely back to their own province; and secondly how to get the new men appointed by mandate installed safely in Tachienlu. It is difficult to see yet just what will happen. The present border authorities are not inclined to appreciate the intentions of the Peking mandate nor to relinquish their present positions. Every man is doing that which is right in his own eyes.

ARMED ROBBERS AT SOOCHOW

Large Movement of Troops on the Railway

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Soochow, April 4.

About 9 p.m. yesterday an armed robbery took place within the city. The man of the family was stabbed to death and the robbers took quite a large amount of money and jewellery. Armed robberies within the city are indeed rare and it has been many years since there has been a murder connected with an armed robbery within the city. Until now to-day the robbers had not been found.

For the last 24 hours there has been a large movement of troops westward along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. All passenger trains have been greatly delayed by these troop trains. Yesterday the 3.25 Wush local, bringing the Shanghai American School children home for their holidays, was almost two hours late in leaving Shanghai, because no engine could be secured. The train was then held up for about an hour at many of the stations and, instead of arriving in Soochow at 6.18 p.m., arrived about midnight. We trust that this troop movement means the fulfilling of the promise to free lower Kiangsu from the curse of thousands of useless soldiers.

PEKING, April 4.—A mandate gazetted to-day authorizes Mr. Lih Ching-hsieh, the Chinese Minister in Madrid, to sign as China's plenipotentiary representative the proposed treaty of amity between China and Venezuela.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

POSED AS WOMAN FOR YEARS

Mienchow Man Who Committed Numerous Frauds in Female Guise

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mienchow, Sze., Mar. 14.

The county court has been providing strange news. Just recently a Fengkutsing family accused a "woman" of thieving and brought "her" to the yamen at Mienchow for judgment.

The prisoner, his judges inform me, is a man who for several years has been posing as a woman. Nature has favoured him with a rather feminine voice, although as was explained, his "Adam's apple" was a masculine protuberance. He grew long hair, and had even bound his feet to a certain extent. He had served in several families as a female servant, and on two occasions had gone to the length of getting "married" to another man for the sake of the money paid to the woman, according to Chinese custom. On both occasions he had bolted before the wedding festivities were over.

It appears that the last family who employed him discovered his sex, but for the sake of their "face" would not represent him as an employee, accusing him instead of coming as a thief, and not admitting that they knew his real sex.

In China for a man to pose as a woman is a crime regarded as punishable by death. I understand that the authorities here feeling that death was too severe a sentence wrote to Gen. Yang Kew, the Tungan, for instructions. His answer was that accused must die according to law.

It is apparently not such a serious matter for a woman to pose as a man. Not long ago in Lin Bing's time here a woman was discovered to have enlisted. When it became known she was given a present, and sent home.

FOOCHOW FISH RIOTS

American Legation Accused of Instigating Arrests

Peking, Apr. 4.

Latest telegrams from Foochow indicate serious developments in connexion with the fish boycott.

On March 31 the police arrested two student agitators, both of whom were said to have taken an active part in the recent disturbances. The students accused Admiral Sah Chen-ping of blindly obeying the American request to arrest the ringleaders. The American Legation states in regard to this that they did not ask for the arrests, but merely for protection.

The students attempted to organize a demonstration on April 1, about 500 rushing to the Yamen of Admiral Sah Chen-ping and demanding instant release of those arrested. When Admiral Sah Chen-ping flatly refused to comply, they held a mass meeting outside the Provincial Assembly, and passed a resolution calling for Admiral Sah Chen-ping's resignation of the civil-governorship.

Apprehension is felt in Foochow as to how the movement will develop.

Four Ringleaders Arrested

Apr. 6.

Four more ringleaders of the Students Union in Foochow were arrested by detectives on Saturday, who had been sent to protect the local Young Men's Christian Association, and caught the students in the act of threatening the Chinese principal of the Young Men's Christian Association School.

This action, following on the arrest of the two chief agitators a few days ago, has made a very favourable impression among foreigners in Foochow, as indicating the determination on the part of the local authorities to put an end to the trouble.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING, Apr. 3.—Prince Kuni, a brother-in-law of the Japanese Prince Regent, arrived in Peking this morning on a brief visit. The Prince is a lieutenant on one of the Japanese men-of-war which are at present visiting Chinwangtao.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DRUGS IN JAPANESE STEAMERS

Seizures in Shanghai: A New Danger in Unspecified State of Consignment

Peking, Apr. 1.

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has handed the following to Reuter's Agency for publication:—

"The Shanghai Customs statement for the quarter ending March 18, 1925, reports three seizures of narcotic drugs in three Japanese steamers, namely the Aso Maru, Nagasaki Maru and Shanghai Maru. The drugs seized amounted to 1,610 ounces of morphia and heroin. Eight hundred and eighty-one ounces of heroin was seized in the Aso Maru coming from Germany, and the balance in the other steamers coming from Japan, but as the 143 tins containing morphia and heroin had neither labels of manufacture or of country of origin suspicion alone can suggest their possible source.

"This growing phase of the contraband drug traffic during the last two years is distinctly dangerous, for morphia and heroin in unlabelled quantities makes hideous disasters possible, if by chance they get into the hands of ignorant people. Unquestionably this absence of labels reveals a strong wish to escape detection and we hope it indicates more vigorous punishment in countries of origin, but if this be so, it does not seem to have lessened the drug influx to China."

Apr. 2.

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has handed the following to Reuter for publication:—

"The Maritime Customs report for 1924 gives the following seizures:—

Native opium	63,169 lbs.
Foreign opium	22,522 lbs.
Opium dross	113 lbs.
Morphia	782 lbs.
Cocaine & Heroin	119 lbs.
Poppy seed	4,036 lbs.
Preparations containing Morphia, etc., valued at	6,795 Hk. Tls.

"Compared with 1923 this shows a great decrease in the seizures of foreign narcotic drugs, but an equally increase of opium seizures particularly foreign opium, which in 1924 was four times that of the previous year. The market value of the narcotic drugs seizures is not less than \$150,000 and their sale in China would be at least five or six times this amount."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ARMED ROBBERY ROUND ICHANG

Country-people's Gallant Fight. Increasing Number of Ships in Gorges

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Ichang Mar. 28.

Armed robbery in the country around Ichang is becoming very common again. In one of their recent attacks at a place about 10 miles from the city, the robbers got more than they bargained for. The attack was made in the daytime by four men. By a pre-arranged signal the people in the village and the farm houses around sounded the alarm, and many of the men were soon joined in a fight with the robbers. The robbers had revolvers, and the country people were armed with all sorts of cutting hooks, knives and carrying poles. The final result was all to the credit of the defenders, of whom four received revolver wounds, while all the four robbers were captured, and one of them received so bad a beating that he died of his wounds. All four were brought into the city. Unfortunately it is but seldom that such a good defence can be put up, and usually the robbers have it all their own way.

Freights on the Ichang to Chungking run have fallen to Tls. 6 a bale of cotton yarn. (So much a bale of yarn seems to be the standard by which it is reckoned). During the winter at low water the freight on a bale reached Tls. 36. It is now so near the time for the larger vessels to come on to the run that the shippers are holding over and hope to get better terms then. But if freight is to fall below the Tls. 6 mark then it

TZELIUTSING PEACE EFFORT

Gen. Liu Hsiang's Mediation: Discussion of Terms

Chengtu, Mar. 17.

Gen. Liu Hsiang has intervened between Gens. Yang Sen and Liu Wen-huei at Tzeliutsing and peace terms are being discussed.

Gen. Yang had been moving troops for some time and it transpired that his objective was Tzeliutsing, where Gen. Liu Wen-huei was alleged to have been causing trouble. The salt funds were the bone of contention.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BANDIT OUTRAGES IN SHENSI

English Missionary and Wife Fugitive in Hills: 1,000 Women Carried off

London, Apr. 4.

"Anxiety is felt in missionary circles owing to sensational reports from Tientsin of bandit outrages in Shensi.

The abduction of 1,000 women and girls is reported, and many of the victims are stated to have been drowned whilst fleeing.

The English Mission at Kingtze-kwan is said to have been burned down and the missionary, Mr. Parker, and Mrs. Parker are reported to have fled to the hills.—Reuter.

RED RINGS ROUND THE SUN

Strange Phenomenon in Far-off Shansi

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taiku, Sha., Mar. 25.

A curious celestial phenomenon was observed in Taiyuanfu on the 16th. About mid-forenoon, the sky being clear and cloudless, the sun was observed to be encircled by two bright rings of light. As the day was rather cold it is probable the phenomenon was due to frost in the upper atmosphere. At any rate, the credulous have, as usual, found this to be a portent of impending political changes, etc.

Gen. Chang Chih-chiang, Tupan of Chahar (Kalgan), recently spent two days in Taiyuanfu. He travelled by motor-car from Tangtufu to Taiyuanfu. This journey, which formerly took five or six days, can now be accomplished in 12 or 13 hours with a good car.

As is well known, Governor Yen does not regard his present neighbours in the north with any great degree of affection, so the visit of Tupan Chang, who is one of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's chief lieutenants, was not especially welcomed. There is a good deal of speculation rife as to the purpose of this flying visit, but the provincial newspapers have announced nothing beyond the bare fact of Gen Chang's arrival and departure.

Salvation Army Marriage

An interesting wedding is taking place at the Salvation Army head quarters in Peking this afternoon when Ensign Pierre T. Dorthie, who is the Salvation Army officer in this city, is being united in marriage with Cap. Blanche Borle, also of the Army. Both Ensign Dorthie and his bride are Swiss. They are earnest and devoted workers in the Salvation Army and very popular with all those who have the good fortune to claim their acquaintance.

DUTCH STEAMER ASHORE

Hongkong, April. 4.

The Dutch steamer Oostkerk, from Manila to Hongkong, went ashore this morning in a fog at a point northeast of Lema Island.

The situation of the steamer is not serious. A salvage tug is proceeding to her assistance.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

will be hard to make the run pay. It is extraordinary the number of ships that are now on the run, and the river during the winter has been all in their favour, it having reached a record that was only equalled 60 years ago.

NEW PLANTS FOR CHINA

Importance of Introducing Foreign Varieties of Flowers and Fruit

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Peking.

Mr. P. H. Dorset, plant explorer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, lectured at Yenching University recently on the work of introducing foreign flowers, fruit trees and other plants from the United States.

In his opinion there was no country, said the lecturer, not even China with her floral wealth, might not be materially benefited through government plant introduction judiciously and efficiently handled.

Was there not already evidence of the value of foreign plants introduced to the Chinese farmer, fruit-grower and gardener? He called the attention of the hearers to the extensive plantings of the so-called large foreign peanut, foreign apples, pears and other fruits, also foreign carrots, potatoes and other vegetables. The black walnut of the Pacific Coast (Juglans californica) a fast-growing tree of better timber value than willow or poplar might find a congenial home in China and prove to be a valuable introduction, not only for timber and fuel production but also as a stock upon which to graft commercial walnuts.

You are in a position not only to render them most valuable assistance in locating the most desirable varieties and strains which are known to exist and are good regular bearers, but also to assist them in getting such varieties grafted upon congenial long-life stocks for future plantings.

Was there not a place among the nut and fruit orchards of China for foreign commercial almonds, plums, nectarines, cherries, pears, apples and many other fruits? In other countries, where the soil and climate conditions were similar to those of China, a trained Chinese plant hunter might find cotton, corn, wheat, barley, beans and other crop plants which would not only be at home here and prove of greater value than similar crops which are now being grown.

The United States Department of Agriculture through its Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction had demonstrated the practicability of government seed and plant introduction. The immense value to the country is shown by the extended areas brought under cultivation and the many millions of dollars annually returned to the nation through established new plant industries. It was for agricultural students and those who are interested in agricultural research, agricultural extension and agricultural development in China, to give most careful and serious consideration to the question of organizing a government Bureau or Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

SHANTUNG CRITICISMS OF PEKING

Special Reprobation of Escape of Ching Emperor

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Mar. 28.

Meeting at Tsinan on Tuesday the Shantung Association for the Hastening of the Convocation of the Citizens' Conference, sent out three circulars which have been widely distributed.

In brief, the first of these asserts that the Reorganization Conference is representative only of the politicians and militarists and not of the people. In this event, the circular says, nothing of lasting good to the people of China can be expected from such a body of men.

The second circular strongly opposes any yielding to the demands of France in the gold franc case. The Provisional Government is besought to maintain a firm stand and to turn a deaf ear to the "excessive demands" of the French.

The third circular expresses strong condemnation of the partisans of Marshal Tuan in permitting the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung to slip through his hands. That he had been permitted to take refuge with the Japanese and later had, under

THE CHINA INDEMNITY BILL

Additional Chinese Representation on Advisory Board

London, Apr. 2.

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Sir Robert Hamilton (Liberal), further considered the China Indemnity Application Bill to-day.

The Committee discussed at length proposals specifically defining the purposes to which the money should be devoted and agreed to the proposal of Mr. Ronald McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Advisory Committee. They also agreed to Mr. McNeill's motion that the Advisory Committee should consist of 11 persons, in order to give China two representatives on the Committee.

The Bill then was passed by the Committee. It will be reported to the House of Commons as amended.

Text of the Amended Measure

Apr. 3.

The text of the China Indemnity Application Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, was issued to-day.

It provides that any sums received at any time after December 1, 1922 for the account of China Indemnity, shall be applied to such educational or other purposes, as in the opinion of the Foreign Secretary will be beneficial and in the mutual interests of His Majesty and the Republic of China.

The Advisory Committee in connexion therewith will consist of 11 persons appointed by the Foreign Secretary, in which Committee there must be at least one woman and two citizens of China.—Reuter.

SCHOOLCHILDREN NOW ON STRIKE

700 Urchins Demonstrating Against Unpopular Master

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Mar. 28.

As a sequel to the strike of 700 primary school children, Mr. T. H. Ying, Principal of the West District Primary School has resigned. He has been replaced by Mr. T. H. Chen.

Tsingtao was startled a few days ago to witness the parade of these young primary school pupils through the principal streets, the youthful strikers carrying banners containing astounding legends. Some of the news that their principal was in the habit of imbibing large quantities of liquor. Another read, "Our principal frequents an evil part of the city." Others charged him with inefficiency, partiality, corruption and a number of other major crimes of which a school head may be guilty.

It appears that Mr. Ying had scarcely the scholastic requirements sufficient to preside over a school, having graduated some years back from a grammar school in this vicinity, and that the Kiaochow Administration had erred in appointing him to such a responsible post.

Mr. Ying's contention was that someone was endeavoring to force him out of his position and secure it for himself and had gone among the school children and had induced them to make a demonstration against him. Whether or not this was true is problematical.

KIANGSU CIVIL GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION

Peking, Apr. 3.

According to telegrams from Nanking, Mr. Han Kuo-chun has sent a telegram to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui requesting to be relieved of his seals of office as Civil Governor of Kiangsu, and recommending Mr. Hsu Ting-kang to succeed him.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

their protection, gone to Tientsin showed negligence on the part of the Provisional Government. The circular declares that, should trouble for China arise out of this matter, Marshal Tuan should be held responsible.

AN AERIAL SERVICE FOR CHINA?

New Plan Proposed by Mukden: Previous Attempts All Ended in Failure

A new aviation scheme has been submitted by the "Young General," Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang, who is the son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Fengtien Army, as well as Director-General of the Aeronautical Bureau for the Three Eastern Provinces, in a Memorial which he has presented to the Central Government. The scheme is to link up the whole of China by an air mail, passenger and transport service. Gen. Chang thinks that the initiative should be taken in the Three Eastern Provinces, and that excellent landing stages could be found in Shanghai, Hsuehchow, Tientsin, Shanhaikuan and Harbin. He suggests that as a start the first three stations should be supplied with between 10 and 20 machines and the last two with half-a-dozen each.

Apart from the Mukden-Newchwang Aerial Service, of which Gen. Chang is chief and which is said to be showing good results after 18 months' working, the history of aviation in China has proved an utter failure.

In 1920 we were definitely promised an air mail and passenger service between Shanghai and Peking. Aeroplanes flew from Tientsin to Tsinan for three or four days and then no more was heard of them. The Peking Government established an Aviation Department under Gen. M.-K. Ting Kinn, a Shanghai office being under a local Chinese journalist, and a lot of money was wasted. A large piece of land was purchased in the Hungjiao district, and a huge aerodrome, which has never been used for its real object, was built. So far as we have been able to learn, the scheme has been dropped.

Another service was started between Tientsin and Peking, with the Peking station at Nanyuan, the headquarters of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is said to have commandeered the machines during the recent Fengtien-Chihli war. The rates on this line were so expensive that not many people ever used it, especially as the Peking landing station at Nanyuan was about 15 miles away from the Capital and it necessitated an hour in a motor-car to reach the southern city of Peking.

For some years, during the summer months, flights have taken place between Peking and Peitaiho and have been well patronized, but towards the end of last year, owing to hostilities, this service too was suspended. There is a suggestion that it may be resumed this year. Canton tried to establish a service under the direction of Mr. Eugene Chen, but it came to nothing but waste of money as every attempt made to fly was interfered with by the militia.

SNOW ON THE LOWER YANGTZE

Rice at Abnormal Prices

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On March 27, for the first time in 33 years after March 15, we had a fall of snow. It was no matter of a few flakes of snow, but it was by far the deepest fall we have had of the season. The snow was two or three inches deep, and if the ground had been frozen we should have had much more; as it was, it melted fast.

Rice at the beginning of the year was selling at from \$4 to \$4.50 per tan, now it is selling for \$6 and \$6.50. The rice is sent away from here by the ship-load daily. The people are trying to persuade the mayor to issue a proclamation prohibiting the exporting of it.

The mayor of Hohow, Mr. Kao, is being transferred and Mr. Wang, a brother of Wang Pu, general in charge of the Wuhu garrison, will take over the seals of office here from April 1.

Mr. Kao has faithfully served the people. All grafters are afraid of him, but the common people love him. We trust his successor will prove as good a man.

The wheat and rape crops look good and it is now a delight to view the fields from a hill top and see the yellow of rape, the green of the wheat and the flowering peach and apricot trees.

NO COMMUNISM FOR JAPAN'S LABOUR

Notable Act of General Union:
The Fight Over the Suffrage:
Yokohama's Revival

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Mar. 28.

At a meeting held yesterday in Osaka by the General Union of Labour in Japan, six leading members were expelled from the membership of the General Union. The reason advanced was that these former members were traitors to the country in that they sought to establish a Soviet here, preached Communism to workers and generally worked to bring the Japanese artisan and manual worker under the influence of Red principles.

The expulsion of these six members means the purging of practically all Communist influence from this vast workers' union. With the pronouncement of this unprecedented and almost revolutionary decision, some five to ten thousand other members, believers in Sovietism and followers of the expelled six, automatically will clear out, whereby the General Union of Labour in Japan will be rid of an anarchistic-inclined and direct-action-abetting element.

The thing does not seem to be a mere accident or coincidence. Bolshevism trouble breeders will find that the present soil of the General Federation of Labour in Japan is not so receptive to the fantastic theories of blood-and-thunder initiated by the Soviet, as it probably was before Japanese workers realized the weak plank in their edifice and bravely tore it up and threw it away.

Attacks on Homes of Japan's Peers

The domestic political situation here has been, for some days past, full of ominous forebodings. The Peers and the Government have been staging battle after battle, now on the Budget, now on the Suffrage Bill and now on the supplementary education proposals.

Almost invincible in their Upper House stronghold, the representatives of Japan's nobility refused even to consider the supplementary educational appropriations, slashed the budget and introduced so many alterations into the Suffrage Bill that the press is intensely incensed against the Upper House.

In the original suffrage bill, there was a clause prohibiting the franchise to any person or persons who lived on charity, public or private. The Peers got hold of this clause and declared that it should be replaced by one which refuses the vote to those who depend on others for help.

This limits the scope of the franchise immensely, especially with the large number of unemployed in Japan at present, and is tantamount to denial to universal manhood suffrage.

Further, such a clause will bring family secrets to light when the polling fever grips everybody, and family skeletons will be exposed in a manner that will simply prevent people from exercising their franchise rights.

The House of Representatives and the Cabinet have both refused to accept this amendment of the Upper House. The Upper House, however, is adamant and the next 24 hours will prove whether the impending impasse will result in a political crisis or not.

The general indications are that a compromise will be resorted to. None of the Government parties or of the Opposition, desire to go to the polls again. Apart from the uncertainty whether they can come back in a majority, there is also the fact that elections in this country are a very expensive luxury. To be elected to the Diet here costs each candidate anything from Yen 50,000 to Yen 300,000 and purses are far from being too well lined these hard days.

Yokohama Reviving

Yokohama, despite the entire former foreign settlement and the Bluff being still in ruins, has progressed more vitally towards normality than has much-paraded Tokyo.

The best proof of this is the manner in which the port has recovered. The *raison d'être* of Yokohama is its port, and the port facilities are now working as effectively as before the earthquake threw the city in the dust.

To-day Yokohama commenced celebrating the first step—and a big step too—in the reconstruction of the city's port. The harbour works, the expensive and extensive breakwater and the canal system were all totally destroyed in September 1923. To-day, the breakwater is again in fine shape, new docks have been completed, and warehouses of steel, designed to repel fire, dot the waterfront.

The buzz of business is the dominant note along the waterfront and in the Japanese section of the city, while the population of Yokohama to-day is only about 5,000 less than the pre-earthquake figures.

In strong contrast to this is the former foreign settlement and the Bluff. Here the ruins lie thick on every hand still, some places being just as they were on the afternoon of September 1, 1923, except that flowers grow wild on sites and incessant rains have washed away mounds of ash-strewn earth.

A JAPANESE QUARREL IN TSINGTAO

Discord Over An Investment in Electric Light Shares

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Mar. 28.

For the first time in several years the Japanese community is the scene of a bitter controversy and two opposing factions appear to have been formed. The matter all hinges on the purchase of \$100,000 worth of stock in the Tsingtao Electric Light Company by the outgoing executive committee of the Japanese Residents' Association.

The Association acts as a municipal organization in Tsingtao and under its administration Japanese institutions are controlled. In the course of a year the Association collects and expends large sums of money. The actual handling of the funds is done by the executive committee.

For some months the executive committee, which has just finished its term, had recommended the investment of a large part of the Association's assets in electric light stock. The majority of the membership of the Association had opposed the suggestion, however, feeling that it was a more or less risky speculation. The committee was requested to take no action. The instructions of the Association, however, were ignored and on the eve of the biennial election of Association members, from whom the executive committee is selected, the committee purchased the stock and delivered the cash.

When the new Association gathered, following the election, the action of the executive committee was condemned in the strongest terms and there were even veiled references to the committee's having profited personally by the purchase of the block of stock. A motion roundly condemning the action of the committee and censuring the members for their wilfulness and violation of the express instructions of the Association was passed. This, of course, produced an uproar, as many felt that the committee had acted out of selfish motives and considered the investment a sound and profitable one.

In this connexion it may be said that the light company's dividend for the last fiscal year was 15 per cent.

Its action repudiated, the executive committee offered to resign *en bloc*, although, as a matter of fact, its term had expired. Consul-General Horiouchi then stepped in and declared that the action of the committee should not be subjected to suspicion and that he looked with disfavour on the acceptance of the resignation based on such a dispute.

The Association is still actively debating the subject.

FENG YU-HSIANG'S BANK

Peking, Mar. 31.

The Minister of Finance brought forward a proposal at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet that the North-Western Bank, recently established at Kalgan by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, should be authorized to issue bank notes. The proposal was approved.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MOST ECCENTRIC OF CHIH LI RIVERS

Yung Ting Ho Conservancy
Loan: Salt Funds for First
Time in Chinese Banks

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

March, 28.

An interesting feature of the \$700,000 loan raised by the Chinese and foreign group banks for repair work on the Yung Ting Ho, the most eccentric of the Chihli rivers, is that the security is the Salt funds, and not the Salt surplus, as I reported sometime ago. This means that Salt funds to cover interest payments and the repayment of the principal of this loan will be lodged in Chinese banks for the first time on record.

The Chinese banks were interested in sharing the loan in order to establish this claim on the Salt funds. They would not have been interested in hearing a portion if the security had been the Salt surplus, for, as the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance has pointed out, this is now really a deficit, and has already been banned as further security by Presidential mandate. By adding another charge on the actual funds, the surplus will of course be diminished, and other loans will go further down the list to make way for the newcomer.

The foreign banks recognized the urgent nature of the work to be done on the Yung Ting Ho to prevent a recurrence of floods this summer, which were threatened even without the presence of flood conditions. The dykes on the Chihli rivers are in a grievous state of disrepair, as has been mentioned in these columns before, and now that the Chihli River Commission under Hsiung Hsi-ling is enabled to tackle the problem of the main source of the threat to the Chihli countryside, the China International Famine Relief Commission will in all probability attend to the related problem of the other rivers west of Tientsin.

The foreign share of the loan will bear interest at 10 per cent., and the Chinese share at 12½ per cent.

MEDICINE AS A LIFE WORK

Chinese Competition by Council on Health Education

Under the auspices of the Council on Health Education a campaign for "Medicine as a Life Work in China" was started. The campaign consisted of four general lines of work, viz: Essay contest, Awarding of Scholarships, Speaker's Bureau, and Exhibit.

The essay contest is to be conducted annually for five years. The first one took place in 1924, and only college students participated. The essays were written in either Chinese or English.

The winners of the Essay Contest in 1924 were:

- 1st.—Shen Chen-chin \$50 Prize South-eastern University, Nanking.
- 2nd.—Hsiung Ko-hsien \$40 Prize Peking Central University, Peking.
- 3rd.—Ting Hui-kang \$30 Prize Tungchi Med. College, Shanghai.
- 4th.—Yin Chung-chi \$20 Prize Shansi Univ., Taiyuan.
- 5th.—Chang Tsu-han \$15 Prize Naval Med. College, Tientsin.
- 6th.—Huang Hsi-kang \$10 Prize Southeastern Univ., Nanking.

All the above winners also receive a certificate and a Parker Duo-Fold fountain pen each. Honourable Mention Certificates:—

- Lu Tse-jen West China Union University, Chengtu; Tu Pen-yoh Chun Chih College, Changsha; Wang Ching-hwai Peking Medical College, Peking; Chen Chih-chien Peking Medical College, Peking; Hsieh Fei-cheng South-eastern University, Nanking; Chuen Wen Changsha Yale Medical College, Changsha; Lo Kwang-pi West China Union University, Chengtu; Yuan Chung-chow West China Union University, Chengtu; Fu Wei-fang Shan-tung Christian University, Tsinan; Chen Chih-chien Peking Medical College, Nantungchow.

ENGLISH ESSAYS

- 1st.—Chen Pao-shu \$50 Prize Peking Union Medical College, Peking.
- 2nd.—Shih Hsi-ming \$40 Prize Peking Union Medical College, Peking.
- 3rd.—Wu Chao-en \$30 Prize Peking Union Medical College, Peking.
- 4th.—Yao Hsin-yuen \$20 Prize Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

All the above winners also receive a certificate and a Parker Duo-Fold

fountain pen each. Honourable Mention Certificates:—

CHINESE ESSAYS

- Tsu Rwen-dzhang Shantung Christian College, Tsinan; K. W. Lo Canton Christian College, Canton; Chen Chih-chien Peking Union Medical College, Peking; Cheng Tien-kwei Peking Christian University, Foochow; Wang Oit-sun Canton Christian College, Canton; Hung Shou Peking University, Peking; Li Ting-an Peking Union Medical College, Peking; Chung Hui-lan Peking Union Medical College, Peking; Lin Yuan-ying Peking Union Medical College, Peking; Li Pao-tien Customs College, Peking.

NEW U. S. MINISTER

Mr. J. V. McMurray Appointed
Washington, Apr. 3.

President Coolidge has appointed Mr. J. V. McMurray, Assistant Secretary of State, successor to Dr. J. G. Schurman as Minister at Peking.—Reuter's American Service.

Mr. J. V. McMurray who is well-fitted for the Peking post, has already spent four years in Peking as Chargé d'Affaires, which post he relinquished in 1917. He has spent several months on special duty in both Peking and Tokyo since that date. American authorities consider that Mr. McMurray, in view of this and further Far Eastern experience while in Bangkok, is probably the most fitting man available in the diplomatic service for this post.

Returning to Washington in 1918 after his successes in China and Japan, Mr. McMurray assumed the position of Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, retaining the post until the Washington Conference in 1921. Again in June, 1924, he resumed his work as head of the Far Eastern Bureau, which he retained until November 18, 1924, at which time President Coolidge appointed him Assistant Secretary of State, subordinate to Mr. Charles Evan Hughes.

Mr. McMurray, a native of Schenectady, New York, is still a young man—44 years old—one of the youngest to hold the post of American Minister to China. As a student he matriculated at Princeton in 1902 and received his M. A. in 1907. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1906 upon concluding his legal training at Columbia in the same year.

In addition to the posts which Mr. McMurray has filled in diplomatic circles in the Orient, he has also been in the Legations of Greece and Montenegro and at the U. S. Embassy in Petrograd and acted as Chief of the Near Eastern Bureau for two years.

Shanghai Americans feel very confident that Mr. McMurray will be of great service in his new office, not only to America, but to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF FAMOUS TEMPLE

Er-Wang-Miao, in Szechuan, Razed to the Ground: Memorial to a Great Engineer

Chengtu, Mar. 20.

The temple known as Er-Wang-Miao, situated at Kuanhsien, Szechuan, has been burned to the ground, only two small pagoda towers remaining.

This temple was the finest and largest in the province, and was one of the most famous temples of China. The building was begun in the reign of the Emperor K'ang-hsi, of the Ching dynasty, and was completed in the reign of Chien Lung. It was founded in honour of the deified Er-Wang, one of the great historical figures who is said to have been responsible for the vast and ancient irrigation system that, starting from the borders of the tribes country at Kuanhsien, spread throughout the Chengtu plain, converting that one-time barren region into one of the most fertile provinces of China.

Er-Wang and, to a less extent, his father, were responsible for the engineering works about 500 B.C. and since that time there has been an annual sowing ceremony or the "Opening of the Waters," and for many years past large parties of foreigners and Chinese have travelled up to Kuanhsien to see the ceremony and visit Er-Wang-Miao and the other temples. This year the ceremony takes place on March 30, and many are going to attend it and to visit the ruins of the temple. The many valuable curios and relics in the temple also were lost.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

NUN WHO TRIED TO BURN A TEMPLE

A Love Drama of Kyoto and a Lawyer's Impassioned Plea for Pardon

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Mar. 28.

Kyoto District Court was the scene of an intense human drama yesterday when a Buddhist nun, charged with incendiarism, so charmed counsel for the defence, that he rose to high ranges of oratory, made a speech that will probably win him clients for life, and, in the very moment when he was unconsciously achieving greatness, also felt the poignant pangs of true love.

A young nun, belonging to the Daitoji Temple, in old-world Kyoto, was the accused. She was caught red-handed in the act of setting fire to the cloistered edifice. In the dock, she made a clean breast of the whole affair, and told the Court that betrayed on the part of a monk living in the same temple, drove her to the act. The monk had vowed honourable love and she had stooped to folly. When she became disillusioned, she grew reckless, almost mad, and, in a moment of temporary mental aberration, attempted to set fire to the temple with the intention of destroying herself and all therein.

Counsel for the defence, a Mr. Okuda, was so struck by the humility of the young nun and her evident penitence for the sin she sought to commit, that he made a stirring appeal in extenuation of the woman's guilt, appealing to the Court that she should be treated as a first offender. People were astonished at the fervency of the defence, at the impassioned flow of oratory, and, before Mr. Okuda had finished his peroration, many realized that he was not defending a mere client, but that, by some strange and intricate mechanism of Nature, he was pleading for one whom he believed Nature had marked out for his mate. He told the Court not to pass sentence of imprisonment and that he would marry her immediately if she was willing and would guarantee her future behaviour.

The Court, while sympathizing with the lawyer, pointed out that the law could not wink at a serious offence, such as incendiarism, especially in a land like Japan where people live in a constant dread of fire. The unfortunate nun was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Not losing courage, the lawyer sent a written proposal of marriage to the nun, even after the frowning prison gates closed behind her. The letter was handed to the prisoner by the Governor of the goal and, in reply, the nun said she could not possibly think of accepting the proposal.

"I realize that I have sinned," ran part of the latter, "and until I have atoned for my indiscretion, I cannot think of a congenial home life. I think it is far better for me to bow to my fate, to cheer the drab lives of my fellow-prisoners, and to try and lighten their privations."

"I am afraid to return to private life and to the sacred duties of womanhood. I have to serve seven years. That is a long time, and no one knows what may happen between now and then. So, it is no use my accepting your proposal. You ought to be able to get almost any good woman to be your wife. Forget me, and do not let me be an obstacle to your happiness."

The nun's mother asked her to appeal to a higher court, at least to have sentence mitigated, but the nun persistently refuses. "I am not stubborn," she says, "but I prefer to atone for my fault."

JAPAN BUILDING 22 NEW MEN-OF-WAR

Experts Sent Abroad to Study New Weapons

Tokyo, Apr. 3.

The Navy Department announces that 22 warships, totalling 124,000 tons, are now under construction. They include eight first class and three second-class cruisers, 10 destroyers and one aeroplane mother-ship.

The Army Department are despatching seven experts to France, five to America and three each to England and Germany during the next three years for the purpose of investigating new weapons.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HUPEH'S PLAGUE OF ROBBERS

Sharp Fight for Sugar Junks on Han River: A Supine Magistrate and Others

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Apr. 1.

Another, and probably more accurate version has come to hand of the story recently made at Hanchuan by some soldiers of the 25th Division. According to this story, four or five junks, laden with sugar from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's in Hankow, were making their way up the Han. At Tsaitien, the first large town up the river, they were boarded by about 20 men, speaking a northern dialect, who demanded a passage, and also three bags of sugar. The men in charge of the junks, not being able to resist them, consented to take these passengers on board, and gave them what they asked; but at the same time, they sent a messenger down the river to Hankow to report the occurrence at headquarters. From Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's office a telegram was immediately despatched to Hsientaochen, a big market town 60 miles up the Han, to the military commandant there, asking him to send troops to protect the junks. A detachment from Hsientaochen was sent down to Hanchuan, where they arrived and reported to the local police just before the arrival of the junks. On the arrival of the latter, their crews were ordered to land, which they did, but the robbers remained on board, and brought out pistols to defend themselves. The soldiers and police opened fire, killing four of them. Sixteen were captured, four drowned in trying to escape, and one succeeded in making his escape.

Rifles in a Coffin

Another incident which ended happily shows the activity of robbers in the region of Hanchuan. A coffin was brought up on board a junk to a village called Hsimakeo, and coolies were hired to carry it to a free burial ground in the neighbourhood. While the coolies were proceeding on their way, one of the carrying-poles broke, and the coffin fell to the ground, and with its fall a rattling as of iron was heard inside it. The coolies, suspecting something wrong, immediately carried the coffin to the Hsimakeo police-headquarters, and when it was opened it was found to contain no body, but rifles. As a consequence of this discovery three men were arrested as robbers. This ingenious method of conveying arms secretly to a quiet spot was no doubt in preparation for a raid upon Hsimakeo, from which the village has been saved by this fortunate accident.

Owing to the frequency of robberies in the County of Hanchuan, great dissatisfaction is growing up against the County Magistrate, Mr. Ch'eng Mei-kung. During his two years of office here, four inhabitants have been shot dead by robbers, four have been badly wounded, children from more than 10 villages have been kidnapped, and large sums of money have been lost in frequent robber-raids. With this record of unprevented crime, it is likely (so says the Chinese press) that Mr. Ch'eng will be requested shortly to retire from his post.

Wu Pei-fu's Birthday

According to all reports, Wu Pei-fu has been celebrating his birthday at Yochow with some éclat. The hotels in the city are crowded to overflowing with those have come to present their congratulations on the occasion. Representatives have come from Chang Tso-jin, Sun Chuan-fang, Yang Sen, Yuan Tso-ming, Fang Pengren. Visitors from Hupeh and Hunan are said to be in great numbers. Most of Wu's old subordinates, including General Chang Fuli, Li Chi-cheng, P'ien Shao-hsin, Wang Wei-ch'eng have rallied round their chief upon this occasion. Wu Pei-fu, who since his arrival at Yochow has been living upon the gunboat Chueh-Chuan, came upon dry land for three days in order to do due honour to all his visitors. It is commonly suspected that the opportunity has been seized for a full discussion of the political situation, and that possibly some

plans are brewing which will produce a new combination of military forces in the near future. Wu himself has issued public proclamations stoutly denying that the present festivities have any political significance at all. But such denials are not given much credit in Chinese circles, and though no-one ventures to prophesy the exact event, everyone is looking to see what he shall see.

The Autonomy Movement

A new movement is on foot, strongly supported by the various public clubs and guilds, for making the Province of Hupeh independent of the Central Government, as Hunan has been for some years. What exactly this step would mean has not been precisely formulated; but it is a move in the direction of forming the provinces of China into a group of Federated States something after the model of the United States of America. The Tupan Hsiao Yao-nan is said to be heartily in favour of the plan, and has been in consultation with Mr. Eo-yang Cheng Shen the President of the Hunan Provincial Assembly with regard to the measures to be adopted. The project has also been discussed in the local County-Assemblies throughout Hupeh, and they are all said to be in favour.

BENEFICIAL FLOODS

Canton (despatched from Hongkong) Apr. 3.

The heavy rainfalls in Canton Delta in the last fortnight have been responsible for the water in the three principal rivers in Kuangtung rising by four to five (Chinese) feet, and reports for the first three days of April contain an expression of fear that the excess may cause further damage to the spring crops. To the navigators, however, the rain has been a blessing. Usually it takes from nine to eleven hours to ship goods from Sheklung to Pail-sha up the East River in Kuangtung, but the present condition of the river enables a junk to sail up in about six hours.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE CANTON MINT

Canton (despatched from Hongkong) Apr. 3.

The Canton financial authorities again are informally inviting tenders to operate the Canton Government Mint, which has suspended operations, for some time. It is reported that, since its suspension, many dies belonging to the plant have been lost and have found their way into the hands of the numerous illicit mints that now infest the local market with base coins.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE CULTURAL WORK IN CHINA

Peking, Apr. 6.

It is stated that the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo recently reported that the Cultural Board in Tokyo, which at the present time is under the Asiatic Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, would in future be controlled by civilians instead of by government officials, and the money devoted to various enterprises instead of to cultural purposes in China.

The Japanese Legation has sent a note to the Foreign Office saying that the report is untrue and asking that the report be not used for making misunderstandings.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TARDY COMRADE KOPP

Peking, Apr. 4.

Comrade Kopp, the new Russian Ambassador to Japan, who was to have left Moscow on April 1, for Tokyo, has postponed his departure until April 8. It is still uncertain whether he will come to Peking on his way to Japan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HARBIN, Apr. 5.—Viscount Goto arrived here yesterday. He was met by representatives of the Consular Corps, Japanese and Chinese officials, and representatives of the Railway Administration. In the evening a banquet was given in his honour by the Soviet Consul at the Railway Club.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT ON KIN-HAN LINE

Criminal Action of Militarists Who Forced Train to Proceed Against Another

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Apr. 3.

An accident which just happened upon the Kin-Han Railway illustrates once more the utter recklessness which the military show in their abuse of the Chinese railways. It is not merely their disregard of human life, nor their contempt for rules and regulations: it is their entire lack of ordinary common-sense which makes it dangerous to have modern inventions within their power.

A detachment of soldiers in Honan, belonging to one of Hung Ching-yi's divisions, came to a station just above Hsinhsiang, and demanded a train to take them north. The station-master informed them that the No. 3 daily passenger train was just expected down from the north, and it was impossible for them to proceed immediately up the line. Upon this, the soldiers became angry, drew their pistols upon the station-master, and insisted upon their train being started up the line. The inevitable collision occurred between two small country stations known as Hsialichuang and Hsieh-chuang. According to the earlier reports to hand yesterday, more than 140 persons were killed on board the passenger train. To-day comes the more sober (and probably reliable) story that there were five killed and 20-odd injured. Among the killed was the stoker of the engine of the southward-bound train. Curiously enough, no one on the other train seems to have been hurt. Naturally, both the engines were smashed up; ten carriages were destroyed, and a considerable length of the permanent way was damaged. There is now a complete block of the line. Trains from Hankow can only proceed as far as Hsinhsiang, and trains from Peking have to stop at Hsuehchow.

MEMORIAL SERVICE A CHANCE TO SQUEEZE

Sordid Tale from Wuchang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Apr. 3.

The local Kuomintang are holding their commemoration service for Sun Yat-sen on Sunday next, April 5, at the large building of the Philanthropic Association in the Maloo, Hankow. The general commemoration service for the province will be held on the 8th, in the new Sheo I Public Park, Wuchang.

The Tupan has contributed \$7,000 towards the expenses of this meeting; but unfortunately this money has been the cause of some anxiety and discontent. In the first place, when the money was drawn from the Hupeh Mint Office, only \$5,000 was paid out, and a great part of this sum was in torn and dirty cash-notes. Next, it is reported, a certain clique in the Provincial Assembly, who were entrusted with the administration of the money, immediately appropriated \$1,500 of it for personal expenses; and even in the division of this spoil they are said to have acted unjustly. The only healthy part about the whole business is, that it is made public in the Chinese local press, so that everyone knows what is going on.

Latest Alliance Rumour

The latest political rumour hints at a possible triple alliance between the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. Fang Pin-jen, the Tupan of Kiangsi, recently sent a representative to Wuchang to see Hsiao Yao-nan. It is now reported that representatives from Hsiao and from Chao Heng-ti of Hunan have gone down to Nanking to confer with Fang Pin-jen in Kiangsi. If this report proves true, it will upset Wu Pei-fu's plan of a union of Hupeh and Hunan with the five southwestern provinces, and it will mean that Central China remains loyal to the Executive Government in Peking.

The 4th Mixed Bridge in Hupeh has just been converted into a regular Division, the 2nd, with Gen. Liu Tso-ling as its divisional commander. There is a further rumour

that Gen. Chang Chia-muh is about to be deposed from his command of the 25th Division in favour of Chang Hsioh-yen. The latter, who is the official adviser to the Tupan, was recently sent to Peking to take the Tupan's greetings to President Tuan upon the occasion of his birthday. His long delay in the capital has for some time been giving rise to speculations in the Chinese papers. Now, it appears that he has been taking advantage of his position to obtain this new appointment. But Chang Chia-muh is an awkward man to supersede and there is likely to be trouble yet, if this rumour is true.

JAPAN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY

Peking, Apr. 4.

The Minister of Education (Mr. Wang Chiu-ling) the Vice-Minister (Mr. Lu Fu) and a number of prominent educationalists have arranged to give a reception in honour of Mr. Asaoka this evening with a view to discussing the remission of the Japanese portion of the Boxer indemnity, upon which question Mr. Asaoka has been sent here to represent the Japanese Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TSINGTAO'S EX-GOVERNOR FREE AT LAST

Held Prisoner Without Trial Since November 6: Futile Demand for Justice

Tsingtao, Mar. 31

Reports reaching here from Tientsin declare that the ex-Governor, Mr. Kao En-hung, was released from custody last week and is at present staying in a Tientsin hotel. This brought to a close a detention which has lasted since November 6, when the former Tupan was arrested by Gen. Wang Han-chang, Defence Commissioner of Tsingtao, and the same day taken under armed guard to Tsinan. Since that time he has been detained at Tsinan and Tientsin. No charge has been brought against him, so far as is known.

Mr. Kao had been offered his freedom before, it is said, but refused it, demanding to be brought to trial. He was insistent upon getting justice, declaring that he sought vindication. After maintaining this attitude for some time friends prevailed upon him to give up the idea, declaring that it would be futile to hold to such a plan. He yielded very reluctantly to this advice.

Mr. Kao had been quoted as saying that he still considered himself the rightful Governor of Tsingtao, no one having been designated by Peking to succeed him.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN HUNAN

Peking, Apr. 5.

Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan has wired to the Government that fighting has broken out in Chinshih, Western Hunan.

The Hupeh authorities have appointed Gen. Liu Chin-shan Commandant for the border defence of western Hupeh.

The telegram adds that the majority of militarists in Hupeh desire neutrality as regards the conflict between Gen. Chao Heng-ti and Gen. Hsiung Keh-wu, and wish to prevent the defeated troops of either side from entering Hupeh.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE POLITICS

Tokyo, Apr. 7.

Political circles have been considerably agitated during the last few days by Baron Takahashi's announcement of his intention to resign both from the Cabinet and from the presidency of the Seiyukai Party. While it is understood he has already tendered his resignation, official action has not yet been taken in regard to this, but the Cabinet is believed to be considering the same to-day. Baron Tanaka, formerly Minister of War in the Hara Cabinet, is freely mentioned for the Seiyukai presidency.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

POPPY DAY DRIVE

Contributions by Hongkong and Outports to Earl Haig's Fund: Over £3,407 Collected

The audited statement of the "Poppy Day Drive, 1924," organized by the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion in aid of Earl Haig's Fund shows that the Fund has benefited by a handsome donation of £3,407 12s. Shameen and Kiangchow also contributed direct the further sums of £157 11s. 11d. and £24 19s. 3d., respectively.

The most generous donors were Hongkong and Kowloon, their combined contributions from clubs, hotels, and representing the proceeds from bridge drives, raffles, etc., being £2,645 17s. Swatow appears next on the list with £126 3s. 9d.

It will be seen from the following list of donations from the smaller outports that even Antung, with its Anglo-Saxon population of a dozen or so was able to send £2 19s. 4d. Shanghai and Tientsin residents also contributed generously but direct to London.

Amoy, £56 14s. 9d.; Antung, £2 19s. 4d.; Changsha, £25 5s. 10d.; Chefoo, £70 9s. 6d.; Chinkiang, £28 12s. 9d.; Chungking, £24 13s. 4d.; Dairen, £45 4s. 10d.; Foochow, £36 4s. 11d.; Harbin, £18 16s. 1d.; Hangchow, £38 12s. 8d.; Ichang, £30 0s. 6d.; Kuling (Redcroft School), £2 7s. 4d.; Kuikiang, £25 1s. 6d.; Mukden, £33 5s. 3d.; Nanking, £24 5s. 7d.; Ningpo, £14 7s. 9d.; Swatow, £126 3s. 9d.; Tsingtao, £20 10s. 1d.; Tsinan, £14 11s. 2d.; Weihaiwei, £27 14s. 10d.; Wuhu, £57 15s. 9d.

CENTRAL KIANGSU NOTES

The Powers of Gen. Ma Yu-ren in Civil Appointments

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Apr. 1.

Your correspondent recently reported that Gen. Ma Yu-ren had authority over the civil offices in this area. This information came to me from several sources which were considered authentic. Since then I have been reliably informed that this is not the case.

After several months of drought we have had splendid rains which have made the prospect for the crops much better and the prices of grain have temporarily ceased their upward trend. The dollar now changes for 2,400 cash and in the country districts changes as high as 2,500 in places.

Due to the low state of the water in the canal the launches have been taking three and four days to make the trip from Chinkiang here. Unless there is a heavy rainfall north of us soon the launch service will necessarily stop.

The *caché* of a band of local robbers was discovered near here the night before last and a woman, supposed to be the ally of the group, was captured and it is expected that the information she will probably give will contribute to improve local conditions.

CANTON'S OIL TAXES

Foreign Companies' Withdrawal of Shipments as Protest

Canton, Apr. 7.

As a protest against the action of the Canton authorities in levying an internal tax of five cents a gallon on oil and kerosene, the Standard Oil, Texas and Asiatic Petroleum Companies have discontinued all shipments of these commodities.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A CANTON OUTRAGE

Canton, Apr. 7.

Mr. Wong Shiu-tong, a wealthy Hongkong compradore, was kidnapped by 50 bandits on Sunday while worshipping in Cheungngar Cemetery, five miles from Canton. Demand for a large ransom is expected.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SAGHALIN EVACUATION

Tokyo, Apr. 7.

The Japanese troops evacuated Russian Saghalin on April 4, handing over the administration to the Soviet.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SINGAPORE BASE AND JAPAN

Newspaper Criticism of Doleful Nature: Common Sense by Minister of Navy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Mar. 26.

The recent onslaught, led by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the House of Commons on the Singapore base project has given fresh rise to a series of articles and editorials in the Japanese press and periodicals over this much-debated and too-much-written-about scheme.

With the exception of an extremely few broad-minded writers, the general tenor of the criticisms levelled at the base suggest that Great Britain regards Japan as a potential enemy, not because, as some alarmists say, one fine morning a Japanese armada will be steaming full speed ahead to menace the sovereignty of Britain's Australian dominions; not because Japan will try any master-stroke in aggressively occupying Chinese territory; not that she will seek to dominate the badly-protected French possessions in the Far East; but because, so goes the argument, the commercial interests of Great Britain and Japan in the Orient, and especially in China, are so intertwined and so complicated, that, as competition becomes keener and acuter, the rush to secure a superior position in these markets will become a fruitful source of misunderstanding which might, possibly, lead to an armed clash.

Baseless Bogies

That is one of the underlying feelings pervading most of the criticism levelled at the base. The other is the old story of Great Britain allegedly deserting her erstwhile ally and preferring to mollicolde with her new love, America. With this view goes the myth of a dark and deep-laid Anglo-American conspiracy to reduce Japan to a position of isolation, to bottle her up in the Extreme Orient and to prevent her legitimate expansion.

The very mention by the Japanese press of the possibility of trade rivalry growing so fierce, if such really takes on definite form, is about the best reason these papers have yet stated, not against the base, but rather for it. It means simply, then, that the base is projected as a policy of trade insurance and that this insurance is not prompted by a belief that hostilities between the Britain of the West and the Britain of the East are inevitable, but rather that the base will be a powerful discourager of any rash schemes which may strain relations and precipitate calamity. The better section of the Japanese press admits that Great Britain is no longer moved by anything even remotely resembling lust for conquest; these also realize that the British Empire to-day will not suffer any attack on any portion of sea or territory over which the Union Jack rightly flies.

Temperament

To talk plainly and without circumlocution, the majority of the Japanese papers do not seem to have paid sufficient attention to the British view of the base project. They content themselves with sweeping generalities like the Washington conference being violated in spirit and principal, if not in letter, and draw far-fetched ideas that the base is a direct result of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan etc. etc. Pessimism has been general for some time past whenever Japanese have discussed world affairs in which Japan is concerned. This pessimism may be a result of the general temperament of the Japanese people, which is excitable and fatalistic, and which has grown more and more morbid in recent years as a result of a stagnation of thought and a series of economic, diplomatic and terrestrial reverses that fell blow after blow, in sudden succession, on this nation.

Navy Minister's View

The Minister of the Navy, Admiral Takarabe, talking recently to your correspondent, scouted the idea zealously fostered by the press, that the base was a threat

or a challenge, direct or indirect to Japan. He stated in effect that Great Britain was fully justified in fortifying Singapore if she thought this step necessary, and to a question whether, if Japan had Singapore she would not fortify it, he smiled and replied significantly: "I think any Power would, if it thought such a step necessary. Self-protection and self-dependence are very important matters in the lives of nations as of individuals. Japan has yet a great deal of progress to make in the direction of self-dependence."

The reply was a clever parry to the direct thrust of my question, but there can be no mistaking the Admiral's viewpoint. As a sailor, with many years of active service, he sees the farflung British possessions and interests in the East well-nigh defenceless. He sees Singapore a vital, central spot. As a sailor, he cannot but see the need for matter-of-fact, common-sense, insurance against adverse winds, and sudden squalls.

HUMAN LABOUR OR MACHINES

Nanking Richmen Revolving Against Motor Buses

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Apr. 7.

On April 4, a bus line with six Ford motor-buses was opened between Men-lien-chiao in South City and Hsiakuan, a distance of about five miles. As the city railway is in poor condition and is overrun with soldiers, the new bus line with its cheap fares will be a great convenience to the people of the city. The line ran for only two days, however, and was then forced to stop by richmen and carriage drivers, who see their business to and from Hsiakuan seriously threatened. Negotiations are now proceeding over their reputation in Nanking of the common revolt of human labour against machine transportation.

Mr. Chang Ih-chen (張一鵬), former Minister of Education under Yuan Shih-kai, has been proposed for President of Southeastern University by the Board of Directors and a large group of the faculty. Mr. Chang is about 50 years of age, a scholar of the old school, yet an educator with modern views and thoroughly familiar with political men and movements of the day. If the Peking Government agrees to appoint him, it will ease considerably the present tense situation at the Government University.

PEKING, Apr. 4.—Arrangements were made for the Panchen Lama to have a conversation with Marshal Tuan Chi-ji, the Chief Executive, this afternoon and Prince Kalachin, the head of the Department of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, was summoned to attend.—Reuters Pacific Service.

Another step towards bringing the aeroplane into greater favour in the Far East as a regular mode of transport has been taken by the departure of the well-known aviator J. F. Laporte, holder of the world's altitude record of 4,755 metres for seaplanes carrying 500 kilograms, for China and Japan, where he will give a number of demonstrations, especially with seaplanes.

ACCORDING to the Changsha correspondent of a Peking paper, the British and American Consuls there have protested to the Provincial Government of Hunan against the seizure of \$40,000 in notes and cash at Changtehfu by the Szechuan troops under the command of the Kuomintang general, Hsiung Keh-wu, who, since his defeat at the hands of Gen. Yang Sen in Szechuan in 1923, has been living in western Hunan with about one division of Szechuan troops. The money in question belonged to the British-American Tobacco Co. and it was intended for the purchase of tobacco leaves, as well as the payment of its employees. The British Consul declares that there is no treaty provision prohibiting British merchants in China from transporting ready cash from one port to another for commercial purposes.

SHANGHAI NEWS

MUNICIPAL FINANCE IN 1924

Excellent Returns in Spite of War and Acute Trade Depression: Electricity Department Contribution of Nine Lakhs of Taels to Ordinary Income

The Municipal Council's very full and interesting report for 1924 is rendered complete with the publication of the Electricity Department's report, the financial statement, the report of the Commissioner of Revenue, and the Budget for 1925.

The financial transactions of the year are summarized thus:—

ORDINARY BUDGET	
Income	Tls. 8,430,892
Expenditure	7,963,325
Surplus carried forward to 1925	467,567
EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET	
Expenditure	5,362,782
Income	4,979,823
Deficit carried forward to 1925	382,959

The surplus on the ordinary budget, Tls. 467,567, against an estimated surplus of Tls. 295,420, is chiefly accounted for by under-expenditure of Tls. 98,567 in respect of the Police Force, and a saving of Tls. 74,210 on stocks and stores, and Tls. 18,495 on the Volunteers. At the same time it may be noted that Police Force pay and allowances have increased during the past five years from Tls. 1,099,862 (in 1920) to Tls. 1,486,763.

The Municipal bill for Shanghai's little war comes to Tls. 130,000. "Emergency measures" expenditure being:—

Tls.	
Construction and equipment of camps and barracks, etc.	35,370
Capitation grants, etc., for S. V. C. units during mobilization	28,721
Transportation charges	15,568
Special sanitary arrangements	11,261
Miscellaneous expenses	1,845

In addition, the presence of soldiers interrupted the supply of road material from Soochow, and more expensive material involved an additional cost of Tls. 44,000.

The industrial undertakings operated by the Council all show good results. The 1923 profits of the Electricity Department enable the transfer of Tls. 900,000 to ordinary income, and other contributions are: Concrete-ware manufactory, Tls. 50,000, Pingchiao Quarry, Tls. 15,000, Convict labour Tls. 15,000.

The Increase in Loans

Silver loans outstanding have increased from Tls. 9,731,200 in 1918, to Tls. 35,364,600, and sterling loans from \$20,000 to \$770,000, a very striking indication of the immense expansion in the scope of the Council's administration, and it may be added of watchfulness on unproductive expenditure.

The Commissioner of Revenue, in his report, gives the following table showing the ordinary income compared with the estimated:—

	1924 Estimated	Actual
Land tax	1,600,000	1,594,676
General Municipal rate (Foreign)	1,640,000	1,655,133
General Municipal rate (Chinese)	1,640,000	1,723,840
Special rate (Foreign)	160,000	156,182
Special rate (Chinese)	16,500	17,351
Special advertisement rate	5,000	6,431
Licence fees	987,550	1,063,219
Wharfage dues	450,000	489,622
Rent of Municipal Properties	199,000	189,776
Revenue from public and Municipal undertakings	1,113,700	1,119,916
Miscellaneous	10,000	12,678
Total	7,822,650	8,028,824

The total for the previous year was Tls. 7,203,797. Wharfage dues constitute a record, in spite of the set-back to trade. A re-assessment of the land in the Settlement took place during the year, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of ratepayers, and the new values will form the basis for collection of the land tax for 1925. As an offset to the emergency war expenditure, there was an increase in Chinese rate receipts owing to the influx of refugees from the fighting areas, the Chinese landlords prospering in the matter. Some of them had ideas of defrauding the revenue by production of false rent receipts, but the Commissioner's sardonic use of the word "attempt" in referring to the matter indicates the customary departmental efficiency.

The Commissioner notes that the Special Advertisement rate, introduced with the object of eliminating unsightly and objectionable advertisements, continues to serve its useful purpose. With respect, we would suggest that a gentleman with a more aesthetic appreciation of the unsightly in advertisements be employed to search out offenders, some of the displays now appearing being singularly ineffective as works of art, however, effective they may be as revenue-earners.

The Electricity Department The position of the Municipal Electricity department continues to be highly satisfactory. Mr. Aldridge reporting that in spite of war and acute trade depression sales of electricity during the period under review have increased from 272,265,861 to 307,307,401 kilowatt-hours, representing an increase of 12.87 per cent. The result of the year's trading shows a net profit, after payment of interest and other net revenue charges, of Tls. 1,464,162. The estimated profit for the year was Tls. 1,354,800.

The financial standing of the undertaking on December 31 was as follows:—

Tls.	
Capital outlay	30,476,329
Capital outlay on plant	29,736,409
Actual in use	10.64 p.c.
Return on capital outlay actually in use	9,277,027
Revenue from sales of electricity, rent of motors, etc.	9,277,027
Net profit, after provision for interest on loans and other net revenue expenditure	1,464,162

The estimated net profit for 1925 is Tls. 1,015,200. It is pointed out that this is considerably less than 1924, and is accounted for by the reduction in charges for lighting (2 cands. and heating, etc. (5 cands.) which came into effect at the beginning of the year. Since 1916, the general Municipal funds have benefited to the extent of Tls. 4,660,000 from the profits of the Department.

A WIRELESS EXPERIMENT

The China General Edison Co. inform us that their parent company, the International General Electric Co., Inc., Schenectady, New York, has telegraphed as follows:—"We are broadcasting special French programme 100 metres 7 to 8 p.m. Eastern standard time April 18, report reception. International General Electric Co."

It is believed that the Schenectady station, whose signal is WGY, broadcasting on 100 metres wave length, should be heard in China on the morning of April 19, from 6 to 7 a.m.

Anyone "picking up" this programme is requested to log the same, and report the matter to us.

KIANGWAN FREE OF FENGTIEN TROOPS

After promising for several weeks through the columns of the Chinese press to withdraw his troops from this neighbourhood, Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Fengtien Army, has at last begun to act. Foreigners who visited Kiangwan on Sunday reported the disappearance of all Fengtien troops there. Woosung is likewise stated to have got rid of visitors from the North, but those just evacuated from Kiangwan have been replaced by other soldiers from Nanking.

LOCAL Shanghai residents have telegraphed to Peking urging the appointment of Gen. Ho Feng-lin, former Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, to the post of Tupan of the Shanghai Special Municipality in place of Mr. Sun Pao-chi, who, it is said, has tendered his resignation and intends going abroad. The writers express the hope that, should their request be granted, Gen. Ho will clear up his good name and redeem all of the bonds which he issued during his last term of office in Shanghai.

EXCITING RESCUE ON HUANGPU

Shipwreck of the English Eight: All Saved, But the Boat Broken in Two

The river is not exactly the place for an early morning dip just now, though evidently the hardy English oarsmen of the Shanghai Rowing Club take a different view, for whilst Shanghai slept on Friday morning last week nine of these Eskimo-blooded sons of England were to be seen frolicking in the foamy billows of our turbid stream, 100 yards or so off the Bund. It was, however, not all so "spring mornish" as it looked from the shore.

"In the boat by six" is the slogan of the English crews in training for the forthcoming Regatta, and shortly after that early hour an eight made a safe crossing to the Pootung side, where, under the lee of the shore, a pleasant spin upstream was possible. Returning, they experienced the buffeting of a still nor'easterly breeze, and by the time they had got half way across to the mouth of the Soochow Creek, things began to look unpleasant. It was deemed advisable for the crew to paddle by fours, but the boat's room seemed irrevocable. Slowly and surely the waters piled in irresistibly from every side, until paddling was rendered impossible, and the nine mariners stolidly awaited their fate. It came soon enough, a mighty wave, driven by what now amounted to almost a gale, surged down upon the boat, and down she went. There was little danger, since all could swim (an essential when anyone ventures on our river), but "ugh! it was cold." So far it was merely exciting, though not exactly pleasant, but grief was to come when alas! the proud old boat was seen to give in the middle, and a few seconds more buffeting broke her back completely, and her two ends drifted apart.

To the Rescue

Fortunately, all this had been witnessed by Chinese on the Bund, and help was quickly at hand, in the shape of a Customs' launch and a tug. The bedraggled and shivering oarsmen, and their cox, who, by the way, was the last to leave his ship, were hauled out, and were soon restoring warmth to their chilled bodies in front of the stokehold furnaces, the while successful efforts were made to reclaim the broken parts of the ill-fated boat, and the oars. Shortly after, the roll was called around the stove in the Rowing Club dressing room, and we are pleased to record there were none missing of the nine who had set out on their unexpected early morning adventure. Whilst the first enjoyed the excitement of the shipwreck, though they would have preferred the water slightly warmer, the Englishmen deeply grieve the loss of their valuable boat. There is the possibility however that the parts may somehow be knitted together and the boat rendered completely serviceable again, and they live in the strongest hopes.

SINCE the beginning of the year the Reserve Platoon of the Shanghai Scottish has been undergoing a process of re-organization, the result of which has been the development of individual sections working under their own section commanders, and with the appointment of an officer and sergeant and an N. C. O. in touch with the Quartermaster-Sergeant's department, the unit has been placed on a highly satisfactory basis. To celebrate the accomplishment of such work, the members of the platoon held a dinner on Friday last week. Second Lieut. L. D. Fawcett presided, the vice-president's chair being occupied by Sgt. G. L. Campbell, while in addition to a full attendance of the members, there were present Mr. C. M. Bain, Lieut. R. Wood and Sgt. Major T. W. R. Wilson. Lieut. Fawcett suitably proposed the toast of the guests, to which Lieut. Wood replied as O. C. Company, being followed by Mr. Bain, who as having been greatly instrumental in the formation of the company, expressed gratification at its further development. The toast of the Sergeant-Major was proposed by Sgt. Campbell. The artists of the evening included Messrs. Cave and Melsa, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded on the call of Pte. A. J. Stewart.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Yangtze Patrol and China Trade Act: New Hopes of Improvement: Chamber Opposed to Conferences Till China Has a Real Government

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday in the large dining room of the American Club, at which a large majority of the members attended. Mr. J. Harold Dollar, the retiring chairman, presided, supported by Messrs. V. G. Lyman, vice-president, A. E. Schumacher, secretary, J. B. Powell, hon. sec., and directors—Messrs. W. I. Eisler, C. S. Beatty, Myron Simon and F. F. Fairman. Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, an honorary member, sat on the chairman's right. Judge M. D. Purdy could not be present, as he is just recovering from illness.

Following the adoption of the accounts and a resolution permitting firms to nominate an authorized representative to act at annual meetings, the Chamber elected the following to serve on the Executive Committee for 1925:—Messrs. C. S. Beatty, W. I. Eisler, F. F. Fairman, B. C. Haile, V. G. Lyman, F. J. Raven, A. E. Schumacher, C. J. Starr and O. G. Steen. These gentlemen will meet during the week to choose officers.

The meeting being opened to discussion, Mr. J. B. Powell suggested that now the China Trade Act was in force—American firms were exempted from income tax—it would be a good matter if the Chamber started a movement, as other chambers throughout the world also favoured it, to secure the exemption of individuals from similar taxes. It had been an accomplished fact, the speaker continued, in the Philippines since 1921. Commenting on the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of an American from Mexico City who had taken legal action on the point in the United States, he declared that pressure must now be put on Congress to relieve individuals from this burden.

Mr. W. S. Fleming stated that the China Trade Act was unfair in that the exporter of American goods, who was doing as much as the importer (speaking in terms of the Pacific Coast) was not exempted. But even thus, he continued, it would be advisable for all who could to "get in."

Mr. Cunningham on Income Tax

Mr. Cunningham was called upon from the floor to say a few words. He did not know of the discrepancy in the Act between the two classes of merchants, he said, but if under the proposed new income measure, consular officials could be relieved of the personal income tax, "it would appeal to me." He did not know that this measure affected so many people, it was a surprise to him to see Mr. Powell's suggestion so unanimously applauded. (Laughter). Continuing in a serious vein, Mr. Cunningham went on to say that the China Trade Act was a monument to the Chamber. The fact that they had got appropriation for gunboats to patrol the Yangtze was to the credit of the organization. He was of the opinion that the increased flotilla would prove a great boon to commerce on the River and he hoped that they—the Chamber—might eventually persuade the Department to send ships even to the west of Chungking.

The American business man had increased commerce on the Pacific, between China and America, enormously. In 1913 but 378,000 tons of shipping entered American ports from China, now the figure had reached 3,500,000 tons. Three years ago, Mr. Cunningham went on to say, 45 per cent. of the cargo was in American bottoms, now more than half entered or cleared under the American flag. He hoped that America's representatives would improve their relationships with the Chinese merchants and be able to compete with other foreign firms in still a more efficient manner.

Mr. Fleming, as the meeting concluded, moved a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Dollar, the retiring President, for all that he had done for the Chamber. This was followed by three hearty cheers. Major Bassett moved similarly, referring to the entire Committee.

The Chairman's Report

Mr. Dollar's report in full was as follows:—

For the last three or four years the American Chamber

of Commerce of Shanghai, in association with the other American Chambers of Commerce in China, has been urging upon the American Government the importance of providing funds for the construction of a new fleet of boats for the use of the United States naval patrol on the Upper Yangtze. This is a matter which has occupied our attention almost continuously and now I am sure members of this Chamber, as well as Americans generally will be glad to know that at last our efforts have been successful in getting action from Congress. You have doubtless all read the reports in the newspapers to the effect that the last session of Congress which closed on March 4 provided the sum of \$4,000,000 for the construction of special type boats so designed as to be able to negotiate the treacherous waters of the Upper Yangtze. These ships according to our information are to be constructed in accordance with special plans which were designed by the American naval authorities who have had service on this station and are therefore qualified from first-hand experience as to what is required. I am sure this information will be of interest to all of our members and other nationals as well for it is vital that we make plans for participation in the rapidly developing trade of West China.

The China Trade Act

In addition to this important matter we are also in a position to announce the successful culmination of our efforts in another field of endeavour. A few days ago we received cabled information from our Washington representative stating that in the last session Congress had also passed certain amendments to the China Trade Act which, it is hoped, will now make this important piece of legislation of real value to American interests in this part of the world. It may be of interest to you to know that the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai started the agitation for a suitable incorporation law as early as 1917 when bills were introduced in both Houses of Congress with this end in view. Very little was done, however, until 1921 and 1922 when the Chamber sent representatives to Washington to appear before various committees of Congress to present information required before action could be taken. In 1922 Congress passed the original China Trade Act, but owing to restrictions inserted when the measure was before the Senate the final Act was found to be of little benefit to us.

We believe now, however, that the Act is in such shape that it will be of real service to every American concern engaged in the trade of this country.

We naturally are all duly appreciative of the assistance which officials of the State, Commerce, Treasury and Navy Departments have rendered in connexion with these two measures but our experience has shown that it is chiefly Congress to which we must look for assistance in the solution of problems arising in connexion with the development of our trade in this part of the world. A few months ago we received a letter from one of the officials of the Government at Washington, stating that in his opinion copies of our reports and resolutions which we have sent direct to Congress had more effect in getting action than any other phase of our activities. We also should not overlook the assistance which we have constantly received from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as well as the individual Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations situated in various parts of the United States which are always ready to cooperate with us in improving trade conditions out here.

Hope for the Future

Our experience in connexion with the accomplishment of these two important projects, the China Trade Act and the Yangtze Patrol Force should encourage us in our work in the future for they show what can be done by persistent effort in trying to arouse our people at home on the subject of problems confronting American trade in the Far East. We often become discouraged and wonder at the value of resolutions and reports which are got out from year to year and mailed home, but

now we have definite proof of the value of these resolutions and I am firmly of the opinion that if we keep up our good work some of the other major problems still confronting us in this part of the world can be solved.

No report is complete of course without a reference to the political situation of China. Since our last annual meeting we have had another complete overturn of the Chinese Government and almost all of the officials who were in office at the time of our annual meeting last year are now residing in foreign concessions or have been forced to take up temporary abodes in foreign lands. On the first of last September war broke out between Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and within a month it had involved the entire country in civil war—the fighting extending from the Great Wall in the North to the very gates of Canton. Probably a million soldiers were involved directly or indirectly in this conflict and the final result has been merely the placing in power of another military faction. The only encouraging factor in the new situation has been the convening of a national reorganization conference in Peking but from late reports it would seem that this conference has run up against the same snag which has wrecked all previous attempts at unification. I mean the military problem. None of the military governors or Tsuchuns want to give up their troops and it begins to appear that this may be the rock which may ultimately wreck the Republic for the country seems to be in a dilemma. It cannot carry on with this vast army estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 soldiers and it cannot get rid of it. It is my frank opinion that China will not be able to solve this problem alone.

China and Russia

Another political element which has entered the picture since our last annual meeting has been the resumption of relations between China and Russia. When China first decided to recognize the Soviet many persons felt that it might have the effect of stopping communistic propaganda in this country but the result here has been pretty much the same as in Europe—recognition has simply opened the field for Bolshevik propaganda which has had the effect of turning the heads of younger radical elements against the West. We are now beginning to see the effect of this destructive propaganda. Where formerly it used to be American and other foreign merchants who were being attacked on the grounds of "Capitalistic Imperialism," now all Western institutions are feeling the agitation in the anti-Christian movements, the anti-Mission school movements, the revivification-of-the-truth movement, etc. We have always thought that China, being composed of a population of small property-owners was proof against the propaganda of communism, but now we are beginning to see that communistic propaganda has been responsible for a great deal of the labour unrest as well as the political unrest which has taken place in China in recent years. In Canton the "Red Kuomintang Army," financed according to reports largely from Moscow, has practically dominated the situation for many months and has had the effect of driving most of the wealthier residents of Canton out of the country.

However it is always easier to destroy than to build up and the fact that China has been disturbed politically since the Revolution has provided a fertile field for the propagandists of Moscow. They have taken advantage of the troubled waters and have sown their seed here as in other lands. Our hope is that the responsible Chinese merchants and proprietors interests, as well as the gentry classes generally are now beginning to see the dangers which are facing their country and soon will move to bring about improvement.

One Encouraging Element

Probably the most encouraging indication of self-consciousness has been that recently displayed by the Chinese merchants of Shanghai who have forced the contending military factions to remove their troops from the Shanghai district and have forced the Government to turn over to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the local Shanghai Arsenal, which has been a bone of contention on the part of the militarists for a quarter of a century. Although the Chinese merchants have not yet perfected plans for the administration of the new Shanghai Wusung District they have elim-

nated the military elements to a safe distance and from what we hear they are to be kept sufficiently far from this city so that we may never again have a repetition of events such as occurred here a few weeks ago when rifle bullets actually fell within the borders of the foreign settlements and several thousand defeated troops fled into the foreign settlements to escape their pursuers and had to be repatriated.

In case the plans of the present Government in Peking are successful in bringing about some form of unification we are bound to be faced during the coming year with a demand for treaty revision. If we will examine into the actions of the Washington Conference of 1922 we will find that machinery is there provided for a gradual evolutionary consideration of this problem. We will find provision made for the calling of a special conference which is to examine into the subject of Customs revision and the more important subject of the abolition of the internal provincial form of taxation. We will also find that provision is made for the visit of a commission of jurists to investigate into the status of extraterritoriality.

Wait for Stable Government

The Chamber has taken the position that no move should be made by the United States Government to appoint delegates to either of these important commissions, until China has a Government that is sufficiently stable that we may have some assurance that it will be able to carry out in good faith agreements entered into with foreign nations. China sent a well qualified delegation to the Washington Conference and many months were spent in considering China's difficulties but immediately after the close of the Conference, civil war developed, and the country has been in a turmoil almost continuously since. As a result of this political disorder China has not been able to carry out but a few of the things she promised to carry out at the Washington Conference. It appears futile to endeavour to do business with any Government in China which is not able to accept responsibilities.

In view of the fact that we have just held the annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China where we considered many matters of local as well as general interest to all American merchants in China we are circulating with this report this year a copy of the report of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China. In the report of the Associated American Chambers you will find copies of resolutions which have been passed not only by this Chamber, but by American Chambers in Hankow, Harbin, Peking and Tientsin. The Associated American Chambers did not approve of every action taken by all of the different chambers but matters finally agreed upon are worthy of serious consideration on the part of all merchants. To refer back to the statement made earlier in this report, it is to be hoped that each member of our Chamber here in Shanghai will send copies of these reports back to their home connections in the United States with the suggestion that the various matters be brought to the attention of all members of Congress and to Government officials generally.

Two Special Matters

There are two matters of more than usual interest to American merchants in Shanghai which should be specially mentioned. One is the creation of a joint-committee, mentioned in our last report, of representatives of the Shanghai American Mission Organizations and of the business community. This joint-committee has had several interesting meetings which have been very fruitful in bringing out an interchange of opinions on important subjects directly connected with American interests in China, both missionary-educational and business. As merchants absorbed in our own affairs we are likely to overlook the fact that the American Missionary interests in China are far-reaching in their contacts both with the Chinese and with our own people at home and it is only through close co-operation of the missionary and commercial interests that the best results may be obtained both in our endeavours in China and in the formation of Government policies at home affecting our interests out here. We have found at these meetings that there is no great divergence of views on the part of the commercial and missionary interests and I am sure that both sides have gained greatly from the interchange

of ideas which have been freely expressed at these meetings.

Another matter of special interest to members of the American Chamber in Shanghai is that a definite move has now been made for the organization of an American Far Eastern Chamber of Commerce with headquarters in Manila. At the last annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce a suggestion was made that such a body be formed and a few months ago we received an invitation from Governor-General Wood of the Philippine Islands to send a delegate to Manila to meet with the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands for a consideration of this subject. Mr. H. B. Lane, a member of our Board of Directors, who recently departed for home was appointed as the Chamber's delegate and we have recently heard from him that action was taken at the Manila meeting to form an American Far Eastern Chamber of Commerce which will include the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China, the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands and the American Merchants Association of Tokyo. This will enable American commercial interests in this part of the world to take up subjects of general concern and present our united voice at Washington.

National Foreign Trade Conference

Still another matter of interest to members of this Chamber was our entertainment extended recently to a trade delegation from Seattle which was sent out here for the purpose of inviting American Chambers as well as Chinese and other nationals to send delegations to the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council which meets in Seattle next June. Since this is the most important meeting of business men, manufacturers and financiers interested in foreign trade that is held in the United States we hope that it will be possible for members of this Chamber to attend. Owing to the fact that the Convention is meeting in Seattle it is natural that the attention of the meeting will be largely directed toward the development of American commerce in this part of the world. The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is planning to send a large delegation and it is important that the American Chamber here should also send a strong delegation.

I also wish to refer to the membership of the Chamber, which is now at the lowest point that it has been for several years. At our last annual meeting we had 82 corporate members but this year due largely to the trade depression, aggravated by the serious internal political situation, our membership has dropped to 74 corporate members showing a loss of 8 from last year. There has also been a slight falling off in the individual membership, the number being 75 this year as compared with 82 last year. Our non-resident membership practically remains the same, there being 32 this year as against 31 in 1924. We are hoping of course that this falling off in our membership is but temporary and that when conditions improve, as we confidently hope, that this will be reflected in increased membership to our status of a few years ago.

Consular Building Problem

Before closing I want to refer to two special matters now confronting not only the Chamber of Commerce, but the entire American Community in China. These matters are, first the old, old subject of new consular buildings. Our Government recently appropriated a considerable sum for the reconstruction of our Embassy in Tokyo and there have been rumours of funds soon being available for one or two new consular premises in China. During the past year we again circulated members of Congress on this subject, and we confidently believe that if we keep this up that we may finally obtain action. Although new consular premises are sorely needed at every station in China, there is no place where a new building is more greatly needed than in Shanghai. The building now being used here was never intended as an office building. It is overcrowded, unsafe and militates against the efficient conduct of business. I am sure that all will agree that a new building is needed here and that this matter should continue to receive a major portion of our attention.

The other matter which I would mention before closing is that of the application of the domestic

American income taxes to American citizens residing in China upon incomes derived out here. American Chambers of Commerce in South and Central America as well as in Europe and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have been agitating for years to induce Congress to grant relief from this manifestly unfair tax. The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai as well as the Associated American Chambers have had this matter under consideration, but have felt that we should not press this matter while the China Trade Act was pending. Now, however, that the China Trade Act is out of the way, it is my opinion that we should give this matter of personal taxation serious consideration and I am sure that your incoming committee will appreciate the views of the members on this subject.

Child Labour

The Commission appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council to inquire into the conditions of child labour in Shanghai having submitted its report and the recommendations contained in Part III of that report having been adopted by the council and embodied in a By-law which has been published in the press and which will be submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the next annual meeting to be held on April 15, the Board of Directors desires to record its full sympathy with the policy of this by-law. It is our earnest hope that it will be accepted and that the American community will support this by-law by being present at the forthcoming special Ratepayers' Meeting on April 15, 1925.

Five essential regulations are recommended in Part III of the Child Labour Commission's Report, i.e.

1. Prohibition of the employment of children under ten years of age—rising to 12 years within a period of four years.
2. Prohibition of children under 14 years from working longer than 12 hours out of 24, including a compulsory rest for one hour in the day.
3. A 24 hour rest day to be given at least every 14 days to every child under 14 years of age.
4. Prohibition of children under 14 years of age from working at dangerous, unguarded machines, in dangerous places, or at work likely to injure their health.
5. Appointment of trained factory inspectors to enforce these regulations.

Friendly Relations

I desire to include as a definite part of the annual report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai a restatement of the traditional spirit of friendship felt by Americans generally, both at home and in China, for the Chinese people. This spirit of friendship goes back to the earliest days of contact of the two countries and has been exemplified in the Open Door Policy, the return of Boxer Indemnities, and in philanthropic and educational work extending over practically a century.

This spirit of friendship and desire to be of assistance to the Chinese people has not decreased on account of the disturbed political conditions now existing in China—rather it has been increased and we desire to state that this organization stands ready to either assist directly or to make recommendations to our home Government along constructive lines at any time when such help can be effectively extended.

ARREST OF A SWISS SUBJECT

Henri Corrat a Swiss was arrested in Avenue Edward VII on Monday by the French Police, acting on information received from Geneva on March 2. Corrat is stated by the police to have been sentenced by the Geneva Court Assizes on November 27, 1924, to a period of imprisonment of two years, nine months and 25 days.

Corrat was identified by a French detective and was taken to the French Municipal gaol, and appeared before the Swiss Consul General. He was formerly a medical practitioner.

It is learned on good authority that either Mr. H. Y. Moh or Mr. Liu Shih-huan (both of whom are returned students and natives of Kiangsu Province) will be appointed to the post of Huipian (Associate Director-General) of the Shanghai Special Municipality. Mr. Liu was formerly Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Moh, who was a member of the Chinese Advisory Board to the Shanghai Municipal Council, is the manager and proprietor of a number of cotton mills in Shanghai and elsewhere.

KEEP THE "DOOR" OPEN!

Annual Report of the Door of Hope: Wonderful Record of a Vital Work

A well-developed "mind-movie" keeps a person independent of the cinema for "thrills!" An imagination in good working order, in other words, trained to visualize facts, can see pathos and tragedy, heroism and what not, behind the simple records of an "annual report."

Under the title, "All Your Need," there was published recently the story of 1924 in the Door of Hope institutions, well-known in Shanghai.

"On the last day of the last century," commences one chapter, "when the first Committee of the Door of Hope met to pray, they had no money, no land, no houses, no workers, and no society behind them; but they had faith in God, that He wanted them to rescue the fallen in Shanghai."

The Financial Side

To-day there are six substantial Homes, housing nearly 400 rescued Chinese girls, cared for by some 14 resident lady missionaries and the Chinese helpers they have trained in the work. The Report says:—

The different Homes of the Door of Hope and Children's Refuge, six in number, may be likened to a family, in which the older children are now seeking to help themselves, while the younger ones have still to be provided for. Thus the girls in the Industrial Homes at Paoshan Road and Brennan Road able to support themselves and Chinese teachers, though not yet able to undertake for the missionary superintendents. The First Year Home, with its Doll Industry, does nobly in its endeavor towards self-support, and the little ones in the Children's Refuge are being taught to help themselves. Both these Homes, however, need the Treasury to stand behind them like a generous parent to supplement their earnings. Our Sanatorium and our Receiving Home have naturally to look to the Treasury for the supply of their every need."

From the cash statements at the end of the book, we learn that the proceeds of the girls' several industries are about \$18,000. Of the income of over \$70,000, we note that another item is a grant from the Municipal Council of Tls. 3,000; but the remainder comes mostly from interested friends in China and the homelands.

No appeals are made for contributions, this being a "faith mission," but from "The Treasury and its Disbursements," chapter with special attraction for practical minds, we learn that last year "400 separate gifts were received," in "answer to prayer." This does not mean there has been always plenty of money in hand. A glimpse of straitened means is given as follows:

"It is not easy for the Treasurer to report that she has nothing in hand, and three times during 1924 she has had to do so. Such days are challenges to prayer and faith. . . . Opportunities for seeing good work. Gifts that come to us in these times of deep need are very sacred. We feel we tread on holy ground. . . . acknowledging with reverent awe the faithfulness of our Lord."

Without Purse or Scrip

The foreign workers are written of as "in the line of succession of those" who, when Jesus Christ sent them without purse or scrip, "lacked nothing." This applied not only to those on the field, for the following extract is from a letter received from one of the ladies on furlough:

"After receiving your letter re passage money, I went much to prayer about it, asking that it might come this end. A few nights later I was speaking at a Mission Hall in one of the suburbs, a centre from which one would expect very little financial help. At the close a gentleman came to me and said it was one of the most wonderful stories he had ever heard, and asked if we received donations. I told him just what the Lord sent. He then left me. As I came out of the building he was waiting for me and we walked to the tram together. He then said, 'I want you to take this cheque for £50. You can do what you like with it; either send it to the work or use it for your passage.' I thanked him and praised God for such a precious answer to prayer."

A greater gift than money is the gift of consecrated lives and no money can procure these; but during the year one of three recent additions was welcomed and touching indeed is the story of how she came to the Door of Hope.

"After finishing her training at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Miss— became pastor's assistant at her home church. Being the only unmarried child, she lived with her mother, her

father having died some years ago, and was her support, her comfort and her joy. When this dear mother knew the Lord had called her daughter to China, she said, 'I will never stand in your way.' Her pastor heard of her mother's willingness to know what her mother had said. Re-echoing her words, he said, 'Neither will I stand in your way, and arrange for a special offering for Miss — at a following Communion Service. Thus her passage and outfit were provided. The Lord graciously provided for the dear old mother, whose gift of her daughter was far more precious than silver or gold.'

The First Year Home received during 1924 90 girls, nearly all in the condition of one who went into the Children's Refuge saying, "All that I have is in my stomach and on my back. I have nothing in my hands to carry!" Some 25 of these girls, as well as the missionary in charge, have been since 1918 supported by a class of young women in U. S. A.

"Possibly the youngest giver to the First Year Home is a little girl now four years old. Before she could talk her mother, in her last waking moments, lay to support a girl in the First Year Home."

Our Married Girls

Suitors, as well as offerings, are accepted as "from the Lord" and each Door of Hope report tells of many marriages aking place in the Homes. "From the Industrial Home chiefly the girls are married . . . and to the Industrial Home the married girls return to visit us." The war in September and October brought many of them back as refugees. We read:

"One of them came in one day with her husband, with such a wild look in her eyes, that we were anxious about her. She was put into the Mary Fitch Sanatorium to first get rest and then was able to take her place with the other girls. She told us that when soldiers burst into her room, where she was alone, her mother had been in another part of the house, she at once cried out, Jesus, Jesus, save me. The soldiers, astonished and not understanding, looked at one another and then around, saying one to the other, 'Whom is she calling to save her? Taking advantage of their confusion, she ran out into the street, found her husband and together they got away to Shanghai. They travelled all night on foot, a distance of nearly 30 miles, hiding all times from the soldiers, from stray soldiers bent on looting, and a young man leaving his wife safely settled with us, returned to look after his mother. After a few days, news came that their little village home had been burned to the ground! Other girls also came with similar stories making us very sensible of God's loving protection over our Homes."

Thus writes one of the lady workers at the Paoshan Road buildings. Another chapter tells the story of the same period as it affected the younger children, those rescued before being forced into a life of shame, who live at "The Love School" at Kiangwan, five miles from Shanghai.

When the terrors of civil war were approaching, it looked serious for the hundred and fifty or more housed amid rural surroundings which in ordinary circumstances are ideal, but who realized their isolation and peril as stories of soldiers' outrages reached them day by day.

The Flight by Night

The missionary in charge writes of the horror which filled her soul as one night the booming of the cannon and the cracking of machine-gun fire came nearer and nearer. Small wonder that she could not sleep. Good is it that one section of the Children's Refuge is a Home in the foreign Settlement! But the moving! What a task! The lady continues:

"Within our walls were nearly 200 young girls and little children, who might be exposed at any hour to the brutal treatment meted out to many others, who had happened to be in the path of defeated or victorious soldiers. The next day it was considered best by our Committee to have us all move into Shanghai, where we would be in touch with our other Homes and inside the city limits. Each child took in her hand a bundle of necessities of clothing, tooth brush, etc., and we left the school by three o'clock. All day loads of bedding, trunks, cooking utensils, pails and other bare necessities for our large household, had been taken to the station on wheelbarrows to be loaded on the train for Shanghai."

"At the first serious alarm of war we realized we might have to move to Shanghai and the Lord laid it on our hearts to ask if at the McTear School, the Methodist Mission School for high class Chinese girls, there were any unoccupied rooms. Two of our ladies visited the Lady Principal, who put at our disposal the whole fourth floor of one wing of their school building. She allowed us to use their kitchen for our cooking, supplied us with gas, electricity and electric light, and with the hearty co-operation of all the faculty did everything in her power to make us comfortable. . . . The Lord expressed the hope this service to their little sisters in distress, would be a means of blessing to her own girls."

"Soon after our family had moved to Brennan Road a party of eight children

and three teachers were moved over to the McTear School about 10 minutes' walk away. . . . All had to sleep on the floor but not one felt this was any hardship. Our large family of 250 had to be fed daily and there was not the usual abundant supply of vegetables coming to the market from the country, as the farmers were afraid. The boats carrying rice to Shanghai were often commandeered by the soldiers, others did not come to land, and on account of this the price of rice rose rapidly. Many thousands flocked to Shanghai, so the prices went up still higher. . . .

"We told the children and teachers of the conditions and they cheerfully forwent some of their usual supply of vegetables and offered earnest prayer. To God's praise we can say that each day we had sufficient, no one lacked. Daily we met together for prayer and instruction in God's Word and there was an earnest spirit manifested by all."

Places to Visit

After many weeks, they moved back on a big motor truck, the bottom covered with rolls of bedding and boxes and the children piled up on the top. This week I paid that "Love School" a visit and learned that their experiences were a real blessing to the youngsters. "We shall never again grumble at anything we have to do here," they say; "prizing their home for various blessings they had not before realized. A good word is due to the inmates of the Brennan Road home for so cheerfully taking in so large a number of Kiangwan "refugees," the older girls giving up their beds to the little ones among the guests and themselves sleeping on the floor. Go and see this Home when sight-seeing or visiting St. John's University. 33 Brennan Road will not take you far out of the way and if you don't find among the warm sweaters, gay "jumpers" and dainty children's knitted things something needed in the family wardrobe, it will be worth while just to see the busy fingers playing the needles and to watch the smiling faces."

Or take a kodak with you, and when you get off the train from Shanghai to Kiangwan, perch yourself on a wheelbarrow and get your friend to "snap" you thus for the folks at home. You can't ride them in Shanghai. You won't need to tell the barrow man where to go. Foreign ladies are taken as a matter of course to the Children's Home.

If you can visit neither of these institutions, nor give an order at the Industrial Home, where lingerie embroidering is a specialty, then at least send to the Secretary, 38 Quinsan Road, for a (free) copy of the report, and see how much interesting material is still left for your reading.

J. M. B.

THE DOG TO GAIN SOME PRIVATE ENDS

Went Mad and Bit Six Coolies and a Pony on Race Course

A "wink" dog, thought to have been mad, ran amuck on Thursday last week at about half-past eight on the Race Club and bit half-a-dozen coolies and a pony, the property of a club member. At least until late last evening, the animal had not been caught.

It appears that the "crown-ran," an old coolie, long in the service of the Race Club, while attending to his duties came upon the dog on the mud track and tried to shoot him off, but the dog declined to be shooed, turned upon his assailant and bit him in the leg. Others came to the help of the injured man and tried to drive off the dog, but without success. On the contrary, the dog managed to bite five or six more, as well as a pony. Then he dashed out of the enclosure. The animal's history from that moment until now is a mystery to everyone.

Upon the advice of the officials of the club, five of the injured men went to the Municipal Health Department to take the preventive Pasteur treatment for rabies. The pony is now at Messrs. Keylock & Pratt's stables, undergoing treatment.

Unless the dog is caught it will be difficult to ascertain immediately if he was infected, for it may take from three to four weeks for the victims to show the effects, admitting that the beast had hydrophobia. In the case of the pony a still longer period is necessary to determine whether disease is present.

A CHINESE ART EXHIBITION

Flights Into Western Fancy at the Palais Cafe

Western composition and style was the keynote of the work of a group of Chinese artists at the Palais Cafe.

The artists were 12 in number, all of whom are well known in Chinese art circles with the exception of Mr. Victor Podgorsky, a Russian artist. The names of these artists are Messrs H. S. Liu, Tsao H. Lee, Yacheng Wang, Wang Tsi-fan, Teheng Hong, Li Siang, Yu Chi-fan, Ya Chang, Victor Podgorsky, Chu Chi-tan, Ma Shi-teh and Shi Cheng. Of these we may first mention Mr. H. S. Liu, the principal of the College, who is remarkable in his employment of colours. Mr. Tsao H. Lee is an experimental artist and obtains fine effects by his various treatment of subjects. Mr. Yacheng Wang is also a good colourist. Mr. Teheng Hong is very effective with his feathery touches. Messrs. Wang Tsi-fan and Li Siang specialise in water-colour and pastel. In all of these artists' works we find individualistic ways of handling their materials.

A word more should be said about the works of Mr. Podgorsky, who makes art a very serious business. In no works of his, can we fail to find a good deal of forethought and feeling.

If an art critic has any fault to find against the exhibits of this exhibition they might perhaps accuse them as not having enough academic foundation. But what is academic foundation to the artists who lead different lives to those of Europe and America? We like to see these Chinese pioneers trying to express their own life, not to paint different pictures in the same manner. If it is the visitors' hopes to see the same sort of things that they were used to see in the exhibitions of Europe and America, we advise them not to go. But if it interests such visitors to get some reflexion of Chinese thoughts and lives, we can guarantee their satisfaction.

VICE-ADMIRAL EVERETT ON SICK LEAVE

Rear-Admiral Murray Anderson in Temporary Command on the China Station

It has been announced officially that Vice-Admiral Sir A. F. Everett, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station since 1924, shortly will leave for England on account of ill-health, and that, in consequence, Rear-Admiral D. Murray Anderson, who has been Senior Officer on the Yangtze since 1923, temporarily has been appointed Commander-in-Chief as from the departure of Vice-Admiral Everett and pending the arrival of his relief. Similarly, Capt. W. J. C. Lake, of H. M. S. Hawkins, has been appointed Commodore, 2nd Class, Commanding the 5th Cruiser Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Anderson was born in 1874, the second son of the late Gen. David Anderson, formerly of the Cheshire Regiment. From the Britannia he entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1889 and subsequently served in H.M.S. St. George. He took part in the Brass River Expedition in 1895 and for his services received special promotion to Lieutenant. The same year he was out again with the M'Whell Expedition, for which he received the African medal, and a year later he was with the Ashanti Expedition. Notable amongst his services in the Great War was the part he took in the operations resulting in the destruction of the German cruiser Konigsberg in East Africa, for which he was mentioned in despatches. In 1908 he was appointed to the Royal Yacht, and in 1921-22 he was A.D.C. to the King. Rear-Admiral Anderson, besides the C.B., C.M.G. and M.V.O., has been rewarded with several foreign Orders.

In connexion with the above a London telegram from Reuter says that Rear-Admiral J. E. Cameron will succeed Rear-Admiral Anderson on the Yangtze.

According to a Harbin telegram, the Fengtien Spinning Mill Co., one of the largest industrial concerns in north China, proposes shortly to increase its capital by \$15,000,000.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' SOCIETY

Fine Work Last Year: Problem of the Russian Refugees

The annual report and accounts of the various departments of the Shanghai Branch King's Daughters' Society, provides praiseworthy and interesting reading. Some extracts follow:—

Problem of the Refugees

CHARITY ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
The continued presence of large numbers of refugees from Russia has naturally increased the work of the office. Much time and thought have been expended on the appeals which have come from these unfortunates. No other class of applicants has proved so difficult to help. Few positions are open to them, partly on account of their lack of knowledge of any language save their own, and partly to their want of training in any skilled work.

The hopeless outlook for those of them who remain in Shanghai has justified the Committee's recommendations to the King's Daughters' Society and other agencies, that grants towards passages should be made to enable them to proceed to other countries. Several have thus been enabled to leave for Australia. Preliminary inquiries are, of course, made with regard to the necessary permits and passports, the applicant's future plans, and the likelihood of relatives or friends awaiting him at his future destination. The sums contributed have not been large, they have, for the most part, been just the amount required to complete the purchase of the ticket.

Owing to trade depression it has not been easy to find positions for men and women.

The fact that the refugee is willing to accept a low salary has undoubtedly made it more difficult for other nationals to secure posts. The successful applicants, however, have proved satisfactory.

It cannot be too often repeated that Shanghai is no longer an Eldorado to the man seeking a billet. There are hundreds of men and women in this Settlement who are earning a hand-to-mouth existence, and the prospect of a change in these conditions is very remote.

In view of correspondence in the public press following the publication of last year's report, it is desirable to state that the Municipal grant is devoted solely to the maintenance of an office, to which applications can be made for help, from which information may be obtained and through which investigations can be made.

A Russian interpreter is in attendance for the greater part of the morning, whose services can also be obtained whenever necessary. The office hours are from 9 a.m. till noon, and from 2 p.m. till 4.30 p.m.

The number of visitors during the year has been approximately 3,500. It is the business of the Secretary to bring, either by a personal interview or by correspondence, each case to the attention of the relief agency likely to be interested. As a rule assistance is given only after investigation, unless the applicant presents a recommendation from a reliable source.

In cases of emergency, the Secretary is able to give assistance from the Down and Out Fund of the King's Daughters' Society.

The total number of new cases assisted during the year is 332, the number being made up as follows:—

Russian	157
British	50
American	28
Poles	16
Canadian	7
Lettish	6
Jews	6
Portuguese	8
German	5
Norwegian	5
Swede	4
Filipino	4
Finnish	5
French	3
Malay	1
Brazilian	1
Tartar	1
Spanish	1
Swiss	1
Italian	1
Austrian	2
Czecho-Slovak	1
Rumanian	2
Caucasian	1
Hawaiian	1

Mexican	1
Armenian	3
Dutch	2
Cossack	2
Estonian	2
Serbian	3
Porto-Rican	1

The Convalescent Home

Although the Home was closed for six weeks from September 9, to October 31, 90 patients have been admitted during the year. Of these, there were approximately:—

46	Russian
20	British
10	Portuguese
4	Jewish
4	Polish
4	Lettish
2	German

The building has been screened throughout. The wire netting for this purpose was a gift, and the Town Circle undertook to be responsible for the timber and carpenter's work, the other circles also helping.

The public have, as always, been most generous in showing interest in the working of the Home and giving gifts in money and in kind.

The Treasurer's Report

The Convalescent Home has proved a greater expense than was anticipated, owing to structural alterations which were found necessary. A small legacy has been invested in S. M. Debentures, bringing the endowment up to Tls. 4,900.

Less money has been expended on passages this year, owing to the impossibility of Russians entering the United States: this of course has necessitated more assistance in other ways. Some loans have been written off as irrecoverable, in other cases, reminders have been sent to those who have left Shanghai through the assistance of the Society. On the other hand, many loans are being paid off gradually, and some amounts which were not treated as loans in the accounts have been refunded when work has been obtained.

THE GASKIN CIRCLE

The Circle contributed \$150 towards the screening of the Convalescent Home and \$17.60 towards the erection of a play shed in the garden, besides purchasing a few other necessities. A second set of counterpanes has been made for the Gaskin Room in the Home.

THE TOWN CIRCLE

Our special interest is the Convalescent Home and after furnishing our room and contributing towards the cost of carpentering work for the screening of the Home, we assumed responsibility for the upkeep of one bed in our room, the other bed being endowed in the name of Mrs. Frances Garner, and to this end worked toward the success of the two tea dances which were given.

In the autumn our attention was drawn to the great need of the Russian Orthodox School on Avenue Foch, and as winter was approaching, we provided them with 34 thick quilts, warm clothing and food. The children were also taken for a picnic to Jessfield Park.

ACCIDENT AT POWER STATION

Foreigner and Chinese Engineer Seriously Injured

A serious accident occurred at Riverside Power Station about noon on Monday during the operation of unloading coal from lighters moored at the work's jetty. In the usual way, the coal was put into hoppers and hoisted by means of a crane, and owing, it is reported, to overloading, the crane collapsed and fell into the boat, where a Chinese and Mr. L. G. Cox, who was checking the coal, were at work. Both men received serious injury, and a still more unfortunate feature of the accident was that some time elapsed before they could be released from the debris. Mr. Cox was caught between the crane and the side of the boat, and the Chinese was pinned beneath the fallen machinery, over an hour clapsing before their rescue was accomplished, despite strenuous efforts on the part of the staff. The Chinese engineer was then found to have been badly crushed, having sustained several compound fractures, and Mr. Cox's most serious injury appeared to be fractures of the right hand, which he may unfortunately lose.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE GARDEN

Miss Moise's Lecture on Garden-Making

Shanghai is full of gardening enthusiasts but comparatively little is heard here of Landscape Architecture so the address on that subject by Miss Clarice S. Moise last week under the auspices of the China Society of Science and Arts was of especial interest. The lecture, which was given by courtesy of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, at her residence, 30 Route Pichon, was well attended and much appreciated.

In introduction Miss Moise said that the love of trees and shrubs and flowers and growing things was one of the most universal of human traits. Most of us were interested in the growing of plants for their fruit and flowers, and many of us had a rough knowledge of horticulture, which was the growing of plants for the plants themselves, or for the fruit and flowers they would produce. There was, however, another side of gardening, or garden-making, with which most of us were probably less familiar, namely the use of plants in a pictorial or artistic manner and the use of plants in relation to the architectural lines of buildings, both singly and in groups, as in towns and cities.

Landscape architecture, the speaker continued, was as old as history itself. Its pictorial record was meagre, but it was known from literary and historical references that garden design played a very important part in the life and thought of the ancients.

Miss Moise then sketched the history of landscape architecture in its broad outlines, illustrating her remarks by excellent lantern slides which showed the development of landscape architecture in the ancient Egyptian, Babylonian, Greek, Roman and Medieval Gardens. The French formal school and the English natural or informal school influenced the development of the art of landscape gardening to a marked degree, as was shown by the lantern pictures of many of large estates in France, England and America.

Miss Moise, who was for some time a partner in a firm of landscape architects in San Francisco, showed how French and English methods had been adapted to American scenery and graphically demonstrated the scope of these architects' work with slides showing achievements in city planning, the laying out of parks and parkways, boulevards, residence sub-divisions and the like. The task of the landscape architect was by no means confined to laying out private estates. He was indeed called upon in connexion with great public enterprises.

A practical and helpful *resumé* of the rules of applying the art of landscape architecture to private gardens followed. The speaker emphasized the point that the fundamental principles of art were irrespective of size, so that the 50 by 150 lot could be as intrinsically beautiful as the 50-acre estate, provided intelligent thought was given to the problems of its development.

After the lecture Miss Moise answered questions put by the audience upon points raised by her lecture. Mr. Sowerby then announced that the Society's next lecture would be given by Dr. Ferguson during the first week in May on the subject of Chinese Paintings, and that the Society's second art exhibition would be held during the last week in April. He then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to Dr. Fearn for so kindly lending her house for the occasion.

THE DAILY ROBBERY

Brutal Attack on Aged Chinese Lady

Two armed robberies were successfully carried out in the Settlement over the week-end. Shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday night a gang of five men, three armed with pistols, broke into a house at 290 Paoting Road and got away with \$224 worth of property. To frighten the inmates one shot was fired, but no-one was injured. As usual, no alarm was raised till some hours had elapsed.

The following night, at about 10.20, another gang of five men, one

of whom was armed with a pistol, went to a cigarette and exchange shop, 128 Kiukiang Road, and stole 60 20-cent notes, such as are in common use in sing-song houses. These men also got away without any alarm being raised.

At about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a brutal robbery was carried out by a gang of five or six soldiers at a place named Taoyuen, one li from Lunghua and outside the Settlement limits. An old Chinese lady, wife of an officer in the Manchou régime, accompanied by her daughter-in-law in a carriage, was on her way to Lunghua where she was going in connexion with the Chinese religious ceremonies. The men jumped out on the two women, threatened them with pistols, and divested them of all their jewellery, including their ear-rings, which were torn brutally from their ears. The robbers even went to the length of stripping the women of their clothing, but were interrupted by an approaching motor-car, and promptly fled. The old lady is under the attendance of a doctor, suffering severely from shock.

FRENCH CONCESSION TRAGEDY

Former Governor of Kuangsi Said to Have Been Shot Dead by Servant

What, according to police investigations, was a brutal murder, resulting in the death of a Chinese ex-Tuchun, occurred at 10 a.m. on Monday at 450 Avenue Foch in a foreign house which has been the residence of the deceased for some three years. The deceased, whose name is Mr. Dai Hao-ming, was formerly military governor of the province of Kuangsi but had retired from office for several years.

According to the police, while Mr. Dai was at breakfast he was murdered by his servant, who had been in his employ for eight years. It is alleged that the servant approached Mr. Dai from behind, firing three revolver shots at the deceased, one of which proved fatal. The deceased was, however, able to rise from his seat and was about to make a grab at his assailant, when his strength failed him and he fell headlong on to the floor. The noise of the shots was heard by the police outside, who quickly rushed to the scene of the tragedy. The Chinese servant is said to have been just about to leave the scene, but at the arrival of the police he attempted to commit suicide by firing two more shots at himself in the shoulder. He was removed to the Sainte Marie Hospital, where his condition was found not to be serious. He is at present under arrest and will come up for trial at the French Mixed Court when his condition improves.

The motive for the crime is obscure, although it is thought that the action of the servant was prompted by some private quarrel. There is no evidence of the affair having a political significance.

Career of the Victim

Gen. Tan Hao-ming, who was a native of Lungchow, Kuangsi, was 54 years of age. Beginning as a raw recruit in the Kuangsi army, he later took to banditry, but was afterwards granted an amnesty and given the title of Lieutenant-Gen., in the Chinese army. The first important post which he occupied was that of Commissioner of Défense for his native district, and shortly after assuming this he was made commander of the 2nd Kuangsi army division. Not long afterwards he was promoted Major-General and made commander of the 2nd Kuangsi army. Promotion again came and he was given command of the 1st Kuangsi division. On the recommendation of his brother-in-law, Marshal Lu Yung-ting (High Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi) he was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied Kuangsi-Kueichow army, next becoming Tuchun of Kuangsi, a position from which he was eventually driven by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Yunnanese forces. After unsuccessful attempts to regain his lost position, he came to Shanghai last year and had been residing here since.

He leaves eight sons, the eldest of whom is 20 years old.

THE CHILD LABOUR QUESTION

Local Employers Who Are In Favour of the Enactment of the By-law

We have been asked to publish the following letter dealing with the Child Labour by-laws:—

The Commission appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council to inquire into the conditions of child labour in Shanghai, having submitted its report, and the recommendations contained in Part III of that report having been adopted by the Council and embodied in a by-law which has been published in the press and which will be submitted for the approval of the ratepayers at the next annual meeting to be held on April 15, we the undersigned employers of labour in Shanghai desire to state that we are in full sympathy with the policy of this by-law. We hope that it will be accepted and passed by the ratepayers and that the efforts now being made to secure the necessary quorum at the annual meeting will prove successful.

(Signed)

BRITISH

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. A. Brooke-Smith
Batterfield & Swire, E. F. Mackay
Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. F. W. Poate, Director
The China Soap Co., Ltd. M. G. Brisker
Liddell Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Arnold & Co., Ltd. H. Arnold, Director
British-American Tobacco Co. (China). C. C. Newson, Secretary

JAPANESE

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. M. Nodaira
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd. M. Ichiki
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd. Y. Yasuda
South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd. S. Sakuragi
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. S. Aikawa
Dah King Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. K. Kurata

AMERICAN

The Robert Dollar Co. J. Harold Dollar
American Trading Co., Inc. N. H. Kennedy, General Manager
Standard Oil Co. of New York. V. G. Lyman
The Shanghai Building Co., Federal Inc. S. A. Edward Bell
China General Edition Co. H. E. Page, General Manager

CHINESE

The Sincere Co., Ltd. (Shanghai) Wong Chee
Commercial Press, Ltd. Bau Yien-chang
The Wing On Co., (Shanghai) Ltd. Kwok Bew
Heng Fong Cotton Mill. C. C. Nieh
Sung Sing Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. T. K. Yung, General Manager
K. Willey Commercial Co. M. Y. Lee, Sub-Manager

International Labour Office Becoming Interested

Geneva, Apr. 2.

At a meeting of the managing board of the International Labour Office, the Director-General requested to give attention to the question of child labour in Shanghai, and to collect information, in view of discussion within the limits of the draft agreements previously adopted by International Labour conferences.—Reuter.

STILL MORE TOURISTS

Between noon on Tuesday and twelve o'clock midnight another tourist party thoroughly "did" Shanghai. The 360 passengers on board the Cunard liner Franconia were prevented by China's inhospitable weather from spending even a whole day with us, but thanks to the energy of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son they covered a remarkable portion of the city in that time. Peking is the next item on the itinerary and the Franconia will leave Woosung at daybreak this morning for Taku Bar.

MUNICIPAL Police had an altercation with members of the Peace Maintenance Volunteer Corps at Jessfield on Sunday, which might have ended seriously, but fortunately did not. The volunteers were parading along a municipal road and were instructed to leave it for Chinese territory, by members of the mounted police force on five different occasions. They refused to obey, and eventually a foreign officer and a number of Chinese detectives were sent to the scene from Gordon Road to try and persuade the men to go. They were not very successful, and received impudent replies. A crowd gathered, some of whom blew police whistles, bringing all the Chinese volunteers within hearing to the scene. Chapel police finally arrived and persuaded the volunteers to disperse quietly.

EASTER SHOPS

A Bright Display for Spring
Wear in Chief-Stores:
Fuhlee's Charms

It will be a bright Easter this year if the shops can make it so. Similes of multi-coloured tulip beds, kaleidoscopes, confetti and the jazziest dreams of a Futurist painter are all too dull for the delightfully gay materials that fill the shops. The Easter display at Messrs. Hall & Holtz is a charming display of all the new colourings and while we would not wish to say that the Home designers are improving upon Nature, it cannot be denied that unless the spring blossoms show a little more originality they will be hopelessly outclassed by human flowers who will soon be burgeoning out in these dainty fabrics.

Crêpe soufflé is one of the surprises of the season, an alluring material in key checks, in four different colours. The soft plaided crêpes in various combinations of colours with white with a jazz-coloured line running through it are bound to be very popular, as well as the *crêpe boudons*, with open work stripes, with horizontal lines of fatine mixture. A cotton marocain with a silk check marking it off may be purchased in many colours. Smart ratines flecked in jazz shades also show the fashionable plaided effect, and a grey cotton marocain also affects a rose stripe. Other similar materials are found in Persian designs. The hats in this shop are both big and little, but "the shape you will eventually buy" will be big, so we were told. The amusing little hats with a clump of feathers, ribbons, or flowers perched a-top the crown must be a constant invitation to tall friends to pull them off by their convenient handles. The models are smart in so many different ways that they deserve individual inspection.

Jazz Coats at Lane Crawford's

At Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., jazz coatings of silk and wool are featured, lightness combining with warmth efficiently. Sponge cloths in blue, rose and fawn and dozens of different shades and combinations are on view and there is a new variety with an open work design which is marked for a winner. A large assortment of flannels bears testimony to the fact that this is a flannel year, and of course the voiles are here in full force. This fabric retains its popularity wonderfully, but when one considers its coolness and non-crushing qualities, to say nothing of the different designs which every season brings, it is not surprising. The hats include some smart stitched silk and straw unions, chic alliances between chapeaux and scarves, stunning imported models, with crinolines particularly popular and lemon and brown tones predominating.

Wayloo's French Effects

A brand new variety of voile creates an agreeable sensation at Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. It is a French all-over embroidered effect in different colours on a white ground, highly attractive. The usual voiles are here, figured, striped and plain, over 500 patterns and only \$1.50 a yard. The tried and trusted Tobralco for tub dresses, rompers, shirts and pyjamas appears in many different patterns. And yes, the new viyella flannels, so new and natty as to seem like entirely new fabrics, will soon be here. The samples of what London has gone mad over in plaids, diagonal checks and stripes make one impatient for the shipments to be unpacked. The millinery department has a large assortment of little hats, all ready to put on and there are a number of the larger models as well. An assortment of knitted costumes, coats, and capes which will be found convenient for in-between-days is on hand to choose from.

Weeks' Voile Themes

The Drop-Stitch Voile is one of the variations which Messrs. Weeks & Co. play upon the ever-pleasing voile theme. These voiles in their drawn-work effect may be had in many different hues. Then there are voiles with ratine stripes, voiles figured with fruit and flowers, voiles light and dark and plain, until one is reminded of the story of the grocer who marked his stock of eggs as "Strictly Fresh Eggs," "Fresh Eggs" and simply "Eggs!"

But even the plainest of these voiles are well worth owning. Crêpes in a wide range of colours are attractively displayed, many with fancy stripes, some printed in jazz designs. The ratines have some very striking patterns and the smart cotton gabardines for sports costumes or separate skirts are just the thing for out door wear. White tob ralcos in many different patterns will delight the homemaker's heart. The millinery department has some very chic Condor hats and some big picture hats which are just as alluring in a different way. "Big hats for the Races," is the prophecy and one should not disregard a tip like that.

THE CONFECTIONERS

Brighter than the gayest Easter bonnet, bigger than many of them, better—well, that is a matter of taste—but anyway entrancing to the eye and delicious to the palate are the season's offerings which are displayed in the confectioners' windows these days.

"Makes you wish you were a child again, doesn't it?" said a friend who also stopped to stare at Marcel's attractive windows. "No," I replied a representative of the "North-China Daily News," "no child could enjoy the display more than I do, and then we have the advantage of being able to buy our favourite eggs and not hopelessly await the vagaries of parental indulgence."

Once inside the shop the choice amongst the fascinating egg-bonbon boxes is not so easy to make. Here are French peasants perched a-top artistic silk or satin eggs, hand painted, or ballet girls, bunnies, cocks or hens, whichever your fancy runs to. Or if you are playing the part of Easter Providence to youngsters of your acquaintance there is a regular motor mart of automobiles, filled with sweets, with a chocolate hen and her chicks stowed away in the tonneau, which is sure to make the giver's stock quoted high in the nursery.

After the chocolates have gone the way of all sweets the motors are still good as toys, for as the Chinese boy assured me, they "can walk." A large assortment of chocolate hens and eggs may be procured separately and many other appropriate Easter favours. Hot Cross Buns for Good Friday will also be for sale.

Eggs of All Varieties

Another fascinating spot to visit these days is Bianchi's, 23 Nanking Road, where one may begin one's investments with a 15-cent egg and go on up as far as one likes. The adorable little chocolate chicks, eggs, hens, chicks, sabots, logs of wood and marzipan eggs are most enticing and the two big windows, topped with a frieze of Easter bunnies and filled with every description and size of eggs have an admiring throng in front of them constantly. The egg-shaped boxes are found in many styles and sizes, bright cardboard, hand-painted silk and satins, artistic porcelains, silver plate, and even alabaster eggs, which make lasting souvenirs of the season. One of the happy features of this display is the reasonableness of the prices asked for even the most elaborate of these containers. It will be a good idea to leave your orders for the Hot Cross Buns and Easter cakes now, so as to be sure of having what you want.

It would be a bewildered hen who looked in at the Chocolate Shop windows, for besides the fact that the eggs shown there are large enough to have been laid by a roc or a giant ostrich at the smallest, there are some marvelous decorations which the most artistic of hens could never have imagined. Pink eggs, too, and fluffy little yellow chicks, eggs of sugar candy, bunnies of chocolate and of marzipan, eggs of every dimension and of a great variety of flavours. And here too the toothsome Hot Cross Buns and delectable Easter cakes may be had for the buying.

It is surely remarkable the different ways in which the Easter note in decoration is sounded. At the Sweetwater Castle on Szechuen Road one window holds a large chocolate basket filled with Easter eggs, while the decorations of the other centre about a chocolate ship with a mariner who might well be Christopher Columbus, meditating on the success of his famous egg trick. Inside are eggs of many sorts and kinds with egg-boxes as well and some attractive baskets and nests filled with eggs. And yes, Hot Cross Buns, too.



MICROBES IN OUR WATER SUPPLY?
MR. C. D. PEARSON'S HORROR AT THE VERY THOUGHT

REVOLVER DUEL WITH
ROBBERS

Sleeping Child and Police
Wounded: North Thibet
Road Battle

A revolver duel between a gang of armed robbers and a Chinese police constable and sergeant resulted in the wounding of a sleeping child, an innocent shop assistant and one Chinese policeman in North Thibet Road, on Tuesday. The robbers all escaped, and apparently none of the gang was injured.

The affair took place shortly after nine o'clock on Tuesday night. The gang comprised three men, each of whom was armed with a pistol. They were engaged in robbing a silversmith's shop, 182-3 North Thibet Road, and were ransacking the premises when the Chinese police sergeant came on the scene, having suspicions that something untoward was afoot. As soon as the robbers saw him they opened fire, and he promptly took cover in an adjoining alleyway. He returned the robbers' fire as best he could, and saw them run in different directions.

One came down the alleyway in which he was hiding, and this man the sergeant followed up. He fired at the robber, who turned round and returned his fire. Then he bolted and the sergeant lost sight of him. Meanwhile, a second robber made away up North Thibet Road, and ran into another Chinese constable. He promptly fired at the constable from short range and brought him to earth with a bullet wound in the knee. The constable pluckily enough drew his own weapon and fired three shots at his assailant. Apparently he was unsteady as a result of his wound, and missed his man each time. What happened to the third man is not clear, but all three got safely away.

Nothing Stolen from Jeweller

During the exchange of shots, a small Chinese boy who lay in bed asleep at 265 Alabaster Road was hit in the right foot. The wound is not very serious, fortunately. Meanwhile a shop assistant in the silversmith's was seriously wounded in the chest and arms. Both victims are believed to have been shot by the robbers, the policemen using every care for the safety of the public in returning the robbers' fire.

Nothing was stolen from the premises.

Other Robberies

Two men both armed with revolvers, successfully robbed a rice shop, 234 Tientsin Road on Tuesday evening, shortly before eight o'clock. Fortunately they only got away with \$9. As usual, no alarm was raised at the time of the burglary.

At 8.20 p.m. the same evening another gang of three men, all armed with pistols, conducted a successful armed robbery at 1078 East Hanbury Road, a pawnshop, and got away with \$80 worth of jewellery. No alarm was raised.

ANOTHER DOG SHOW
NEXT MONTH

A Profit Last Year Despite All
Troubles: The Lucky
Third Attempt

The handful of dog owners and breeders who have accepted the responsibility of running the last two dog shows are more convinced than ever that, when everything goes right, Shanghai will be able to arrange a canine exhibition that will be the best of its nature in the Far East. They held a meeting on Tuesday and after discovering to their surprise that the accounts of last year's show, despite all attendant misfortunes, disclosed a profit of \$2.50, they enlisted the aid and advice of a few more enthusiasts and decided on the lucky third venture.

Careful consideration was given to all the advice tendered in correspondence columns last year after the show and effect is to be given to all such hints as possibly can be followed. The show will be held on May 16, the first free Saturday—the one immediately following the Spring Race Meeting. Owing to structural alterations which will be commenced at the Race Club immediately after the races, it will be impossible again to accept the hospitality of the Stewards, but there are alternative sites in view and a definite decision will be made in the course of the next day or two. Meanwhile, entry forms will be prepared and as soon as ready will be posted to all exhibitors at the last show, whilst others can secure them on application to the secretary.

Mr. E. T. Byrne was re-elected Chairman and will be assisted by the following Committee:—Major H. E. Keylock, Dr. J. Edgar, Messrs. M. O. Springfield, H. E. Gibson, A. de C. Sowerby, J. C. Thomson, H. Brian Bates, A. P. Nazer, J. F. W. Milne and P. Fowler, with Mr. H. K. Strachan as hon. secretary and treasurer (c/o the "North-China Daily News").

THE ROYAL MARINES

A Society for Shanghai

A most enthusiastic meeting of former Marines was held on Wednesday in the Zero Club—to whom thanks are due for their kind offer—as which time it was decided to proceed with plans of organization into an effective unit. The participants elected to call the new body the Ex-Royal Marines Association and the privilege of membership is to be extended to all former marines, whether they saw service before during or since the great war.

The meeting resolved to hold the first annual dinner on April 25, the anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli, to which all former members of this branch of the service are invited. More details as to time and place will be published in these columns. The celebration is to be a get-together for all interested, when reminiscences are to be tem-

OBITUARY

Capt. H. E. Lawrence

It is with sincere regret that his many friends in Shanghai and on the China Coast generally will receive news of the death of Capt. H. E. Lawrence, which occurred at his residence at No. 40 Laichikok Road, Kowloon, last week. Capt. Lawrence is a very old China hand, coming out here some 40 years ago and being employed on many vessels in the coasting trade.

For the past few months he had not been in the best of health and in January was a patient at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, where he remained for about a month. He was discharged from that institution during the annual race meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, and being interested in racing, paid a visit to Happy Valley. When he returned home he was suffering from high fever, and although the fever subsequently left him, he never recovered his former health and for the past few weeks has been confined to his bed for a few days at different periods.

One of the oldest hands on the China coast Capt. Lawrence was very well known in Shanghai and other ports in the Far East. He served in a number of steamers, his last ship being the str. Wu Fu, of which he was in command, and previous to that he was Chief Officer on the str. Hydrangae. For the last eight or nine years he has been a sufferer from sprue and about three months ago retired from the sea, intending to settle down and spend his remaining days in Hongkong, where he has made his home for nearly the whole of the 40 years he has spent out here.

The late Capt. Lawrence was a member of the China Coast Officers' Guild and took a very keen interest in the question of anti-piracy regulations, being a frequent contributor to the newspapers upon the subject. His death, at the age of 63, will be mourned by many friends.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
SCHOLARSHIPS

The examination for the scholarships given annually by the St. George's Society was held on Wednesday in the "North-China Daily News" Building. There were four papers, English grammar and essay writing; English literature; English history; and mental tests and general knowledge. Each candidate also was tested in reading aloud, both prose and poetry, the whole idea of the examination being to test the knowledge of English boys and girls of their mother tongue and their general alertness to things in general. The examiners were Mr. G. M. Billings, Mr. O. M. Green and Mr. R. F. C. Master and the final result is adjudged by Mr. Brooke Smith, President of the Society. It is hoped to make the results known on St. George's Day. All the candidates were guests of the Society at lunch at the Palace Hotel, where Mr. Brooke Smith presided, with Mrs. O. M. Green, Mrs. R. F. C. Master and Mr. Green. The following were the candidates:—

BOYS:—Norman Valler Brewer; Harold George Fabian; J. Henry; William Hamilton Lytle; Walter Daniel Roberts; Gerald Stark Toller; Cyril James Wheeler; H. Whittaker; GIRLS:—Dorothy Forshaw; Hazel Fowler; Lilian Glanville; Stella Hopkins; Elsie Hunter; Vivien King; Evelyn Lucas; Joan Penfold; Isabel Porter; Nora Seaborn; Marjorie Tappenden; Kathleen Walker.

Though there were fewer candidates than last year, a cursory glance suggests that the average attainments were higher. Last year there were a few candidates who found the examination rather beyond them. Nevertheless the general results last year were most encouraging and fully proved the worth of the test.

porarily shelved and the future decided upon.

Mr. H. L. Molyneux was appointed provisional chairman and Mr. S. Hope and Major Darcey Anderson temporary committee men. Those desiring information regarding the new organization are requested to communicate with Mr. L. Stevenson, acting secretary, care of Messrs. Brewer & Co., Ltd., 31 Nanking Road.

THE CHILD LABOUR PROBLEM

Resolution in Favour of Reform Programme Carried at Meeting of Theosophical Society

At the Theosophical Hall on Tuesday afternoon Miss Mary Dingman addressed a keenly appreciative audience on "The Problem of Child Labour in Shanghai," the interest in which was heightened by the fact that a resolution on the regulation of child labour is to be moved at the Ratepayers' special meeting on April 15.

The lecturer opened with a generous tribute to the invaluable services of Dame Adelaide Anderson on the Child Labour Commission, whose report was published last July. While not concealing the difficulties which would attend restrictive legislation, she asserted that these had been greatly exaggerated, and were in fact no greater than those with which all important reforms were beset. Should authority be given to impose an age limit of 10 years in factories, the number of children immediately affected would be from 3,000 to 5,000, not 22,500 as had been suggested. This latter figure included all children under 12 working in Shanghai factories, and of these some 5,000 were employed in Pootung and elsewhere beyond foreign control, while the majority of the remainder were between 10 and 12 years of age and would not be affected for at least four years.

"Blind Self-Interest"

The lecturer referred to the exploitation of child labour which still prevailed in some of the States of America, and contended that both there and in China blind self-interest delayed recognition of the undoubted benefits which had accrued from reforms in this direction and would surely be derived from their extension. Some hardship might certainly be expected in Shanghai during the transition period, but already the praiseworthy action of a few enlightened factory owners had shown that the exclusion of young children was quite practicable, and it might be taken that the freedom of body and soul in such children was of far greater moment than the question of a temporary interference with the family finances.

In the course of the lecture, and the somewhat heated discussion which ensued, it became apparent that the proposed reform would tend to a redistribution of wages rather than to a reduction in their total amount. Many unemployed who ought to have work would get it, while children who ought not to work would be relieved of its burden, to their lasting benefit. The drift of families with numerous children from the country to the factory area might to some extent be curtailed.

Education and Housing

Next to child labour reform, the questions of education and housing reform would need attention, but these were vast problems, which must be taken in their proper places.

The following resolution was moved by the Chairman and carried:

"That this meeting approves the programme of reform proposed by the Child Labour Commission appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council."

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Dingman for her most able and illuminating address.

ON Wednesday afternoon the following officers and committees of Union Church Ladies' Society were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. N. A. Viloudaki; Vice-President, Mrs. W. J. Davey; hon. treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Fryer; secretaries, Mrs. W. H. Lucy and Mrs. K. Logan; business committee:—Mesdames Cameron, Gibb, McMurdo, Mitchell, Dodd; programmes—Mesdames Lyle, Sharp, Watt, Morrison, Stormes; work:—Mesdames Robertson, Orwin, Nimmo, Tweedie, Chapman; welcoming and visiting:—Mesdames Youngson, Macgregor, Darroch, Monro, Sinclair; tea:—Mesdames Aiers, Chaderton, Ross, Walton, Wheeler, Dallas. At the closing musicale of the spring session, arranged by Mrs. W. Lyle for April 15, Mr. Cave and Mrs. Melsa have very kindly agreed to take part.

FATAL FIRE IN SHANGHAI

Brigade Receives Three Calls: Killed in Outbreak at Dairy

Two persons lost their lives in an outbreak of fire in North Chekiang Road early on Wednesday morning. Five Chinese houses were affected. The fire which started in one of the central houses showed signs of spreading along the roofs, but the Hongkew firemen got to work and were able to extinguish the flames without much difficulty. It was not until after the outbreak was well in hand that two bodies, one of a woman and the other of a man, were found among the debris. The two unfortunate individuals were not missed until the fire had been raging for some time. One of the five houses was completely destroyed.

Another fire also occurred the same morning about an hour earlier at a dairy in the Dalny Road district. Three cows of the dairy were burnt to death.

A small fire took place in the neighbourhood of Markham Road, a quantity of tar which had been placed on a drying stage of a Chinese house catching alight. On the arrival of the Sinza division the inmates had already put out the blaze.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

Splendid Results of Bazaar

The receipts of the Ministering Children's League show the following splendid total:—

Proceeds of the Bazaar	\$11,542.54
Donation from Monsieur Meyrier	100.00
Donation from Mrs. Goulden	207.00
Total	\$11,849.54

This sum has been apportioned in Committee as shown below. It will be seen that all charities recommended by its members receive the fullest support possible. The extra local charities helped this year have been: the instance of these appeals. There remains a balance of \$500. This sum, the Ministering Children's League has reserved, awaiting the decision at the Ratepayers Meeting on the Child Labour By-law. In the event of its being passed by the ratepayers, the League will combine with local social workers to relieve the most necessitous children no longer allowed to work in factories. It appreciates \$500 is not a large sum to devote to such a purpose, but cannot ignore these other pressing claims on its sympathies.

Bethel Home, Ningpo Children's Refuge and Door of Hope	\$300
Destitute Russian School, Avenue Joffre	300
Mme. Dietrich's Home, \$50 per month for one year	600
Children of Foreign Women's Home	400
Mme. Crosse, Russian Education Society and 1st Russian School	500
C. M. S. Hospital, Hongchow	450
Institute for the Chinese Blind	1,000
King's Daughter's Society, Convalescent Home	500
King's Daughters' Society, Milk Fund	600
Ladies' Benevolent Society (for Children)	500
Providence School, St. Joseph's Institute	300
St. Luke's Hospital (for Children)	100
St. Monica's Baby Home	500
Shantung Road Hospital (for Cot) French War Orphans	1,000
Ministering Children's League, Ottershaw Homes	210
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	285
Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond St.	285
Walls & Strays Society	250
Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital	245

WE regret to announce the death, which took place in the Paulus Hospital on Monday, of Mr. Che Hin-shing, Chief Procurator of the Shanghai District Court, after an operation. Mr. Che, who studied law in Great Britain, held this post for a number of years.

THE Minister of Communications has appointed Mr. Fang Shao-pak, acting Chairman of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, counsellor to the Ministry, and Mr. Y. S. Ziar (the local barrister-at-law) and Mr. Hong Yen-ping (controller of the Commercial Bank of China) commissioners for the Ministry in Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHILD LABOUR

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am amazed at reading the objections raised by some of your correspondents to the proposed scheme for lightening the burden of the tiny-tots engaged in factories and elsewhere in Shanghai. I say "tiny" advisedly. It is generally known that a Chinese child reckons itself two years older than its real age. For instance, a baby born on the last day of the Chinese year is two years old the next morning. It has, according to Chinese reckoning, entered the second year of its existence. I therefore understand that what the Commission is pleading for is that children eight-nine years of age are to be prohibited from going into factories to toil often all night long, while the favoured little ones of Western parents are soundly taking their twelve hours rest at the proper time. In Wang Mao's letter I notice that he mentions the danger of "many thousands of young girls" being robbed of the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood etc. It is possible he wrote his letter without reading the recommendations set forth in the agenda for the coming ratepayers' meeting? I am astonished that the Commission interested in this have made such modest recommendations in the interests of the little toilers. Can any right-minded person begrudge little children under ten their right to a natural child's life and freedom? Children over ten will still be filling the factories on night-shift or day-shift, as the case may be, and will still be working twelve hours at one time with only one hour's rest in the twelve for food. To think of this alone is enough to fill one with indignation, but it is to go on for four more years, when it is hoped the prohibition will be made a little more strict.

I cannot see that any drastic or revolutionary change is proposed and it is surely time a start should be made towards a more humane treatment of the children. To me the marvel is that even this tiny effort to alleviate their lives of toil should ever have been necessary. It is reassuring though not surprising that some of the best known employers of labour are willing and anxious for this by-law to be passed. They are likely to be losing financially if their wishes are granted. Then why are so many objections raised and wild statements made by outsiders?

I am, etc.,

MARY.

Shanghai, April 1, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I suggest that an amendment be introduced to the effect that, so soon as co-operation has been secured in the whole district affected—not merely inside the Settlements, which is after all only a small section of the factory district—the Regulations, if passed, shall be made effective.

It will doubtless be a difficult matter to get the agreement of all factory owners outside the Settlements, but that will not be necessary, as it will probably never be arrived at. What will be necessary is that all local authorities shall issue the Regulations simultaneously. It is the duty of the reformers as well as the Commission to see to this.

I am, etc.,

FREER.

Shanghai, April 2, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Supplementing my letter of March 27—herewith figures taken from "Report of Child Labour Commission."

It appears there are some 22,500 children employed, under twelve years of age, working in the various mills and factories in the Shanghai Foreign Settlement, and Chapel and Pootung.

The average earning power of these children is given as 20 silver cents a day—therefore, one can assume these children bring in an average of \$6 a month toward the family rice bowl.

It follows, that if 22,500 children earning 20 silver cents a day are prohibited from working and earn-

ing this money—they and their poverty-stricken families are deprived of an approximate sum of \$1,500,000 per annum!

This Report says:—

"The average monthly earnings of a workman of the coolie class are not greater than \$15."

"The average cost of living for a man and his wife of the very poorest class was generally given as \$16 a month."

These are the Commission's figures, not mine.

Now, it is certain that children employed in factories live either upon, or very near indeed, to what is known as the "starvation line."

This grim fact means it is of the greatest urgency for the wretched families of which these children are units—that the children's earnings should help to fill the family rice bowl.

Who is going to find the \$1,500,000 per annum for 22,500 children to be turned off work—and as they are not to be allowed to work any more until they are 14 years old—who is going to provide this 14 million dollars to support these children for the new few years?

One can hardly dispossess 22,500 children of their scanty livelihoods and leave it at that, can one?

Are the Ratepayers as a body, or the Young Men and Young Women Christian Associations, going to provide this 14 million dollars a year for these 22,500 children they want to turn off their work?

Surely reasonable people will agree with me that a community has no right to legislate for a helpless section of itself—regardless of the economic consequences which must inevitably follow for those helpless people—in this instance, 22,500 children under twelve years of age!

Assuming that a proportion of these 22,500 children are being exploited by middlemen what will be the fate of these helpless little creatures when their value as a profit maker suddenly ceases to the middleman?

The middleman will cast them aside as useless for his purpose—and what is the fate of such children? They come from the poorest classes, and their only hope of survival—hard and dreadful though it sounds—is their value as money earners!!

I say it with the most profound seriousness—if such children are deprived of their value to their elders—the consequences for the little ones will be more ghastly, more terrible, more horrible, than any cotton mill or silk flature!

Will anyone deny this?

And for those others, who are taken into the mills with their mothers, sisters, and aunts—what of them?

My understanding of the Chinese character is that the Chinese are just as fond of their children, class for class, as any other people. But the reason these kids are put to work at these appalling ages is economic—is because the struggle for life, for rice, for a bare subsistence, is so bitter, and so grim—that every available unit of the family is called upon in the desperate effort to fill the family rice bowl!

Empty that rice bowl by the \$5, \$6, or \$10, \$12 a month that one or two young children can contribute towards it—and you make that family more poor, more wretched, more helpless than ever!

That is the ghastly consequence to the very human beings who are proposing to legislate for. Instead of ameliorating their miserable lives you will thrust them into a worse hell than the one they are now in!

This question means this:—that owing to the abject poverty and terrible struggle for mere existence that the Chinese masses have to face, thousands and thousands of little children are compelled to go to work wherever and however work and wages may be obtained!

It is because I study these things, because I try to trace the consequences of given actions, that I demand that this "Report of the Child Labour Commission" be referred to a Select Committee for further consideration!

I demand this in the interests of 22,500 children under twelve years of age!

I insist that the shortsighted and ill-considered action proposed to the ratepayers shall not be taken in this irresponsible way.

No such drastic legislation as that proposed would be undertaken by any Assembly in the world without full and detailed debate.

There has been no debate, there has been no anything other than this amateurish and inadequate inquiry by a few persons with their heads in the clouds.

Did this Commission tell you that 22,500 children would be affected?

I telephoned to Miss Mary Dingman, Industrial Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. and the member of this Commission who took Miss Agatha Harrison's place, and I asked her to tell me in round figures the total number of children affected by these proposals. Miss Dingman was unable to answer me, so I informed her!

Are the lives of thousands of little children to be placed in peril at the urgings of such "Industrial Secretaries" as this?

I have shown that a sum approximating \$1,500,000 per annum will be lost to these 22,500 children if they are turned off work.

They belong to the poorest classes, and there is none to fight their battle. Thousands of them, turned out of their refuges and their work, will perish miserably—and none will know, or care!

I demand that this Report be referred back to a Select Committee, and I beg the Ratepayers to place me upon that Committee as—Member for the Kids!

I know what is being done by certain interests for some of these kids, and I know that some amelioration can be effected—but I also know this, that a Resolution of a Shanghai Ratepayers' Meeting is not, by a stroke of the pen, going suddenly to alter the abject poverty and struggle for existence of the Chinese masses. These children working in the mills and factories of the Shanghai Settlement have a haven of refuge where we can ameliorate their miserable little lives, where we can put our fingers on them and see that conditions are made as humane as possible.

The irresponsible forces of professional "Uplifters," well-fed, well-clothed, well-paid, well-meaning as they are—these irresponsible people must not be allowed to dictate the policy in this most intricate matter. "One result of this lack of general public interest was that, with the exception of certain industries, such as cotton manufacturing and silk reeling, the Commission had to be content with the information of a more or less general character, supplemented as far as was possible by the personal observations of its members. As far as the Commission has been able to ascertain there are few records of observations by individuals or bodies, whether native or foreign, and no reliable statistics upon any of the matters germane to this enquiry."

The above quotation appears on the first page of the Commission's Report and is a damning admission that this matter has not been thoroughly and exhaustively considered.

It justifies every word I have written in this letter.

It justifies the demand I make that this inadequate Report be referred back to a Select Committee, and that I be placed upon that Committee as—Member for the Kids!

The letter of Mr. J. S. S. Cooper published on April 2—he is a member of the Commission—shirks facts and deals in generalities.

I never shirk facts nor deal in generalities.

The facts I place before the people of Shanghai are 22,500 little Living Facts possessing 22,500 hungry little bellies—and these 22,500 little bellies are to have the food taken from them that \$1,500,000 per annum will purchase.

Who is to compensate these 22,500 little living facts?

Who is going to make up that food value to them?

Are children to be sent to their deaths to save the faces of Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, Dame Anderson, Miss Dingman, Miss Harrison and all the other well-meaning people who want to play Special Providence to them—without the means of doing so?

The way to Hell is paved with good intentions, it is said.

Are thousands of little children to be taken out of one Hell and cast into a nether-Hell, the Hell of slow starvation, of hunger and of death, because some amiable, well-meaning people—meant well?

Shut the factory doors of Shanghai to children to-morrow—and you sign the death-warrant of thousands within the year!

Realize, for the love of Child Humanity, realize what this must mean!

The passing of Resolutions, the salving of a Public Conscience, is not the way to save Child Humanity in hydra-headed China!

These little children, hard and terrible as their little lives are, yet, yet, they have a fighting chance

for survival under present conditions.

Take away their slender chance, shut them out from their money earning, and you sign their death warrant!

Why is there no man in this town with courage to get on the platform at the Town Hall and tell the Truth about this matter?

I cannot because I haven't got a vote—but I'll get on any platform that anyone likes to provide and address any meeting on this most urgent and important matter.

I write in this newspaper because I want the great public to listen to me and prevent a horrible thing happening.

If 22,000 children are deprived of their fighting chance of survival thousands of them will go to their deaths—unless each one is checked up and taken care of by the "Uplifters" who are responsible for this thing.

"There is no doubt that it is the general practice for the vast majority of Chinese children to be made by their parents, or others having authority over them to commence work at the earliest age possible, having regard to the nature of the work available."

That is the Commission again—and this Resolution is passed, will it affect the situation of China's millions?

No, it will not—but it will affect 22,500 Chinese children who now have a fighting chance for survival—and destroy that chance, and send thousands of them to their deaths!

I demand that this whole matter be referred to a Select Committee, and I ask the Council to place me on that Committee—for I wish to guard them against the good intentions of those who would play Special Providence—at the children's expense, and not their own!

I will see to it that their present particular Hells are made pleasant Hells—but I will also see to it that those helpless kids are not cast out into the wilderness, into a worse hell than they now know, to slow starvation, to utter neglect, to the blackness of the everlasting tomb!

The question at stake is this:—We cannot eradicate the evil of Child Labour by a stroke of the pen.

We must choose the lesser of two evils—I say, ameliorate the children's conditions in their present refuge, they have a fighting chance.

The Uplifters say—"Close the factories to them, and damn the consequences."

And to that I answer—"You damn the children, for they are the consequences, 22,500 little living consequences, many of whom you will send to their deaths!"

By what human right do you sign a child's death warrant?

I am, etc.,

SHANGHAILANDER

Shanghai, Apr. 3, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There must be few who would oppose any measure for the abolition of child labour and I am at one with all those who champion such a movement when it can be shown that the results would make for a general improvement. However, in so far as its application to China is concerned, I am of the opinion that to use an over-worked phrase "the time is not yet ripe."

The general contention of local reformers is that by abolishing child labour, conditions and pay for adults would automatically improve. This may be so where supply and demand are more or less on a par, but in a country like China where four hundred millions struggle for an existence, the wage earner readily accepts a sum for his hire that countless thousands would welcome and so long as this state of affairs obtains and the Government continues weak and without funds, there can be no hope for improvement. It may be mentioned that, in England, the unemployed enjoy a weekly dole which costs the country fifty million pounds a year and the best of educational facilities are afforded by the Government.

I would like to ask what will happen to the twenty thousand child workers that would be affected if the resolution for the abolition of child labour be carried at the next annual meeting of local ratepayers? The majority of them will probably starve and lead a miserable existence whereas at present they are well fed and clothed.

In the course of an opening address at the recent function of the Ministering Children's League, it

was said all could help—help what? help the factory children to lose a living wage I would say, but what further help will be afforded? Will there be a weekly dole and provision for education? Of course not, and until such time as there is all should studiously refrain from depriving child workers of the right to live, when they have not the power or money to offer something better. The question is purely an economic one, for the parents of these children are coolies or little better and cannot afford to keep their children at home or at school. People living on the margin of subsistence find every new mouth to be fed a very serious consideration.

It is recorded that in England a hundred years ago children were taken into the mills when they were about four years old, and were set regularly to work when they had reached the mature age of six or seven. In the 1840 Report it is told how children were withdrawn from school—when there happened to be a school—at six or even at five, for the purpose of putting them to work. These children—mere babies many of them—toiled in vile atmospheres under unwholesome conditions for twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day, and sometimes for even longer than that. The pauper apprentices slept in relays, in beds which were never aired; they were beaten and badly fed and those who ran away were hunted down and compelled to work with chains round their ankles. The lot of the other children working in the pits and in the mills was not much better. They were often so exhausted when their day's labour was at an end that they just lay upon the ground where they fell and their mothers or the elder children had to carry them home.

This condition of affairs was no doubt due to economic causes and though China has got beyond the stage of employing children of four in factories it will probably be another hundred years before she attains the desirable state enjoyed by the labouring class of England at the present time.

Until such time as we have something better to offer the child labourers of China we should refrain from cutting off their means of subsistence and content ourselves only with ameliorating the conditions under which they toil.

I am, etc.,

P. O. Q.

Shanghai, April 2, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I see that Shanghaiander is again in evidence with a bunch of fallacious arguments against reform. He displays as much concern for the welfare of the children condemned to work in factory conditions here as the wolf did for the lamb in the fable—and, possibly, for the same reason.

His first point is that there are 22,500 children under 12 years of age working in the mills in Shanghai, Chapei and Pootung. He asks what is to become of these children when they are thrown out of work and how are the poverty-stricken families to live who are deprived of the \$1,500,000 per annum which these children earn.

Well, in the first place, the proposed reform bill will not deal with children who are over ten years of age. So that about half of the number cited—I do not know whether the figures are correct but take them as being so for the sake of argument—will not be affected. In the second place, there will be just as many children working in the factories after the bill is passed as before. The only difference will be that they will be over, and not under, ten years old. And thirdly, there will be not a cent less earned in wages, in fact, more will be earned, as the workers will be over ten and so, probably, a little more efficient. Shanghaiander's "grim fact" of 22,500 children starving is pure bunkum, and well enough he knows it.

"A coolie's wages is \$15, per month." Therefore he needs to supplement it by making his children work even before they reach the age of ten. So says Shanghaiander. Yes, and as long as child labour can be had, the economic value of the coolie's labour will remain at \$15. If child labour becomes more abundant, the coolie's wages may sink to a still lower level. It is right-hearted, wrong-

headed men like Shanghaiander who keep the coolie's wages down to starvation-point. Abolish, or even, regulate the child labour and the coolie will have a better chance of a living wage. "These kids are put to work at these appalling ages." "Are thousands of little children to be taken out of one hell and cast into a nether-hell?" "The middlemen will cast them aside as useless for his purpose?" And after writing thus Shanghaiander asks to be nominated "Member for the kids!" Make the wolf member for the lambs? For look what he admits. (1) That the children are exploited by the middleman. This means that these little ones are just slaves. The half of the profit of their labour goes not to their families, but to the greedy middleman. And Shanghaiander is shocked that anyone should wish to see the system discontinued. "Are thousands of little children to be taken out of hell?" Yes, Mr. Shanghaiander, they are, and you who would keep them there are the devil's advocate and not the Member for the kids.

Can you see the middleman sending his agents to comb the districts further and further from Shanghai to get these "kids" wheeled away from their parents and down to Shanghai to supply the places of those maimed and broken in the industrial struggle? He gives the parents \$2 per month for their labour, we are told, and, doubtless, paints a glowing picture of the happy life they will lead in the factory. Does he tell them of the number who are taken week by week to our hospitals with hands crushed in machinery or fingers scalded by the boiling water in the vats where cocoons are steeped? No, and neither does Shanghaiander. It is the African slave trade over again. The long caravan trekking from the interior to the port whence they might be shipped to their doom. Livingstone and Wilberforce gave their lives to stop such a trade as this and they were reviled and ridiculed by men with the mentality of Shanghaiander, but to-day their names are written in brass and the men who opposed them are execrated.

Shanghaiander is just 100 years behind the times. A hundred years ago little boys and girls were harnessed like dogs to hitches in the pits in Britain and wore out their lives hauling these vehicles to the shaft. When reformers tried to get laws passed prohibiting the child labour of those days they were met with the arguments Shanghaiander uses to-day. These are exploded squibs and would only excite laughter if used to an audience of labour men in Britain.

If the Shanghai public is taken in by the fallacies advanced by Shanghaiander and does not pass the proposed by-law it will prove itself as obscurantist as he is. But the matter will not end there. We shall demonstrate to the world at large that we are not fit to be entrusted with the government of a backward race. If these were foreign children who were employed in such labour, the men responsible for it would be pilloried in a thousand journals in Europe and America. For very shame we would have to mend our ways. But these are only Chinese children therefore the "Member for the kids" would keep them in the hell they are in. It is no use saying, "It is not we who are keeping the children in these appalling condition; it is the Chinese." No, every man who has a vote and fails to record it in favour of releasing children under ten from slaving 12 to 14 hours in the factory is doing all he can to keep them there.

"But," it is objected, "our laws will only apply to mills in the Settlement." Certainly. We are only responsible for the district which has been entrusted to our charge and this vote is to show whether we have sunk to the level of the Chinese or are going to set them an example that they may rise to ours. Let no one be discouraged by Shanghaiander's letter. Men of his type are the advocates of a lost cause; they are the rear-guard of a defeated army and the day will come when they will wish that they had blistered their fingers rather than write words that would prevent the fetters being broken from the bodies of the weary little slaves who toil while we sleep.

I am, etc.,

JOHN DARROCH

Shanghai, April 6, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It must have interested many to read about "Mary" and her little lambs in your issue of the 4th instant, but if "Mary" does not take care, her lambs will be forced to seek pastures new where sustenance is not of such good quality, nor so easily procurable as in Shanghai.

It is strange that "Mary," Mr. Y. Sakamoto, Mr. J. S. S. Cooper and others of their frame of mind should not realize that in championing the cause of abolition of child labour in Shanghai, they are only making way to defeat the very object they have set out to achieve. The object is to make for the welfare and happiness of child workers of tender years. Money alone can do this. In writing of the Russian refugee question sometime ago one of your correspondents said "If you can't help don't hinder" and in regard to child labour here I would say the same. What help, I would ask, do these welfare uplifters propose to render to the child workers that they seek to turn adrift?

The Shanghai Municipal Council has expressed its sympathy towards the proposed by-law, but will it allow its sympathy to express itself in a monetary manner?

I am, etc.,

Wauing Mau

Shanghai, April 6, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read with the greatest interest "Shanghaiander's" letter in your issue of this morning. His obvious sincerity, and his position as champion of the children's interests, demand our admiration, but his facts and the tone of his letter are not so fortunate. Further, in spite of his categorical statement, your correspondent does shrink facts, and does talk generalities. He even makes the suggestion that the desired reform is being pushed through in order to save the face of certain individuals. For myself, I may say that I would not take a single grain of rice from any child to save my face, but I might do so to do a greater good to other children.

It would be easy enough to reply to your correspondent's suggestions by ridiculing the idea of appointing a select committee to give him a seat as "Member for the kids," but I would not care to bring the correspondence down to this level. Both "Shanghaiander" and those who are pressing for the present reform are striving only for the benefit of Chinese children in and around Shanghai. Dame Adelaide Anderson, Mrs. MacGillivray, Miss Mayling Song, Miss Harrison or Miss Dingman, could very well be described as "Member for the kids." They have been, and are working solely in the interests of the children, and I venture to suggest that if "Shanghaiander" wishes to do good to these children, or to prevent harm being done to them, that he allies himself with those who are equally interested in the same way.

As I do not intend to take any further part in this correspondence, I will conclude by offering to your readers the following points:

1. I challenge "Shanghaiander's" figures. The number of children under 12 affected by the proposed Municipal Regulations does not amount to anything approaching 22,500, and the sum required to make good the loss of wage is only a fraction of his figure—\$1,500,000.

2. The children whom employers will not be allowed to engage will not be thrown on the streets to starve. Some will stay in the mills with their parents, as their younger brothers and sisters do to-day; some will undoubtedly go with their parents to the uncontrolled mills in Chapei, and other Chinese districts, and a few who can afford to do so will remain idle.

3. While the Committee was sitting, an advertisement was inserted in the public press, asking those who had material facts at their disposal to offer their evidence to the Commission. This was the time for "Shanghaiander" and others to place the special knowledge for which they claim so much, at the Commission's disposal. Surely this would be preferable to dubbing a serious Commission as amateurish. "Shanghaiander" may safely be assured if a select Committee were to be appointed, with himself as a member, somebody would be sure to arise later and dub him amateurish in turn.

4. Labour flows continuously and easily into and out of Shanghai.

Most of the employees of the mills inside the Settlement live outside it—some at considerable distances. The proposed regulation will affect the daily and seasonal fluctuation of labour into and out of Shanghai. It will also, I hope, do something to diminish the recruiting of juvenile labour in other parts of China. Recruited juvenile labour generally consists of young girls who are housed and fed by the recruiters, who take practically all their wages. The system amounts to something very like slavery, and any measure that will stop or restrict it is to that extent desirable. Wages in Shanghai look low to us, but they do not always look low to country men, particularly in Northern Kiangsu, and perhaps the proposed Municipal regulations may induce some working families to stay on the land.

I am, etc.,

J. S. S. COOPER.

Shanghai, Apr. 6, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Shanghaiander" makes too much of the fact that 22,500 children under 10 years of age are employed in factories in Shanghai who will be unemployed if the new regulations are adopted, as he appears to overlook the contrary fact that employment will be found for an equal number of children of 10 years of age and over. So that the case is as broad as it is long, and there is no need for dismay.

But it seems to me that there is another phase of this question which should not be overlooked. In the report of the Commission it is stated:—

"The contract system of employment is common. Under this system the native contractor supplies the requisite labour and is paid on production. This system is open to grave abuses. The Commission heard evidence to the effect that in some instances contractors obtain young children from the country districts, paying the parents \$2 a month for the services of each child. By employing such children in the mills and factories the contractor is able to make a profit of about \$4 a month in respect of each child."

It seems to me that the Municipal Council should appeal to the millowners to stop this system at once, and suggest that all the new labour that will be required to take the place of the 22,500 children under 10 years of age should be employed directly by the millowners and not through the labour contractors. Surely the millowners could hold a joint meeting and agree to abolish contract labour in future. If necessary why should they not ask the Municipal Council to establish a Labour Bureau where children requiring jobs in the mills should register and then employers who are in want of child labour should apply to the Bureau and not employ contractors. I am sure that Shanghai can find much more than 22,500 children of over 10 years of age if such a scheme is started. The danger is not that if something of that kind is not done, the lazy millowners will place the matter in the hands of contractors, who will flood Shanghai with 22,500 children from outside sources and incidentally make a profit of about \$500,000 at the rate of \$4 per child.

That labour is introduced into Shanghai from outside districts is shown by a report in the Chinese Economic Bulletin No. 213 page 165 where it is stated:—

"The Great China Cotton Mill, Shanghai, recently sold to the Wing On Company, has just added 500 women to its staff. The new workers were recruited at Wush, an industrial town about 80 miles from Shanghai. The mill now employs 2,000 hands in two shifts."

Why were these people not recruited in Shanghai? Was this done by contract, and if so how much did the contractor get for each individual? Can the Wing On Company enlighten us in this matter?

We all know that there is a great deal of crime in Shanghai which is produced largely by the unemployment problem, and it is hoped therefore that the millowners (and particularly the Chinese millowners) will abolish the contract system of labour, and so improve conditions here.

I am, etc.,

AJAX.

Shanghai, Apr. 6, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The agitation for and against the regulation of Child Labour in the Foreign Settlement will be brought to a decision by the vote on a resolution to be presented

to the ratepayers this month. In the meantime the discussion is proceeding in the "News" by your courtesy.

It is conceded that every movement for the betterment of any class has to have a commencement. It would seem, too, that all of your correspondents have nothing to say for the retention of Child Labour *per se*, and it is very doubtful if any thinking individual will attempt a justification of it.

A perusal of the report of the Commission appointed by the Council indicates that the two principal industries concerned are the cotton and silk industries. The report further indicates representation of these industries on the Commission, which has frankly admitted its difficulties, but expresses the opinion after consideration that the movement should be started and makes a definite recommendation accepted by the Council.

There is in addition a pressure from sources outside the Settlement seeking adjustment, part of it undoubtedly ill informed on the difficulties and there appears to be a possibility of the ratepayers being jockeyed into a decision fraught with considerable danger to the very youngsters it is sought to help.

In to-day's "News" we have a deeply interesting letter from "Shanghaiander." The issues raised by him are pertinent and to the point. For anyone who has made only a superficial inquiry into this question the dangers to which attention is drawn cannot be cursorily dismissed; nor can the terms of some of your correspondents that all policies for betterment have opponents.

"Shanghaiander" states in his letter that there are some 22,000 children involved. I want to supplement that by an even closer analysis, viz., that some 15,000 are female children (Vide Report). Perhaps some of your correspondents may consider the statement of female children being sold into slavery, and even worse, prostitution, as idle: I do not. With our looking upon the female as the weaker vessel it is perhaps true that the little girl worker makes a greater appeal to me for protection.

A repetition of all the arguments for and against will not serve any good purpose. Most of them on both sides are well taken.

The final solution of this question will be reached in China, as in other countries, only by an improved standard of living which is a question of evolution in industry.

I agree with the Commission and the idealists that a start should be made, but they do not go far enough.

I agree with much that "Shanghaiander" has written and expressed myself publicly several years ago of the opinion that in the absence of a means being found of giving to these children what the community now propose to take, viz., their means of subsistence, the community were not justified in their legislation. That opinion still holds.

Funds can be raised if the ratepayers will it. A general levy of 1/10th of 1 per cent. on the Land Tax would yield some Tls. 300,000; a levy of 1 per cent. on the General Municipal Rate a further Tls. 275,000. It can be increased or decreased by percentage.

It has been suggested that a scheme of alleviation of the children will mean an influx from sources outside of those for whom the Settlement may attempt legislation. Cannot organization overcome this?

It is desired to suggest to the Council and to all those seeking an improvement in the conditions of child workers that if they take from the children they must give with the other hand. To the ratepayers I want to suggest the need for digging into your pockets if you want to help the youngsters, notwithstanding times are not good commercially, and to "Shanghaiander" whose sincerity cannot be doubted, I will say, that in the absence of some definite provision of funds for alleviation of the distress which, I feel with him, will be created he can count on at least one vote opposing the resolution as it is at present proposed to put it. I am unwilling to leave the possible alleviation to chance.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

KAY.

Shanghai, Apr. 6, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Both opponents and friends of the Child Labour Report are particularly interested in one phase

of the question:—namely, when the children are released from factory work, will there be any educational facilities for them? An Educational Committee in Shanghai (of which the writer is a member) has been considering this question for over two years, and has gathered a certain amount of information as to the number of children who will need education; the possibilities of establishing schools for them, and the cost of such schools. As a result of these investigations the following points may well be brought to the notice of the community.

How many children will take advantage of any education which might be offered in the near future? The number is surprisingly smaller than might be imagined. "Twenty-two thousand, five hundred (22,500) little living facts"—that phrase which has been made to ring so eloquently in our ears—22,500 divided by 6 or about 3,750 will give an approximate number, and a large approximate number, of those ready to come to schools within the next year or two.

It will naturally take some time to establish an inspectorate, and until there is one, the smaller factories, employing from 10 to 100 persons, will still be carrying on the noble work of supplying the rice bowl to the children under 10 years of age. But we may hope that by the first of next January the larger mills will have put the recommendations into effect, and the children under 10 now in these mills will be free. How many children will this affect? A survey has been made of plants employing over 100 persons, in Yangtzepoo and the Western districts, with results as follows:—in Yangtzepoo there are approximately 5,750 children under fourteen years, and in the Western district, approximately 6,275 under fourteen years. The combined figures come to 12,025. These, it will be noted, include children under 14. The Child Labour recommendations are for children under 10, rising to under 12, within four years.

If we take those who will be thrown out of work by the new ruling, there will be less than half of these 12,025, since fortunately there are more children working in mills between 10 and 14 years of age than there are between six and 10. But if we take half for good measure, that will give us 6,013 children under 10 years of age working in mills in the Settlement which are employing over one 100 persons. The discrepancy between this figure and the 22,500 sometimes quoted is accounted for to a very small extent by the fact that it does not include the small workshops in the Settlement, and to a large extent by the fact that the estimate of 22,500 includes both Pootung and Chapei which are outside the Settlement—Chapei having a very high percentage of child labour, particularly in cotton factories and silk filatures. Also the fact must not be forgotten that the figure of 22,500 includes children under 12, and the large number between 10 and 12 will not be affected by the new ruling, since they will grow in age exactly as the age limit rises in the four years.

Now, with our approximate number of 6,013, how can my statement that only 3,705 will want to enter school be justified? As a matter of fact, I think even that estimate too high; if schools were ready and fully equipped, I doubt whether more than 3,000 could be found to enter them. Of that 6,013 a good number who live outside the Settlement would stay at home, for in spite of the terrors held before us of children being stolen because there is no one at home to look after them, it will be found that in a very large percentage of homes there is a grandmother or grandfather remaining at home. A large number will be absorbed into the native industries, where there is still a bowl of rice to be had, though perhaps not so tasty a one as in the modern factory.

Now as to the possibilities of opening schools for the remaining 3,000 or 4,000, from the study made of schools in these two factory districts, it would seem that several hundred, perhaps 500, could be taken care of in existing schools with a little enlarging. The other 3,000 or more would have to be provided for. It seems to me that the following recommendations have possibilities:

1. That a representative volunteer committee of interested men and women be formed to take the responsibility of establishing full-time

schools in the most crowded industrial centres. (Considering the great distances between the factories, it has been suggested that each school be established very near a large factory; then the mother can take her children to the school as she goes to work, if she wishes she can go and see them during the noon hour, and can take them home at night. This would mean that the school supplies the noon meal to the child, which would be an excellent thing, both because it would be an inducement to study and because it would help the parent for the loss of the child's wages. It has also been suggested that very cheap school-houses be put up, perhaps of straw and mud, such as have been used in Pootung.)

2. That this committee be responsible for financing such schools for a period of three years by means of public subscription supplemented by gifts from interested employers. This perhaps seems a huge task, but with the present interest in child labour, a campaign for this cause would meet with sympathetic response. The Chinese community is always interested in educational work and would, I should think, contribute largely. There are many organizations which might be approached for an annual grant. Some I know, have already put aside a sum for exactly this cause. After a period of three years the results will show whether the work justifies continuation.

3. That this committee ask the East China Educational Association to suggest the type of curriculum needed, to secure teachers, and to supervise the schools. (The schools would have to be supervised by some educational authority, and this organization has expressed its sympathy with the cause of education for industrial children.)

4. That this committee take special care to get into touch with the mothers of children under 10 years in factories in order to get as many as possible into schools.

I am, etc.,

ELIZABETH K. MORRISON.

Shanghai, Apr. 7, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is strange how some people will butt in on an argument when they know little or nothing about the subject. Take the case of Mr. John Darroch. The further one reads into his letter to you, the greater is his ignorance revealed. He reminds one of an Irishman who came upon the scene of a prize fight and inquired as to whether it was a private affair or could anyone join in. Mr. John Darroch believes the proposed by-law will affect the children working in factories in Pootung. He thinks those in Chapei will also come within the scope of the by-law. He does not know how many children will be affected. He thinks it will be half of "Shanghaiander's" figure. He does not know that bricklayers' apprentices will be affected and in fact all the children below the age of 19 years now employed in any capacity within the jurisdiction of the Settlement.

Most of these welfare uplifters simply glory in fantastic ideals, but they also adopt only half measures. They preach the doctrine of what other countries have accomplished in regard to child labour, but they forget to mention the cost. They propose the local reforms, but they hide the budget that would be necessary to carry the movement to the heights of success of those they claim to emulate.

"The children to play in the playgrounds" is a cry. Where are the playgrounds? "The children to be educated." Where are the schools and who shall pay? In Australia, for instance, education is free—education is compulsory and the parents of children are paid wages that allow for the decrees of the government being honoured. This model Settlement! What does it do for its settlers? It does much—it is true, but it also provides one of the most expensive educational systems in the world. When the profits of the Electricity Department recently showed a substantial increase, was this applied to general welfare—general uplift? No! It was given in reduction of consumers' bills so that shopkeepers could have more light for the same money or the light for less money. Did Mr. John Darroch and those of his ilk rise up in protest? Of course not—such a protest would gain little kudos. The appeals they make are to the soft side of one's nature, but never a word that would effect a reduction

of one's bank balance. The cry is "reform," but reform without money cannot ever be accomplished.

I am, etc.,
P.O.Q.

Shanghai, Apr. 7, 1925.

P. S.: The prize passage in Mr. John Darroch's letter is:—"But the matter will not end there. We shall demonstrate to the world at large that we are not fit to be entrusted with the government of a backward race." What race? Is it the race of Chinese that we are supposed to govern?—then this will be news for the world.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, member of the Child Labour Commission, challenges me—and I accept his challenge herewith.

Mr. Cooper:—

"(1). I challenge 'Shanghaiander's' figures. The number of children under 12 affected by the proposed Municipal Regulations does not amount to anything approaching 22,500, and the sum required to make good the loss of wage is only a fraction of his figure—\$1,500,000."

"Shanghaiander" replies:—

I took the exact figures from your own Report—the total number of children, under 12 years of age, according to your own published figures, being 22,440—4,485 boys, and 17,955 girls.

The total 22,440 I called in round figures 22,500.

I likewise called their annual wages a sum approximating \$1,500,000. Your report says the average daily earnings of these children is 20 silver cents.

22,440 children x 20 silver cents—\$4,488 per day.

\$4,488 x 360 days—\$1,615,680 per annum.

I called it a round sum of \$1,500,000.

You did not tell the public the number of children, under ten, affected by your proposals. Why did you not?

If my figures are wrong it is entirely owing to the inaccurate data you, yourself, have provided.

The above figures are published in your own Report, over your own signature.

If you are not satisfied with them, why sign them?

Why challenge me? Give us correct figures, please! That is what this Commission was supposed to do.

I have taken your own figures, and if they do not satisfy you, please give us a fresh set of figures that will—and that you will not question!

How many little boys and girls are to be thrown out of work, Mr. Cooper?

Mr. Cooper:—

"(2). The children whom employers will not be allowed to engage will not be thrown on the streets to starve. Some will stay in the mills with their younger brothers and sisters to-day; some will undoubtedly go with their parents to the uncontrolled mills in Chapei, and other Chinese districts, and a few who can afford to do so will remain idle."

"Shanghaiander" replies:—

How many will "stay in the mills with their parents?"

How many will "undoubtedly go with their parents to the uncontrolled mills in Chapei?"

How many do the "few who can afford to remain idle," amount to?

I thought, and Shanghai has been led to think, that the express purpose of this legislation was to keep these young children out of the mills altogether—and you now tell us, "Some will stay in the mills with their parents."

I thought, and Shanghai has been led to think also, that the express purpose of this legislation was to benefit these young children.

You now tell us—"Some will undoubtedly go with their parents to the uncontrolled mills in Chapei"—so, you expel these children from the Settlement where their factory conditions are admittedly, better, and are calmly satisfied for them to be driven to Chapei where their conditions will be far, far worse!

In my opinion, your professions and statements are flatly contradictory.

Mr. Cooper:—

"(3). While the Committee was sitting, an advertisement was inserted in the public press, asking those who had material facts at their disposal to offer their evidence to the Commission. This was the time for 'Shanghaiander' to place the special knowledge for which they claim so much, at the Commission's disposal. Surely this would be preferable to dubbing a serious Commission as amateurish. 'Shanghaiander' may safely be assured if a select Committee were to be appointed, with himself as a member, somebody would be sure to arise later and dub him amateurish in turn."

"Shanghaiander" replies:—

It would be impossible for me to give evidence based on the Commission's Report to that Commission—before that Report was written, or even composed!

My whole criticism is directed at the inadequate, amateurish manner of this Report, and I submit, without offence, that Mr. J. S. S. Cooper's own written words support my contention, more and more.

Are there any persons who will agree that it was an impossibility for me to give evidence directed against the conclusions of a certain document—before that document was in existence in any shape or form?

If so, will they kindly support me.

I appeal to people with common sense to try and get this inadequate Report referred back to a Select Committee and, if I am appointed to act on that Committee, I shall use every effort in my power to get these actual members of the Commission to give their evidence on their own Report.

I submit, without any offence I hope, that the more they write about their, supposedly, special subject, the more they betray their incompetence for being the arbiters of thousands of children's lives.

I trust the public will be satisfied with my immediate acceptance of Mr. Cooper's challenge, and have confidence enough in me—they are the judges—to believe that I have sufficient ability to safeguard and protect the interests of these young children.

I am, etc.,

SHANGHAIANDER.

Shanghai, Apr. 8, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am least inclined to indulge in carping criticism of anyone and yet a misleading fabulous array of figures by "Shanghaiander" cannot pass unnoticed. I am still dubious as to what has made him say wantonly 22,500 children, who would be affected by the proposed legislation and also \$1,500,000 per annum of which these children would be deprived.

The avowed objective of "Shanghaiander" is to enlist the maudlin sentimentalism of ratepayers for this fictitious number of juvenile workers or to intimidate the citizens of Shanghai with a *carte blanche* that \$1,500,000 should be wrung from them for supporting these kids. How ridiculous, erroneous and incredible these figures are have been already demonstrated by Mr. John Darroch. Hence I need not dwell on this phase of the issue. All I want to say is this commonplace, that economics can never be stated or measured by mathematical exactness, since it constitutes a study of tendencies or probabilities.

Man is not like other animals inasmuch as he is able to adjust himself to his environment through intelligence. He can also master his surroundings. I firmly believe these child workers can somehow adjust themselves to new environment after the passage of the proposed by-law.

If "Shanghaiander" is genuinely concerned over the wretched fate of those numerous juvenile idlers, he ought to find remedies in fields other than in industries. At any rate, as far as modern industry goes, a minimum standard of regulation or prohibition must be set for good. Therefore industry alone can never be held responsible for all social evils.

The problem of dealing with many idle children is to be tackled from various angles. For instance Chinese social system of ancestor worship, extolling large family with formidable fecundity should be renovated. Again, the contract system beguiling and exploiting the helpless, credulous Chinese parents should be stamped out, as it has been done in Japan. Be it within or outside of the Settlement the vital principles of eugenics and eugenics should be rigorously applied. Thus, it appears that social evils emanating from or resulting in the appalling poverty or pitiable child labour can be ferreted from us in manifold ways.

The choice is merely on the lesser of two evils. That we may have many child loafers as a result of the new legislation is no argument for tolerating the existing industrial evils in Shanghai.

More than that, from now on, the sweated goods can never find their markets overseas. Nay, any country producing sweated goods may be subject to boycotting by countries with civilized standard of industrial

labour legislation. It is called "international screw."

Ratepayers of Shanghai, unite! And vote for the very modest by-law on Child Labour on April 15.

I am, etc.,

Y. SAKAMOTO.

Shanghai, Apr. 8, 1925.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have cast my vote in your referendum in favour of the resolutions on the following grounds:—

1. Because it has been found in all Western countries that employment in factories is particularly detrimental to the minds and bodies of children.

2. Because in the Home countries of all those who are responsible for the government of this Settlement employment of children is prohibited at a less mature age than that now proposed, and in no case do the difficulties appear to have been insuperable or any undue hardship involved.

3. Because, industry in China being in its infancy, it would appear to me imperative that we should introduce as early as possible those regulations which have been found so necessary in our own countries. It would be far more difficult to make reforms when the factory system has become more widely spread and the abuses more deeply rooted.

4. Because a commission of competent and responsible persons after examining the question in all its aspects and unanimously recommended these moderate and practical resolutions.

5. Because the administration will be in the hands of the Municipal Council whom I can trust to deal wisely with such difficulties as may arise.

6. Because I understand that only a portion of the present workers under 12, (estimated at 25,500 inside and outside of the Settlement) are likely to be deprived of their employment.

7. Because this work will continue to be done so that the amount of wages available to feed the workers and their families will not be diminished; and

8. Because the present system is wrong, and the resolutions are right. None of those who oppose attempt to argue that the employment of children under 10 can be desirable in itself.

I am, etc.,

Shanghai, Apr. 8, 1925.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your editorial headed "Opium and Fair-play again," published in your paper issued on March 4, 1925, while, owing to the selfishness and blindness of certain corrupt military leaders, it is true and deplorable that at present "there is not the power in China" immediately to enforce a rigorous suppression of the poppy growing in this country, I must beg your pardon to say that the accusation made by you that "there is not the will" is absolutely lacking truth!

Firstly, if China is morally unwilling to endeavour to put an early end to the poppy growing, her delegate at the Opium Conference at Geneva, instead of having withdrawn from it on its rejection of the American delegate's proposal, which definitely fixes the cessation of opium production in 10 years, would have only been too glad to accept the British delegate's proposal which gives a longer time limit for the desired achievement.

Secondly, as to the apparent indifference of our Government regarding the crimes committed by the military, naval and police authorities at Shanghai in connexion with smuggling of opium there, and as to the fact that these corrupt authorities, instead of being dismissed, are liable to advancement and promotion, the simple answer lies in the fact that the Central Government is not allowed to use a free hand in staff matters.

To quote a recent example, the new appointee sent by Peking to Nanking to take charge of the Wine and Tobacco Office there has been flatly refused by Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's own supporter!

Thirdly, I suppose you know well that the total number of culprits responsible for the extensive poppy-growing in this country during the last few years and at present is not

more than one score. For my personal safety, excuse me for not having their names given here, but I think you know them well. Over these culprits (most of whom are or were provincial military governors) the Central Government has been and still is impotent to exercise any effective control! Is it, then, fair for you to use an unfortunate phenomenon created by these culprits for accusing China in the above sense? All the above-mentioned facts are deplorable, but certainly none of them offers any ground for your accusation that "there is not the will" in China to suppress the opium production.

Thanking you for a space for the above,

I am, etc.,

Kuo CHUNG-TSUI.

Pukhoi, Mar. 22, 1925.

FAIRY TALES OF CHINA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Speaking of boomerangs I should like to assure your Ichang Missionary that in common with the advice to people whose residences are of glass, I had heard of the habits of this instrument before I composed my eulogy on the missionary to China; I believe that it owes its usefulness to the fact that it sometimes hits its mark and that its tendency to return when properly directed does not constitute a serious menace to the original thrower. Nevertheless coming from one professionally imbued with a Christian spirit I especially deplore the insinuation and, in fact, were I guilty of the attitude with which your correspondent reproaches me I might be prompted to investigate the libel laws. On the contrary, however, this is not even a refutation of his implied charges, it suits my purpose far better to retain the reputation and write with the authority of experience. It seems to me that it would have been far more charitable to have referred to the merry-go-round; it goes around and around and never gets anywhere, but children get a lot of pleasure out of it and there are so many things just like that, too, the world for instance and another I will refer to in closing my contributions to this correspondence.

Should the missionaries write back and tell all they know of this traffic, he asks with another sinister suggestion that I might not wish some parts of it to be told, and, inasmuch as various vessels under my command have probably carried as much opium as any other vessels on the run I feel qualified to answer: assuredly yes, why not? But be sure you do tell all, be sure it is the whole truth. Go through the records of the Ichang Customs and report the cases of opium that were seized and turned in by the officers of the foreign vessels at no small personal risk to themselves even after two Captains running out of Ichang who had seized opium had met with sudden and inexplicable deaths. The reference to piculs as compared with ounces sounds impressive in Shanghai, but what of the shipments made in tons. Don't forget to paint a vivid picture of the Ichang Customs officers coming ashore from a foreign steamer with a few piculs seized while no less than 50 tons were being discharged under the protection of an armed guard from a Chinese steamer a ship's length away, which vessel they had been refused permission to even board by the soldiers of the then recognized Chinese Government. And tell all you can find out about the visit of the Inspector General of Customs to Chungking and the order issued immediately after that no further opium seizures were to be made in Szechuan ports by Customs officers. Undoubtedly he learned something which justified such instructions and what he learned should have made interesting reading at the opium conference.

The first few years I spent on the Upper River I had a reputation for opium seizures in which I took no small pride, some of them being made on a vessel on which I was the only foreigner on board, but before I left, as the master of a vessel with more foreign officers than any other on the river, I gave orders that no opium was to be seized or interfered with in any way on my vessel.

If your Ichang missionary will go up to the head of the Wind Box Gorge with a bucket and carry some of the water down to Ichang the river won't rise so high in the gorges and if he could go aboard one of those ships with full author-

ity he could stop some of the opium coming down, and with sufficient diligence he might feel that he had carried a lot of water or seized a lot of opium but his accomplishment in remedying one evil would be no greater than the other.

Don't assume that I maintain that the prevalence of the traffic alone justifies it, nor that the dangers or difficulties attending its suppression should relieve a shipmaster of his obligation towards his own vessel. It is the fact that the cultivation, transportation and consumption of opium in China generally and in Szechuan especially is endorsed and supported when necessary by force of arms by the recognized authorities. It is a stupendous commerce increasing rapidly from year to year and whatever ignorance may exist in other quarters I doubt if there is a missionary in China who does not know this. Your Ichang Missionary does not dispute it, he admits a close association between the missionaries and the anti-opium societies, why then the ignorance displayed at the conference?

I entered this controversy on the opium situation merely because it is so characteristic of the American Government's official recognition of conditions in China generally. I feel that my contentions have been not so much disputed as resented, so if it was a boomerang I threw, I think it has at least grazed its mark, and its return has caused me no more serious inconvenience than the necessity of writing another letter at an inopportune time.

Perhaps with further argument I could justify myself better but is it worth while? Of what force is argument against people who lived in China before the Revolution and now prate of progress? Read the letters which have appeared in the "North-China Daily News" written by foreign educated Chinese. Investigate the life and accomplishments of that greatest example of them all who has just passed. Equipped with an education impossible of application to the requirements of this country they can produce but hopelessly impracticable dreams. If Christianity is the salvation of China, and I admit that it may be, there is something radically wrong with the procedure of its introduction.

There are many things in the world that will not mix, notably a Western education and a Chinese mind. Perhaps in another 1,000 years this may not be so but it is to-day and the change that is to make it possible must be gradual and in accordance with the limitations of nature. I am afraid that the great trouble with the missionary is like that of the average reformer, he is mislabeled with his own accomplishment and with its ultimate effect. The modern American missionary in particular has come out here with Henry Ford ideals of quantity production, which are not applicable to his subject. If he would start in with a careful study of the characteristics of the natives and their requirements and then work with the object of producing by gradual evolution a Chinese Christian in 10 or 15 generations and a Chinese Republic another 10 or 15 generations after that he might accomplish his object.

If in my desire to make my criticisms constructive I have exceeded my own limitations I will return to my own cast and give you an example which is within my understanding. As many thousand years back as most things date in this country China produced seamen which ever have been and continue the admiration of all men who appreciate sailing and yet they cannot produce a shipmaster. Why? for the simple reason that such attempts as have been made were along the lines of the missionary production of Chinese statesmen.

In conclusion, I trust that I may evade the accusation that this is in any sense the result of the popular prejudice against missionaries, those at least who recognize the writer and they are many know that I am not so inclined. But at the same time I do not feel that he is any more to be absolved from criticism on the grounds of martyrdom than the average young man who comes out here for the oil companies. I conscientiously feel that my criticism is justified as an appeal for the propagation of truth. As for the insinuations against the foreign shipmasters I believe that I know as much of the traffic as anyone and I do not know that any foreign shipmaster on the Upper River has ever had any more active interest in the smuggling of opium than its

toleration and I do know that a vessel has ever come down from Chungking without opium (Naval vessels not excluded) and with a proper regard for justice and truth that is all that any man can say.

This discussion of things Chinese, however, is but another of the things that go around and around and never get anywhere, man, born of woman, is of but small perceptions and large prejudices, he lauds that which conforms to his own understanding and deprecates that which does not and great argument produces little results, but, as with the other things, children get a lot of pleasure out of it, and in this great caravansaria of alternate nights and mornings after, eternal striving and seeking after something we don't stop to analyze as simply—contentment—a state of mind, who has not at times envied the mentality of a child and sought even for a little while to emulate it.

I am, etc.,

G. W. C.

Shanghai, April 4, 1925.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT HART

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reference to your excellent suggestion made in to-day's leader "An Old Contention," that an authoritative biography of the late Sir Robert Hart is greatly needed by students of China's nineteenth century international relations, it may be of interest to call to mind the Prefatory Note, pp. v-viii in Dr. H. B. Morse's volume 2, International Relations of the Chinese Empire on this subject.

Mr. Morse says in part: "In undertaking this work my first idea was to make my central figures Sir Robert Hart and the great Customs Service which he had organized and when I wrote to Sir Robert Hart for his approval and support, he expressed his approval of the idea, but in characteristically modest terms:

"I know that I have been in touch with the launching and introduction of almost everything done the last four dozen years, and the long retention of the same man, myself, in the same position, Inspector General, has not only made for continuity, but has also given me a sort of causative appearance, while, as a matter of fact, I have been for the most part but a 'fly on the wheel' of evolution. I fear, however, even an advance copy of the proposed biography" will have to be addressed to "Paradise Row, Hades, to be called for!" (Dated Peking, Dec. 20th, 1906.)

"He then gave me permission to use his letters and despatches," continues Dr. Morse "his diary (74 volumes) he wished first to look through, in order that he might write a memorandum for my guidance. In the end I did not get the diary, and some important blocks of letters were not at my disposal: and without this missing material it would be out of the question to write the historical biography which I had planned." No reason is assigned by the author for his failure to receive the material.

Nevertheless Mr. Morse had many personal and other letters from Sir Robert careful use of which he made in preparing volumes 2 and 3 of his monumental work. The quotations given above, however, may serve to explain, in part at least, the non-appearance of a definitive biography of the great "I. G." May the influence of the "North-China Daily News" be powerful enough to aid in the bringing forth of the much needed biography which all students of the Far Eastern Question so greatly need!

I am, etc.,

H. F. MACNAB.

Shanghai, Apr. 2, 1925.

A CURRENCY FOR SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Now that the question of a Currency for Shanghai is again coming in the foreground, I wish to make an analysis on a point, which in my opinion, does not seem entirely clear. I refer to the relation of Gresham's Law to the proposed currency.

All political economists agree that it is for the interest of the payer to pay in the cheapest or worst coins obtainable and acceptable. These coins are acceptable, at a b.b. face value, only if they are legal tender, and legal tender presupposes a monopoly, not merely on paper but in practice. Or, there is no such monopoly in China as far as practical experience goes. A coin or a bank-note may be refused or accepted at a discount just in

the same way as one country may refuse the coins and notes of another country or accept them at a discount agreed upon between the buyer and the seller. See the daily exchange rates. Where are the old Chinese dollars, which were at a discount of 5 per cent. before the War? They have disappeared since we had our Mexican Dollar and later got the full value Yuan Shih-kai dollar, and so have the spurious silver-coins of some years ago, because we had a sufficient supply of better ones. Why are their now more than ever depreciated copper-coins still on the market? Because we have no better ones at our disposal. What will happen to the new debased 20-cent pieces of the 11th year of the Republic? They will gradually disappear as we have a sufficient supply of less depreciated 20-cent coins.

From the above will be seen that the inner bearing of Gresham's Law is that if in a country one issue of coins of depreciated value is circulating alongside a stable or less depreciated one, and both being legal tender, it is for the interest of the payer to pay in the depreciated coins, since the monopoly allows him to do so, and to dispose of the more valuable ones where he gets a better return for them. In this way the good coins will gradually disappear from the market.

As far as China is concerned it will also be seen from the above that the case is exactly the contrary. Good coins, or rather the better ones, drive the less good coins of the same face value out of circulation. You are aware of this since you write in your leader of the July 19, 1916: "As for Gresham's Law, we wonder whether it quite contemplates the peculiar conditions of Shanghai," and further in your leader of the 4th instant draw the attention to the fact that notwithstanding Gresham's Law the 5-cent tokens of the Omnibus Company are accepted in preference to Chinese coins of the same value.

I beg to add that, if there was a sufficient supply of this Company's metal pieces, they would soon oust that quantity of the Chinese copper coins which is presently used for the payment of commitments of five cents or multiples thereof as long as the financial standing of the Omnibus Company remains sound. This is not a coincidence but a perfect logical sequence of a law which might appropriately be defined as follows: In every country where the currency is a commodity pure and simple, good coins always drive out bad ones. I have already expressed this theory seven years ago, though it has never been published in print, and I have not had any reason to deviate from same since.

In conclusion I wish to mention that should Gresham's Law hold good in our case, a currency for Shanghai would be a still-born proposition without the efficient assistance of the Chinese Government. As things are now a currency for Shanghai is perfectly practicable. The more chaotic our subsidiary coinage gets, the better the chances for success. The only drawback, if drawback it be, that affects the scheme is, that anything up to 10 times, or perhaps more, the amount of subsidiary coins actually needed for use in Shanghai will prove necessary to satisfy the demand, since, as a result of the economical law defined above, the proposed subsidiary coins will be hoarded and/or used in the neighbouring provinces. The excess amount needed is entirely dependent on the measures the Chinese Government may take to stabilize the national currency.

I am, etc.,

HOLDO STROMWALL.

Shanghai, April 6, 1925.

HOW TO TELL BAD COINS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Here is a simple rule of thumb for detecting debased 10 and 20 cent pieces.

There are three groups of Chinese characters on these coins:—

Group (a) Four characters inside the smaller beaded circle.

Group (b) Four characters at bottom, close to edge.

Group (c) Either six or seven characters at top, close to edge.

RULE. If group (c) consists of seven characters refuse the coin.

I am, etc.,

ARTHUR AKEHURST.

Shanghai, Apr. 6, 1925.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTERY

The annual rifle meeting of the Field Artillery Battery, held at the Rifle Range on Sunday, proved one of the most successful the company has ever held. A high percentage of the men turned out, the weather was fairly kind, and the shooting, as a whole, was far and away better than in any other year of the company's history.

The Class Grand Aggregate prize, for the best shot in the unit, was won by Bombardier Diespecker with the extraordinarily good score of 208. Second-Lieutenant Ward was second in this competition, with 195.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England Beats Scotland

At the outset there seemed to be more than a chance that the annual "International" match between the representatives of the above two countries would either not come off this year or would have to be postponed, as after Friday night's rain the ground was badly waterlogged. However, by dint of shifting the pitch sideways for about 14 yards the worst patch was avoided, and it was considered possible to play on Saturday; and as it turned out it was a very good thing that the people concerned came to this decision. Considering the state of the ground the game was probably the best that has been seen in Shanghai this season. England's win by one goal and three tries (14 points to nil) just about represents the run of the play, but there is no doubt that the Scotsmen were unlucky in losing the toss and having to fight against a very strong breeze in the first half. Their apparent falling away in the second half was due, and due alone to their having spent themselves in trying to keep the Englishmen out in the first. The effort was too much for them and when they turned round and, with the wind at their backs, ought to have been scoring, their bolt was shot.

CHESS

It is not often in Shanghai that we see a game of chess played blindfold, but some had this privilege last week when J. Koshintzky (a young Russian player, aged eighteen) played blindfold against J. Petigura. We give the game below, our blindfold player winning on the twenty-third move. This reflects great credit because each move had to be remembered and visualized.

RUY LOPEZ OPENING

J. KOSHINTZKY (White)	J. PETIGURA (Black)
1. P-K 4	1. P-K 4
2. Kt-KB 3	2. Kt-QB 3
3. B-Kt 5	3. P-R 3
4. B-R 4	4. Kt-KR 3
5. O-O	5. B-B 4
6. P-B 3	6. O-O
7. R-Kt 1	7. P-Q 3
8. P-Q 4	8. P x P
9. P x P	9. Q-Q 5
10. P-Q 2	10. Q-Kt 5
11. P-KR 3	11. B-R 4
12. P-KR 3	12. B x B
13. Kt x B	13. P-Q 4
14. B-B 2	14. P-Q 4
15. P-K 5	15. Kt-K 5
16. Kt x Kt	16. P x Kt
17. R x R	17. Q-Q 2
18. R x R	18. B x Kt
19. B x P ch	19. K-R1
20. Q x B	20. Q-K 2
21. P-Kt 3	21. P-Kt 3
22. B x P ch	22. K-Kt 2
23. Q-R 7 Mate	

COVERED COURT TENNIS

British Championships

London, Apr. 4.

S. Jacob beat P. Spence, holder, at Queen's Club to-day, in the final of the British Covered-Court Singles Championship, 3-6, 7-5, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3. Miss Reid Thomas beat the Hon. Mrs. Colston in the Ladies' Singles, 6-2, 7-5.

P. Spence and Miss Colyer beat G. Crole-Kees and Mrs. Stocks in the Mixed Doubles, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2. In the Men's Doubles, P. Spence and C. Kingsley, holders, beat S. Doust and J. Wheatley, 9-7, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.—Reuter.

THE GOLF CLUB
CHAMPIONSHIP

The first of the match play rounds of the Shanghai Golf Club's championship took place on Sunday at Kiangwan, with the following results:—

C. F. Pilcher beat F. W. Colam
F. J. Harrison beat T. W. Mitchell

M. W. Budd beat J. Oswald
J. B. Ferrier beat J. Dewar

Ladies' Golf Club

The following are the results of the March competitions of the

SOCCER AT HOME

Scotland Defeats England Thus
Winning International
Championship

Glasgow, Apr. 4.

Scotland beat England in an International Football match here to-day by 2 goals to nil, thus winning the International Championship.

The play was fast but, except on the left wing, neither attack combined effectively. All the halves were quick on the ball.

Towards the interval Scotland played up splendidly, all the forwards showing to advantage. In some loose play Gallacher scored with a grand shot.

At half time Scotland were in the lead by 1 goal to nil.

On resumption Scotland continued to play better football. England's halves were kept busy checking the clever forwards.

Three minutes before the finish Gallacher again scored for Scotland.

The match, which was played in bright weather, was witnessed by nearly 100,000 persons.—Reuter.

League Matches

London, Apr. 2.

The League, First Division:—

West Ham United 0, Nottingham Forest 0; Blackburn Rovers 7, Birmingham 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—

Aberdare 3, Swansea 1.

Apr. 4.

The English League, First Division:—

Arsenal 1, Cardiff City 1

Aston Villa 1, Sunderland 4

Blackburn Rovers 0, Notts County 2

Bury 1, Burnley 0

Huddersfield Town 2, Everton 0

Liverpool 1, Birmingham 1

Manchester 2, Preston North End 1

Newcastle United 0, West Bromwich Albion 1

Nottingham Forest 4, Leeds United 0

English League: First Division Positions

	Pld.	Won	Drn.	Lost	Goals For	Against	Points
West Bromwich Albion	36	21	7	8	54	31	49
Huddersfield Town	35	18	12	5	59	24	48
Newcastle United	35	15	16	7	59	35	46
Bury	36	16	8	12	42	46	46
Bolton Wanderers	35	17	8	8	62	31	44
Sunderland	37	19	6	12	60	45	44
Liverpool	35	17	8	10	57	50	42
Tottenham Hotspur	37	15	11	11	50	50	37
Notts County	35	13	11	11	32	25	37
West Ham United	36	13	11	12	50	49	37
Birmingham	37	13	11	12	40	50	37
Manchester City	35	13	9	13	66	60	35
Sheffield United	35	11	12	12	47	49	33
Cardiff City	36	12	9	15	47	49	33
Blackburn Rovers	35	10	11	14	47	51	31
Aston Villa	35	9	12	14	47	63	30
Arsenal	36	12	5	19	39	51	29
Burnley	35	10	9	16	42	61	29
Leeds United	36	8	12	16	40	52	28
Everton	36	10	8	18	35	54	28
Nottingham Forest	36	6	10	20	28	58	22
Preston North End	36	9	3	24	33	68	21

Scottish League: First Division Positions

	Pld.	Won	Drn.	Lost	Goals For	Against	Points
Rangers	34	22	9	3	67	23	53
Airdrieonians	33	23	6	4	80	28	52
Hibernians	37	22	8	7	78	41	52
Celtic	34	17	7	10	70	39	41
Cowdenbeath	37	15	10	12	73	65	40
Partick Thistle	34	13	10	11	56	53	36
Dundee	35	14	7	14	46	50	37
Raith Rovers	35	13	8	14	50	55	35
Hearts of Midlothian	36	11	11	14	60	64	33
Greenock Morton	36	12	9	15	44	65	33
St. Johnstone	35	11	10	14	52	50	32
St. Mirren	34	14	4	16	57	61	32
Hamilton Academicals	35	14	3	18	48	57	31
St. Johnstone	35	10	11	14	52	65	31
Motherwell	35	10	9	16	53	59	29
Kilmarnock	36	10	9	17	47	63	29
Falkirk	35	10	8	17	41	49	28
Third Lanark	36	10	8	18	47	79	28
Queen's Park	34	10	7	17	42	66	27
Ayr United	36	9	8	19	42	73	26

—Reuter.

Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club held at Kiangwan and Shanghai:—

Kiangwan Season Medal:—won by Mrs. Baumgartner, 94—20—74.

Bogey Competition, Kiangwan:—won by Mrs. Baumgartner—1 up.

Some good scores were returned for the Club Cup at Shanghai, but unfortunately there were not sufficient competitors to make the competition valid. Players are reminded that not less than six competitors are necessary to make a competition valid.

Junior G. C. v. Japanese G. C.

This annual match was played on Sunday, at Hongkew Park, under very favourable conditions and resulted in a win for the Japanese Golf Club by 19 points. The singles were played in the morning, when the Japanese finished two up. After teatime, the foursomes were played and the Japanese Club obtained another

17 points, thus winning by 41½ to 22½. There were 30 players on each side, the singles counting one point for a win and 1 for a bye. In the foursomes, a win counted two and a bye 1.

Although the margin appears heavy, the games were closely contested. At the conclusion of the match, speeches were made by Messrs. C. H. Hopkins and H. Gote, the two captains. It was a good day's sport and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

THE SPRING RACE
MEETINGAn Increase in Both Stables and
Ponies Entered

The entries for the Spring Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club closed on Wednesday night and when tabulated show a very encouraging increase both in the number of stables and ponies. This fact undoubtedly is very largely due to the new policy with regard to subscription-griffins, the encouragement of this class, and the more careful selection of ponies before the draw, having resulted in the registration of many new owners, whilst the improved type of pony and the fact that there are more races for the class has meant that more of them have been kept in training for track work, instead of passing via the auctionyard into Chinese livery stables or the boiling-house of the kennels of the Shanghai Hounds.

For the coming meeting there is an entry of 195 ponies, representing 97 stables, which compares with 152 ponies and 71 stables last spring. It is not possible to make a comparison by races, owing to the many alterations which have been made in the programme in order to fit in the subscription griffin races, but the entries by races for the meeting next month follow:—

Monday, May 4

Chefoo Handicap ("A" & "B")	51
Criterion Stakes	25
Griffins Plate	40
Cathay Cup	28
Poumating Cup	44
Hart Legacy Cup	22
Kiangsu Cup	22
Ellipse Stakes	36
Nanking Cup	38
Hongkong Plate	55

Tuesday, May 5

Race Club Handicap ("A" & "B")	59
Classes	25
Chukaza Cup	32
Shanghai Derby	27
Sicawei Cup	30
Grand Stand Stakes	36
Shanghai Stakes	31
Spring Cup	42
Scurry Stakes	27
Tientsin Plate	37
Peking Cup	58

Wednesday, May 6

Flying Handicap ("A" & "B")	68
Classes	33
Great Northern Plate	33
Parti-mutuel Stakes	28
Racing Stakes	38
Rubicon Plate	44
Yangtze Cup	34
Jockey Cup	32
The Champions	37
Foochow Cup	28
Newchwang Cup	39

Saturday, May 9

Spring Griffins Handicap	48
Spring Handicap ("A" & "B")	48
Classes	51
Sub-Griffins Champions	13
Grand National Steeplechase	63
Sub-Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup	36
Consolation Cup	36
Manchu Stakes	40
Nil Desperandum Cup	35
Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup	38
Mafoos' Race	34

LAWN TENNIS

Jean Borotra's Success in An
American Championship

New York, Apr. 4.

For the first time on record, a foreigner has won the National Indoor Lawn Tennis title. Jean Borotra to-day defeated F. C. Anderson by 3 sets to 1.—Reuter's American Service.

PEKING, Apr. 7.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen's family and the leading members of the Kuomintang are departing for the south to-morrow, leaving Mr. Li Shih-tseng to look after Dr. Sun Yat-sen's shrine in the Western Hills. The party is proceeding to Nanking to prepare a site in the Purple Mountain for Dr. Sun's last resting place.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Municipal Gazette News

Volunteer Corps.

Chinese Company.—Sergeant Y. C. Waung to be 2nd Lieutenant. Sergeant Z. Y. Chen to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Mixed Court Report for
February.

Deportation of Russians.—Owing to the attitude adopted by the Soviet Authorities, the Court in several instances has had no alternative but to vary its order of deportation, passed on undesirable Russians who had been found guilty of serious offences, to one of expulsion only.

Traffic in Arms.—Eleven persons were charged under this heading, and one of them, a Russian, who had already been convicted thrice previously (once for opium smuggling), was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and expulsion.

Opium and Drugs.—The wholesale trade in opium and drugs was very clearly proved in two cases concluded during the month. At 51 Canton Road 385 lb. of opium were seized, together with various documents, which showed the magnitude of the dealings carried on in various parts of the world. All seven accused were found guilty and sentences were imposed ranging from two months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. One of the accused was also ordered to be expelled. In the other case the Police seized at 562 Foochow Road 96 bottles of strychnine hydrochloride, as well as a tin and a bottle of cocaine, two tins of morphia tablets and various pills and necessities for their production. The Court sentenced two of the accused to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, while the third was awarded 6 months' imprisonment.

Foreign Chauffeurs.—A sentence of one year's imprisonment was passed on a Russian chauffeur for killing a pedestrian by reckless driving on February 11.

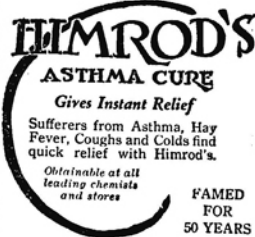
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

In the outports can rely on fresh supply of Films, Plates and Papers and all Photo Sundries by sending to

Mactavish & Co. Ltd.

The Hongkew Medical Hall,
Shanghai.

Developing and Printing by
experienced operators.



FAMED
FOR
50 YEARS

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
THROUGHOUT THE EAST



Varnishes, Enamels, etc.

Large Stocks Kept in China

Wilkinson, Heywood
& Clark

SHANGHAI—HONGKONG.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
£1 at 3/4=71s. 6.56 at 72.25=9.08

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
G.\$100 at 72 1/2=71s. 137.22 at 72.25=7189.92

Chinese Dollars, market rate 72.425
Copper Cash 310,000
Bar Silver 313
Bank rate of Discount 4 per cent.
New York on London G.\$4.789

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/4
Demand 3/4

NEW YORK—
Telegraphic Transfer 72 1/2
Demand 72 1/2

PARIS—
Demand 1418

INDIA—
Demand 2032

HONGKONG—
Demand 74 1/2

YOKOHAMA—
Demand 57

BATAVIA—
Demand 182

SINGAPORE—
Demand 77

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—
Demand 3/1 1/2
4 m/s. credits 3/1 1/2
4 m/s. Docs. 3/1 1/2
6 m/s. credits 3/2 1/2
6 m/s. Docs. 3/2 1/2

NEW YORK—
Demand 74 1/2
4 m/s. credits 75
4 m/s. Docs. 75 1/2

PARIS—
4 m/s. Docs. 1490

Closing business done at
London T. T. 3/4
New York T. T. 73 1/2

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.81 at 3/1 1/2
" 1 at 14.18 Frs. 15.80
" 1.22 at 73.0875 Gold 15
" 1 at 55.0875 Yen 20.00
" 1 at 205.375 Rupees 2.20
" 1 at 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 at 18.00 It. Lire 20.05
Marks and Roubles no quotation.

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Bank Closing Rates, Apr. 9.

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.\$100.00=Mex. \$189.08
Stg. £1.0.0.0. " 9.05
Fr. 100.00.0.0. " 9.75
Yen 100.00.0.0. " 78.95

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.\$100.00=Mex. \$186.14
Stg. £1.0.0.0. " 8.87
Fr. 100.00.0.0. " 9.43
Yen 100.00.0.0. " 77.14

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, Apr. 9:—

Li. Lire 17.60 Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.77 Tl. 1
Li. Lire 9.96 Yen 1
Li. Lire 12.69 M.S. 1

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Apr. 10.

At the close of business on the 8th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 63,015,000 and \$44,250,000.

These figures include Tls. 20,200,000 and \$27,350,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 131 bars.

BAR SILVER.

Arrivals were:—

131 bars from America.
33 bars from London.

164

Shipments were:—

624 bars to Hangchow.

SYCEE.

Arrivals were:—

Nil

Shipments were:—

Tls. 300,000 to Hangchow.

DOLLARS.

Arrivals were:—

\$150,000 from Hangchow.

Shipments were:—

\$100,000 to Wush.
\$50,000 " Tungchow.
\$50,000 " Chefoo.

\$200,000

Silver

Silver has been very quiet during the week, the price ranging from 31 1/2 d. to 31 3/4 d. for ready and 31 1/2 d. for forward, India was reported to have bought a little on Tuesday, China both bought and sold on Wednesday.

Exchange

The market has been very steady during the week; quoted rates have been unchanged at T.T. 3/4 d. U.S. \$72 1/2, though there are sellers at 3/4 d. and 73 1/2. Buying 4 m/s L/C 3/1 1/2 d. and U.S. \$75.

LONDON BULLION

Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Letter

Reporting on the bullion market under date March 4 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

Gold.—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the February 25 amounted to £126,761,020, as compared with £126,754,430 on the previous Wednesday.

£300,000 gold arrived in London from South Africa this week and was readily taken by the Continent, Trade and India.

The price of gold was fixed at parity yesterday, there being a lessened demand for London gold on the part of India.

During the week gold to the value of \$1,200,000 has been engaged for shipment from New York to India. In addition \$199,000 gold has been engaged for shipment from Philadelphia to an unknown destination.

Gold to the value of £1,250,000 was reported to have been shipped from Durban to India on the 2nd instant.

Indian trade figures (private account) for January 1925, in lack of rupees, as given below show a decrease of 88 1/2% less net exports as compared with those of December, 1924, owing to larger imports of gold and silver to a considerable extent.

	Net imports	Net exports
	Jan. 1925.	Jan. 1925.
Merchandise	—	1,577
Gold	749	—
Silver	256 1/2	—
	1,005 1/2	1,577

	Net imports	Net exports
	Dec. 1924.	Dec. 1924.
Merchandise	—	1,886
Gold	468 1/2	—
Silver	—	39 1/2
	468 1/2	1,925 1/2

The Gold Standard

Among the many published dissertations upon a proximate return to an effective gold standard on the part of the United Kingdom a lucid article in the March number of the "Round Table" contains this sentence:—

"We depend on the prosperity of world trade, and world trade would be immensely benefited if we could return to something like the monetary conditions of 1914."

Unfortunately the removal of the prohibition on gold exports would by no means restore the monetary conditions of 1914.

First, the monetary conditions of the United Kingdom are altered by the heavy payments necessitated by its external war debt and also by the reduction in the amount of interest formerly due on the British holding of American investments. Secondly, British internal trade is handicapped by a far heavier burden of taxation. Thirdly, the employees of many British industries quite reasonably expect and demand a higher standard of living than that which obtained in pre-war times. In the fourth place monetary conditions abroad would remain very difficult, and for many years to come, are not likely to adjust themselves to those of 1914. Fifthly, world trade is not so flourishing as then. Material wealth as well as countless producers and earners have been swept out of existence, and, let us hope, temporarily, many channels of trade have dried up. Further owing to the rise in prices since 1914 as measured in gold, a larger amount of gold is required as a basis of a free currency.

The gold standard is no magic wand by which pre-war conditions can be automatically restored and the world's foreign trade revived. The expansion of foreign trade, not mere removal of the restrictions

upon gold exports, is the driving force by which, ultimately, a solution of the problem of an effective gold standard can be found.

Silver

During the week there has been a moderate inquiry from the Indian Bazaars, and supplies have been forthcoming from the Continent and also from China, though the latter has been a sluggish and intermittent contribution. A considerable amount of sales made two months ago fell due, and carried the premium on cash delivery to 1d. On the whole the market has not been active, and prices still seem disposed to move within narrow limits.

Below we give the Silver production of the world, by Continents, compared for 1912, 1923 and 1924, in fine ounces, as compiled and computed by H. N. Lawrie, Managing Director, American Gold and Silver Institute.

	1912	1923
Continent	63,766,800	73,295,810
United States	31,625,451	17,754,706
Canada	81,233,887	90,859,083
Mexico	176,026,138	181,909,500
Central America	2,845,354	2,500,000
South America	13,980,888	27,355,073
Europe	15,992,082	8,214,385
Australasia	14,737,944	10,867,837
Asia	5,504,705	10,027,283
Africa	1,216,530	1,544,233
Total for world	230,904,241	242,418,410

	1924	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) 1924 from 1912
Continent	64,792,000	+ 1.6
United States	20,364,000	— 35.6
Canada	92,000,000	+ 13.3
Mexico	177,156,000	+ 0.3
Central America	2,500,000	— 12.2
South America	26,500,000	+ 89.5
Europe	9,000,000	— 43.7
Australasia	10,800,000	+ 26.7
Asia	9,500,000	+ 72.6
Africa	1,000,000	+ 31.5
Total for world	237,056,000	+ 2.7

CHARTERED BANK

Directors' Report

The following is the report of the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China for the year ending December 31 last:—

These show a net profit, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, of £993,123 11s. 8d. inclusive of £222,407 15s. 6d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum paid in September last absorbed £210,000. The amount now available is therefore £783,123 11s. 8d., and the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum together with a bonus of six shillings and threepence per share, making 20 1/2 per cent. per annum for the whole year, free of income tax; to add £100,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £4,000,000; to add £25,000 to the officers' superannuation fund; to write off premises account £50,000, and to carry forward the balance of £210,623 11s. 8d.

The Directors have to announce with regret the retirement of their esteemed colleague, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., who for 37 years rendered valued service to the bank as a member of the Board; and also have to record their sense of the great loss the bank has sustained by the death of Mr. J. M. G. Proffit, who was elected a director in 1919.

Mr. Henry Bateson, of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders & Co., London, and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta, and Mr. Archibald Auldjo Jamieson, of the Borneo Company Ltd., have been elected directors, and the shareholders are invited to confirm their election.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. Mr. William Foot Mitchell, M.P., and Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, the directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

Directors' Half Yearly Report

The report of the directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half year ending December 31 last has now been issued. It is in the following terms:—

The net profit of the bank for the past half year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, remittance bills, and shows ¥1,417,952.77 inclusive of ¥5,268,835.00 brought forward from last account.

The directors propose that ¥3,000,000 be added to the reserve

fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which will absorb ¥6,000,000.

The balance, ¥5,417,952.77, will be carried to the credit of next account.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Lack of Confidence Militating Against a Revival of Business in Piece Goods

Apr. 10.

The business transacted on the local markets during the past week has not been of any considerable dimensions. Yarn and cotton have on the whole been firm, although unloading by speculators has brought down the price of the former on the Chinese exchange.

A certain amount of interest is being shown in exports, but prices of China produce are generally too high to induce any volume of business. There is, however, a healthier tone in silk.

Lack of confidence in conditions in the interior is having an adverse effect on the piece goods market. It was very dull at the start of the week, but some improvement was noticeable at the close.

Piece Goods

A fair quantity of piece goods is said to be in godown awaiting shipment to the interior, but at the same time it is reported that dealers are afraid to move it owing to the unsettled state of the political world. In circumstances such as these clearances are naturally smaller, and business cannot be anything but stagnant. What is even more depressing is the statement on the part of Chinese merchants that no real improvement can be looked for within the next two or three months.

At the same time the price of Manchester goods is so high that a formerly good market such as Ningpo is to-day dealing to an ever greater extent in such lines as Greys from Japan.

In the absence of any private business of volume, the condition of affairs at the auctions is about the only indication of the trend of prices. To start with the auctions were exceedingly dull—a disappointing state of affairs coming after the promising outlook of the week previous. Few orders appeared to be in hand, and probably not less than 50 per cent. of the cargo sold passed into the hands of speculators who realize its cheapness compared with the prices now ruling at Home. At the close of the week a better feeling manifested itself, and a generally improved demand was the order. While Italians felt to some extent, this was a more or less natural reaction following the rapid recovery within the past two weeks from the previous low level. In Whites the higher qualities did better than low ones, and for certain chops there were many orders from Korea. Deliveries of auction cargo have been below those of a year ago.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

China Cotton—Cotton has remained steady during the week, although arrivals have only been very moderate. On the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange the following quotations were recorded yesterday:—April 42.85; May 42.80; June 42.90; July 42.95; August, no quotation; September 40.50. Spot quotations are:—Tungchow 44/44; Shanghai 41 1/2; Shensi 42 1/2; Ningpo 40.

Yarn—A fair amount of business has passed in yarn during the week, and the market price has remained

steady. On the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, however, there has been a considerable drop, all deliveries having declined practically a tael on Wednesday and another tael yesterday. This is believed to be due to unloading by big holders, Japanese and others. The quotations on the Exchange yesterday were as follows:—April 176; May 173.00; June 171; July 169.50; August 168.40; September 166.10. The following are the spot quotations:—10's 152/164; 12's 162/168; 16's 171/181; 20's 178/188.

Silk

While a holiday feeling appears to prevail this week in the silk markets of the world, the tone is generally healthier.

Increased consumption in New York has imparted firmness to prices.

Japan is active, with a firm market, and the tendency is upward.

Produce

In produce the week has been more or less quiet.

The market for groundnuts has advanced slightly at Home, but prices in Europe are still below costs here. Supplies in the interior are reported to have been largely cleared.

A further advance is reported in goatskins. The season is rapidly drawing to a close.

In dried egg products a fitful expression of interest has emanated from America, and a certain amount of purchasing has taken place.

Local prices for sesamum seed are far above values in Europe, and practically no attention is being given to this line.

In dry hides the market at Home has weakened considerably.

TRADE MARKS

Position in China and Japan

The circular issued by the London Chamber of Commerce on February 17 contained the following notice:—

Members concerned in trade with China and Japan are advised that files of the Chinese and Japanese Trade Marks Journal are available at the offices of the Chamber for their examination. There appear to be numerous instances where marks and designs similar to those of British manufacturers have been registered in these countries and several where applications for registration have been lodged. Members likely to be interested should examine these files in order to ascertain whether any of their marks or designs are being infringed.

The Chinese Trade Marks Journal is in the English language, whilst the Japanese Journal is printed in Japanese characters. Both contain illustrations of the marks submitted for registration.

It is understood that opposition to trade marks applications have to be filed within two months of their publication in the Chinese and Japanese Trade Marks Journals.

IMPURE BLOOD

Impure blood is the cause of many ailments, including Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, and Eruptions, Itches, Rheumatism, Gout, and all skin complaints and lustrous relief, the blood must be thoroughly purified.



Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

COMPANY MEETINGS

DOMINION RUBBER CO., LD.

Annual General Meeting: Better Times Ahead

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., was held on Friday, March 3, at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, 2 Canton Road. Mr. E. T. Byrne, Chairman, presided, supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill and F. W. Sutterle (Directors) and E. A. Prince (representing the Secretaries). There were represented 32,908 shares.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

Before commencing the usual business of the meeting I would like to express the Board's sincere regret at the loss sustained by the company through the death of one of its Directors, Mr. G. Grayrigge, which took place last February. Mr. Grayrigge had been associated with the company since 1915 and his advice and experience were always of great assistance to the Board. His loss will be very much felt.

The report, as on former occasions, gives you as concisely as possible the necessary statistics and details regarding the working of the estates and leaves me very little to add. Although the planted area remains the same as last year, namely, 1,566 acres, a small area of some 11 to 15 acres on Dominion Estate was reclaimed and planted up with seedlings from selected seed. This does not affect the total planted area as it was taken into account when the acreages were totalled in 1917.

Estates' Improved Condition

The working of both estates continued satisfactorily throughout the year and due to the lower output costs were fractionally higher than those of the previous year. The position as regards Dominion shows that this property is in a greatly improved condition and bark conditions which caused so much anxiety in the past are now practically normal while the position as regards disease is that the estate remains absolutely free from disease of any kind. No deliberate thinning out was undertaken during the year and no provision has been made for this kind of work in the current year's estimates. Owing to the reduced weeding costs it was found possible to cancel the Chinese weeding contract for the young area and the whole estate is now being weeded monthly by check-roll labour. Throughout the year the property was kept perfectly clean and free from weeds and weeding costs show considerable reduction on previous years' figures and it is hoped to reduce these costs still further during the current year.

Hendra Estate has been kept in a clean weeded state, the cost per acre per month working out at 50 cents as against 68 cents for the previous year. Compared with Dominion the cost is much higher, this being due to the exceptionally heavy rainfall throughout the year—the town of Sungkai, where the estate is situated, being officially recorded as the second wettest town in Perak during 1924.

Profits on the Year

With regard to the accounts, these call for little comment. Since the last report 75 shares have been issued bringing the subscribed capital up to Tls. 166,745. These shares represent an application from a shareholder living abroad who had not received the circular regarding the issue of new shares. The application list for the new shares has now been definitely closed for the time being and no further capital will be issued until such time as the company may require funds.

The output of rubber was 19,914 lb. less and the average selling price approximately 124 per lb. lower than the previous year and in these circumstances I think you will agree that the result of the year's working is not at all unsatisfactory. The profit for the year amounted to Tls. 18,861.32 to which must be added the sum of

Tls. 2,775.36 brought forward from the previous year, making a total of Tls. 21,636.68. From this amount must be deducted the sum of Tls. 8,337.25 interim dividend paid in December last and there remains Tls. 13,299.43 and I hope you will agree to the resolution I will shortly propose with regard to the distribution of this amount.

Standard Production

The standard production for the third restriction year has been fixed at 325,740 lb. for Dominion and 221,960 lb. for Hendra Estate. The assessment for Dominion is an increase of 30,000 lb. on the original assessment and was only obtained after several appeals to the Central Committee, while that of Hendra also shows an improvement on last year's assessment. The Standard Production for the two Estates is therefore 547,700 lb. As regards the exportable allowance, this, of course, varies according to the average price of rubber, but I do not think I will be far wrong in forecasting that the average exportable allowance for the current year will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 65 per cent. Two forward sales have been entered into, one for the delivery of four tons monthly January-December, 1925, at a price of 50 cents per lb. and the other for two tons monthly for the same period at a price of 603 cents per lb. f.o.b. Singapore, making six tons monthly, which is about 45 per cent. of the probable output.

Chairman's Optimism

With regard to the prospects for the current year I will confine my remarks to saying that the outlook at the moment is very much brighter than it has been for many years and if present prices are maintained, and I see no reason why they should not, shareholders may reasonably expect a much better return on their investment than they have for a number of years past.

Before concluding I would like to express the Board's appreciation to Mr. Skym and Mr. Whyte on the management of their respective properties, also to our visiting agent, Major G. Nevill Stevens.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen but if any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were then carried:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1924, as presented, be accepted.—Proposed by the Chairman; seconded by Mr. F. W. Sutterle.

That the following appropriation of the amount at credit of profit and loss account be accepted:—

Pay a Dividend of Tls. 0.65 per share (making 10 per cent. for the year)	8,337.25
Write off buildings and furniture	361.99
Write off rubber factory and stores	306.01
Write off plant and machinery	951.20
Carry forward	3,342.98
Total	Tls. 13,299.43

Proposed by the Chairman; seconded by Mr. Sutterle.

That Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected a Director of the Company.—Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill; seconded by Mr. E. A. Prince.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 400 for Shanghai and the Straits.—Proposed by Mr. E. A. Prince; seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

KAPAYANG RUBBER ESTATES

Dividends Forecast in Not Too Distant Future

The annual general meeting of the Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., was held at 62 Kiangse Road on Monday, Mr. E. T. Byrne presided, supported by Mr. G. D. Coutts (Director) and Mr. Cooper (secretary). There were represented 5,159 shares.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—With your approval, we will adopt the usual procedure

and take the report and accounts as read.

As you will see by the accounts we started 1924 with a comparatively large stock of rubber which, for an estate of our size, necessitated a corresponding reduction in our production and therefore costs ran up in proportion. As regards 1925 we only carry over a normal stock and shall be in a position to produce the full amount allowed us, viz., 108,000 lb. at a cost of 32 cents.

We have sold two tons per month for the whole of 1925 at Tls. 62 ct. per lb., which in view of the profit seems to us good business.

You will note under the heading of machinery, etc., we have expended Tls. 894.74, this represents an installation for the production of sole crepe which, at the time we sanctioned the expenditure, was selling at 10 cents, above smoked sheet, at additional cost of about 21 cents. This margin, however, has dwindled down considerably, but, as we are producing a very good quality, I think this expenditure will be justified eventually.

You will also note we have invested a further Tls. 2,500 in municipal debentures making a total of Tls. 5,000 in that stock, and I may say we intend to make further investments of the same nature after, of course, providing for a dividend which, I think, will not long be delayed as we have already received Tls. 10,000, since the accounts were made up and a further remittance of a similar amount will provide you with 10 per cent. on your shares.

I think, however, you will admit that in view of possible alteration of policy such as partial or total removal of the present limitation on export we are well advised to build up substantial reserves.

In conclusion, I may say the estate is in perfect order under the capable management of Mr. Wise, who is also a shareholder in the company.

The following resolutions were then carried:—

That the report and accounts as presented be adopted.—Proposed by the Chairman seconded by Mr. G. D. Coutts.

That the appointment of Dr. E. G. Gauntlett to be a director of the company be hereby confirmed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Coutts.

That Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch; seconded by Mr. Duncan McNeill.

That Messrs. Mortimer-Reid & Slee be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual fee of Tls. 200.—Proposed by Mr. McNeill, seconded by Mr. Welch.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

CHEMOR UNITED RUBBER CO., LD.

Both Estates in First-Class Condition: Reduced Profit and Production Costs

The annual meeting of the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, 10 Canton Road, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. E. E. Clark presided, supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, F. W. Sutterle and Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, directors; and Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, secretary. There were represented 69,275 shares.

The chairman said:—

Before proceeding with the formal business of the meeting I would like to give expression to the deep regret felt by the directors at the loss of their colleague Mr. Grayrigge, who died on February 28. Mr. Grayrigge had been a member of this board for many years and the benefit of his experience and advice will be greatly missed by us.

The profit on the year's working is nearly Tls. 11,000 less than it was last year. This is accounted for by the facts that the output was smaller by 21,592 lb. and the average price realized was 23d. lower. The average cost of production on the other hand showed a reduction of one-tenth of a penny per pound, whilst the individual costs of the respective estates were for Chemor 3.95d. and for Batu Dua 10.65d. The material difference between the two costs is attributable to the output from Chemor being nearly double that for Batu Dua, as it is temporarily producing the bulk of

the crop whilst the older areas in Batu Dua are being rested.

If you pass the recommendations made by your directors respecting the distribution of profits the company will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets, amounting to Tls. 21,772.07, plus whatever sum is realized above the valuation of 10.38d. per pound placed upon it in the accounts for the unsold stock of rubber amounting to 34,575 lb.

New Land Purchased

With regard to estate matters, during the year under review 26 acres of Malay holdings that jutted into Batu Dua division were purchased at an average price of \$53.08 per acre and since the close of the year a further 73 acres have been acquired, these new areas are being gradually planted with hevea.

Both estates are under a cover of fine grass, the average cost of weeding the planted areas per acre per month being 19½ cents for Chemor and 34 cents for Batu Dua.

Some 3,313 trees were thinned out on Chemor during the year and 1,886 trees on Batu Dua, these were all bad yielding or otherwise worthless trees.

Pests and diseases gave very little trouble on either estate, apart from the loss of 159 trees on Chemor from poria.

Labour was sufficient on both estates throughout the year, and the health good.

A good standard of tapping has been maintained throughout the year and bark consumption and renewal are reported to be satisfactory.

Speaking generally both estates are in first-class condition and have benefited very materially from the milder tapping methods that have been in vogue since the adoption of compulsory restriction of output. The strictest economy that could be practised without impairing efficiency was exercised during the year, but no necessary work was curtailed on the score of economy.

Your directors have contracted to deliver, in equal monthly lots throughout 1925, 24 tons of rubber at 55 cents per pound ex godown, Singapore. This quantity represents approximately 19 per cent. of the probable output for the year.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to say a few words of thanks and praise to Mr. Johnson, the manager of Chemor, Mr. Murray, the manager of Batu Dua, to Mr. Kirby, who acted for him during his absence on Home leave, and to Messrs. Kennedy, Burkill & Co., Ltd., our agents in the Straits, to whose hard work and attention the present satisfactory condition of the two properties is due.

There were no questions.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. E. E. Clark, seconded by Mr. F. W. Sutterle.

That a dividend of 6 candareens per share be paid.—Proposed by Mr. E. E. Clark seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That the appointments of Messrs. A. W. Burkill and A. J. Welch as directors of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. John R. Moodie, seconded by Mr. C. W. Glover.

That Messrs. F. W. Sutterle and E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected directors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. W. Welch seconded by Mr. C. W. Glover.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. John R. Moodie, seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

KALI GLIDIK COFFEE ESTATES, LD.

Annual Meeting: Extremely Satisfactory Result of First Year

The first annual general meeting of the Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Mr. W. R. B. McBain (director) and Mr. C. J. L. Stewart (secretary). There was an attendance representing 37,328 shares.

The Chairman said:—

It is a great satisfaction to your directors and more especially to me personally to be able to come before you at this first annual meeting and

to present to you such an excellent result for the initial year's working. When I saw the property in the early summer of 1923 and acquired the option to purchase it, I was told that it was a valuable estate, but I must admit to feeling certain misgivings as to whether the preliminary estimates, both as regards expenditure and the price obtainable for our product, would be lived up to in actual practice. Fortune smiled upon us, however, and we not only obtained over 30 per cent. more crop than was originally estimated but the net price realized was 54 guilders per picul, as against an estimated selling price of 35 guilders per picul.

For 1925, in spite of the issued capital of the company having been increased from Tls. 350,000 to Tls. 500,000, the prospects are, if anything, rather better still, but I feel that I should perhaps utter a note of warning that this satisfactory state of affairs may not always continue, more particularly as coffee is a culture that is new to most of you, and one with the vagaries of which you are not familiar.

Two Bumper Crops

The important point to bear in mind is that the success or failure of the crop depends almost entirely on the weather that prevails at the time that the blossom is setting, and, as we have now had two consecutive bumper crops, we must not be surprised if the 1926 harvest turns out to be less satisfactory than its immediate predecessors. The crop, as I have said, is dependent on the weather and all that we can do is carefully to prune and attend to the wellbeing of the trees generally so as to put them in a fitting state to bear maximum crops if the conditions are favourable. It is work of this nature that we are now engaged upon and, as soon as Panawangan Estate comes into bearing, a poor crop on the one estate will be helped out by the output from the other and thus, whilst some years will naturally be better than others, a total failure of the crop will be almost impossible. Our quinine output, when all the area that is suitable for this culture has been planted up and come into bearing, will also help materially to tide us over lean years.

To revert to coffee, generally speaking, there are five blossoming each year, two before the main blossoming and two after it. If all these set then there is a gradually ripening crop on the trees for the major portion of the year, but if, as was the case in 1924 and will be again in 1925, only two or three of these blossomings set, then the bulk of the crop ripens at the same time and creates a terrible congestion in what would be entirely adequate drying space under normal conditions.

Best Crops for 30 Years

In 1924 every estate on the Smeroe suffered in the same way from a rush of crop, the like of which had not been known for past 30 years.

Coffee was spread two or three feet deep on every available level surface and had to be kept stirred night and day to prevent its becoming heated. To add to our trouble, it rained for the major part of October and November so that sun-drying, which would have helped us out materially, was impossible. Owing to these circumstances, we had to send a lot of our coffee away to other estates for preparation which naturally made manufacture and transport considerably more expensive than they would have been, had we been able to deal with the whole crop ourselves. The one bright spot was the centrifugal drier which repaid its cost several times over by its efficient work.

The manager and all concerned deserve the greatest praise for the manner in which they handled this difficult situation. In spite of the strain of bearing the large crop of 1924, the trees are reported to be in excellent condition and to have a fresh and healthy appearance. It is our intention to remove during 1925 the whole of the existing Java coffee trees, except over 44 acres where the trees are flourishing, and to plant in their stead Robusta coffee, which, though it does not fetch such a high price yields a larger crop and is more dependable in every way: 19 acres have already been replanted and are reported to be in prime condition.

Transport Difficulties

Transport from Kali Glidik is at present done almost exclusively by pack ponies, which is a slow and

expensive method. Now that we have acquired Soeipit Oerang Estate, however, negotiations are in progress for the construction of a new road through Mollo Ardjo Estate, which separates Kali Glidik from Soeipit Oerang for the greater part of their length, that will connect the Glidik factory with the main Smeroe road at Soeipit Oerang and thus enable the use of wheeled transport, which should considerably cheapen and expedite despatch of produce.

All the buildings have been kept in a good state of repair, but it will be necessary for us to increase gradually the housing accommodation of pluckers, which is at present inadequate for the labour necessary to harvest the increased crops. The machinery has also been given a thorough overhauling and is now in a fit condition to cope with the 1925 harvest. A new drying house is in course of erection which should considerably reduce the congestion this year and will be available for handling the still larger crops that we expect to harvest in the not too distant future when the estate has reached its fullest productivity.

Panawangan Estate

As regards Panawangan Estate the first thing that you will probably have noticed is that the area given in the report now before you is only 1,087 acres whereas I told you at the statutory meeting that the area of this estate was 1,246 acres. The explanation of this apparent discrepancy of 160 acres in the area of the property is that Panawangan is virgin soil and, as is the case with many of these jungle grants, the actual area and the area as shown in the titles do not agree. The first area given you was the area that the previous owners considered to be really within their boundaries and the second is the area as shown in the land register. When the estate has been fully planted we propose to have the true area determined by a proper survey, but in the meantime will continue to use the smaller area.

Since we acquired this estate in November, 1923, planting with Robusta coffee has been steadily proceeded with, 201 acres being completed in the 1923-4 planting season and 263 acres in the 1924-5 season. This year a rather more ambitious programme of planting 4374 acres is contemplated, but the actual amount taken in hand will depend largely on whether the blossoming for the 1925 coffee crop on Kali Glidik is satisfactory or not.

The plants in the young clearings are reported to have struck well and to be in a good condition. These two clearings have been planted up on the latest scientific principles and are under a ground cover of both creeping and upright leguminosae.

The manager, Mr. van Enck, lived for many months in a native hut, towards the end of 1924, a bungalow was completed for him at a total cost of 5,900 guilders; this building will be used later on as an assistant's bungalow and a more commodious structure will be erected for the manager.

Only two coolie lines have been built so far as the bulk of the labour comes from the villages surrounding the estate.

Mr. van Enck has had a very trying and uncomfortable time during these initial stages and our best thanks are due to him for the very efficient and economical manner in which he has dealt with the area already planted.

Coffee, Tea and Quinine

As regards Soeipit Oerang estate, which we acquired on January 10, this year, it is rather early for me to say anything much about this property as our visiting agent was unfortunately laid up for several weeks at the beginning of the year and has not yet been able to become properly familiar with the estate.

It is a similar proposition to Kali Glidik, which it adjoins at its north-west corner. That is to say it is already partly planted with coffee, tea and quinine and our work is to improve the condition of the existing gardens and to plant up fresh areas, where available, so that eventually every acre will be planted with the culture for which the soil and elevation are most suited. When this work has been completed a survey will be made and the true area under each variety of culture determined but, in the meantime, I may tell you that the area under cinchona and the number of mature trees planted thereon has been found to be materially greater than the figures given to our visiting agent

when he made his preliminary report on the property. This accounts for the fact that the estimated harvest of bark for 1925 is now given as 15,000 kilos as against the previous figure of 5,000 kilos.

Projected Improvements

The projected extensions in 1925 are the planting of 175 acres with Robusta coffee and 874 acres with Cinchona, besides which improvements will be made where necessary to the existing gardens. Four experienced grafters, who have been trained at the botanical gardens at Buitenzorg, are now at work on the cinchona.

It is probable that the tea on this estate will be eliminated gradually and that it will eventually comprise approximately 787 acres of Robusta coffee and 613 acres of cinchona, but this is a matter that need not concern us seriously for the next two or three years by which time those in charge will have become thoroughly acquainted with the possibilities of the property.

There is a well equipped coffee factory and drying accommodation on this estate which, as soon as the projected road through Mollo Ardjo Estate has been constructed, will help materially, in times of stress, with preparing the crop from Kali Glidik and enable considerable economies to be effected.

Turning now to the accounts there is very little for me to comment on. The combined profits of the Dutch and the Shanghai companies were approximately Tls. 129,898, of which the distributions now recommended will absorb Tls. 115,400, and I have no doubt that some of you consider that for the first year of a new company the proposed dividend errs on the side of generosity.

Interests of Original Shareholders

Your directors, however, gave this matter very careful thought and after reviewing the whole situation and taking into consideration the fact that 791 piculs of coffee were harvested during the months of January to March, 1925, which really belonged to the 1924 crop, they felt that, in the interests of the original shareholders to whom the whole profit on the 1924 crop really belonged, they would be justified in recommending a somewhat larger dividend than they would have been inclined to do in ordinary circumstances.

If you pass the appropriations now recommended the company will start the new year with an available working capital, including the proceeds of the new issue of shares, of approximately Tls. 69,225.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to voice the thanks of the board to Mr. Benhem van den Berg, the manager of Kali Glidik, and his subordinate staff, to the visiting agent and the agents in Sourabaya, to whose wholehearted efforts under very difficult and trying circumstances the extremely satisfactory result of our first year's working is due. The manager of Panawangan, I have already thanked.

That concludes my remarks, gentlemen, but if there are any questions you would like to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

Mr. Turnbull inquired whether the chairman could tell him how much of the 1,845 piculs, which were unsold on December 31, and of the 791 piculs harvested during January to March, 1925, had been sold and what price had been realized for it, and also what the present price of Robusta coffee was.

Sales in January

The Chairman replied that the latest accounts to hand were those for the month of January which showed that during that month 1,136 piculs had been sold, realizing 89,010 guilders gross. This quantity chiefly consisted of deliveries against the forward sale that was made at 81 guilders per picul. As regards the price of Robusta coffee, the spot price was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 70 guilders per picul, but that the forward market was neglected owing to most of the operators being engaged for the time being in transactions in sugar.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch, seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain.

That a dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share on the 70,000 original shares be paid.—Proposed by Mr. A. J.

Welch, and seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain.

That the remuneration of the directors be fixed at Tls. 2,000 per annum for division amongst them.—Proposed by Mr. Ellis Hayim, and seconded by Mr. K. H. Martin.

That Mr. W. R. B. McBain be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. L. Lienard, and seconded by Mr. J. Tiffin.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. W. A. Turnbull, and seconded by Mr. J. Tiffin.

Mr. Turnbull moved, and Mr. Hayim seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. A. J. Welch, the chairman, and the directors of the company. This was carried unanimously.

SMALL INVESTORS. LD.

Heavy Losses But Difficulties Following June Settlement Successfully Overcome

The second annual general meeting of the Small Investors, Ltd., was held at the "North-China Daily News" Building on Wednesday Mr. R. W. Gale presided, supported by Messrs. Chun Bing-him and E. G. Tait (Directors). There were represented 33,510 shares.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1924, have been in your possession for some days and I would ask you to follow the usual custom and take these as read.

You will doubtless recall that following the difficulties with which the company was confronted over the June settlement last year your directors called an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of obtaining your views as to the advisability or otherwise of winding up. At that meeting it was agreed by an overwhelming majority that the company should continue its operations. At that time the company's liquid assets amounted to approximately Tls. 20,000 since when Tls. 46,766 has been collected from sundry debtors, Tls. 31,000 odd of this amount during the last two weeks of the year. Since the close of the year Tls. 11,042 has been collected.

Satisfactory Recovery

In order to show the position more clearly the profit and loss account has been subdivided so as to show the results of the working for the two periods ending June 30 and December 31 separately. As regards the former period, the position has already been explained in the circular issued to shareholders prior to the extraordinary general meeting held August 1 last, and supplemented by my predecessor in his speech at that meeting. Referring to the latter half year your directors feel that considering the stagnation in the local share-market up till the end of September and the small available capital at our disposal the profit shown, namely, Tls. 8,627 after paying the relative expenses is satisfactory.

Turning to the important item of sundry debtors (June settlement) you will observe that Tls. 52,805 has been definitely written off as irrecoverable. This sum together with the Tls. 46,766 collected leaves a balance outstanding of Tls. 154,993.99 largely covered by promissory notes. Your directors have devoted their unremitting attention to the collection of the debts owing to the company, and will continue to use all justifiable means to liquidate this sundry debtors account both as regards principal and interest.

Referring to the goodwill account and preliminary expenses it is thought undesirable in the circumstances, to write off a proportion of these charges for the time being. Your directors feel that some scheme for reconstruction of the company will have to be considered at a later date, but what form this should take must largely depend upon the success attained in liquidating the amounts due from sundry debtors.

Reduction of Working Expenses

As you are probably aware, from the notice appearing in the Press at the time, our former managing director, Mr. Douglas Fleming, resigned his position with the company in July last and your directors have placed the management in the hands of Mr. E. G. Tait. This and other changes in the office staff has resulted in a considerable reduction on our working expenses as you will doubtless have

observed for yourselves from the accounts.

Your original chairman, Mr. R. F. C. Master, resigned from the Board in February last year on his departure for Home on long leave. His place was taken by Mr. G. H. Wright who likewise has recently resigned for the same reason. On April 30 last Mr. H. C. Marshall resigned from the board on his departure from Shanghai. Our manager, Mr. Tait, has been appointed to the Board and this requires your confirmation.

There are two vacant seats in the board and your directors feel that it is desirable to fill one of these at least by the first opportunity.

Directors' Fees Waived

In view of the heavy loss the company has suffered your directors have agreed to waive their fees for the year under review. The charge appearing in the accounts under this heading, represents the proportion of fees paid to retiring directors prior to the June settlement.

Owing to the considerable restrictions in our dealings since June last through lack of liquid assets, and to the necessity for reducing expenses, your directors approached our auditors, Messrs. Thomson & Co., with a view to obtaining a reduction in their fee and I am pleased to inform you that they have agreed to reduce this from Tls. 1,200 to Tls. 600 per annum as from July 1 last. I will presently place a resolution before you to confirm their re-election.

The following resolutions were then carried: That the Directors' report and statement of accounts presented be adopted and passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Tait.

That Mr. B. W. Gale be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors for the coming year.—Proposed by Mr. Chun Bing-him, seconded by Mr. Tait.

That the appointment of Mr. Tait as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. D. Fleming seconded by Mr. Raeburn.

LAOU KUNG MOW COTTON MILL.

Decision to Go Into Voluntary Liquidation

A proposal for the voluntary winding up of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton, Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., in the adverse circumstances reported at the annual general meeting recently held, was carried on Monday at an extraordinary general meeting of the company. Sir Edward Pearce presided, supported by Messrs. C. M. Bain, L. ff. Beytagh, K. Otani and Chu Pao-san, and the attendance represented 70,560 shares.

In proposing that the company be wound up voluntarily, Sir Edward Pearce said: Gentlemen, I do not consider it necessary to go over all the ground that has led your Board up to the present point, I think this has been fully explained to you in my speech, both at our annual meeting on March 18 last, and the extraordinary general meeting held on the same day.

Your refusal, gentlemen, to increase the capital of the company, leaves your Board no alternative but to bring forward this special resolution. I therefore propose that the company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. Otani seconded the resolution, which was carried on a show of hands, a poll not being necessary.

The Chairman then said: Gentlemen, the resolution to go into voluntary liquidation having been duly passed by you, it only remains for another meeting of which 14 days' notice has to be given for the resolution to be confirmed. At this meeting a liquidator or liquidators will be appointed. Your Board during their continuance in office will at once ask for offers for the company's property to be submitted to the liquidator or liquidators on their appointment at the confirmatory meeting to be held on the 22nd instant. This procedure your Board considers advisable so that a sale may be effected with as little delay as possible, in order to save shareholders further losses. Such offers or tenders will be left entirely to the discretion of the liquidator or liquidators to deal with as he or they think fit.

This was all the business of the meeting.

SHANGHAI SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.

Extraordinary General Meeting

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general agents, 1 The Bund, on Tuesday, for the purpose of confirming two resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company on March 17.

Mr. R. S. F. McBain presided, supported by Messrs. John Prentice, A. W. Burkill and W. R. McBain. The Chairman said:—

It is proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Prentice that the following resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on March 17, 1925, now be confirmed. The resolution reads as follows:—

1.—That each of the existing Tls. 20 shares be divided into four shares of Tls. 5 each on which the sum of Tls. 5 shall be credited as paid up.

Carried unanimously.

It is proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Burkill that the following resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on March 17, 1925, now be confirmed. The resolution reads as follows:—

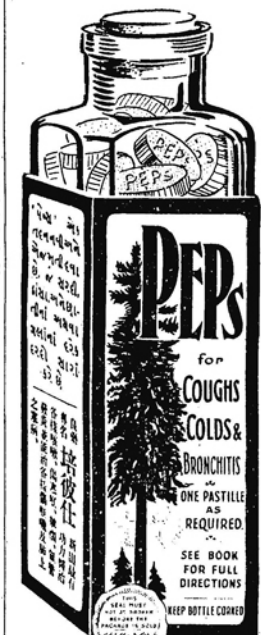
2.—That the articles of association be altered by substituting for Article 151 the following: "The general agents shall by way of remuneration for their services be paid a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. on the net annual profits of the company with a minimum of Tls. 6,000 per annum and maximum of Tls. 12,000 per annum."

Carried unanimously. This concluded the business.

It is understood, says the "Journal of Commerce," that the funds for the upkeep of the office of the Director-General for Sino-Russian Affairs (Dr. C. T. Wang) will be provided from the Customs revenues just as was done regarding the office for the Rehabilitation of Shantung Rights, of which Dr. Wang also was Tuptan.

MARSHAL Feng Yu-hsiang has telegraphed to Peking complaining that the \$500,000 which the Government recently granted him for the cultivation of the Northwestern Areas is far too little to meet his needs and that he requires at least twice as much before he can even think of starting with the work. The matter has been referred by the Cabinet to the Ministry of Finance, says the "Sincanpao." It is interesting in this connexion to note that the Ministry of Communications has issued a notice that railway fares will be reduced for colonists and their families.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY!



PEPER is obtainable in handy glass bottles of chemists in Shanghai and The Straits. Agents: Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

LAW REPORTS

UNION CLUB SHARE IN DISPUTE

Widow's Claim to Scrip Upheld: Judge's Comments on Defendant's Absence

A dispute as to the ownership of a share in the Union Club of China, was the subject of proceedings at H.M. Supreme Court on Thursday, before Judge Skinner Turner.

Plaintiff, Mrs. Florence Hamilton Lemon, of 24 Weihaiwei Road, as the executrix of her husband, the late Mr. C. A. Lemon, sued Mr. A. Black, of the Anglo-Chinese Import & Export Co., for the return of share No. 104 in the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., or its value, Tls. 250.

Defendant was not present, and it was intimated that his solicitor had been instructed to withdraw from the case, but a statement of defence was put in by Mr. Black. According to this, he admitted possession of the share, but contended that it had been registered in the name of Mr. Lemon only as the representative of Messrs. Andrews & George (now in liquidation) when he was in their employ and was paid for by that firm.

At the outset, his Lordship pointed out to Mr. J. R. Jones (appearing for plaintiff) that the writ was bad, Rule 97 of the Court requiring that where general damages are claimed, the amount must be stated. In this connexion, the Judge drew attention to a recent Privy Council case (Martin v. Stout), in which stress was laid on the necessity for courts having their own rules of procedure to follow those rules. He would allow this writ to stand, the matter having already been before the Court, but in future documents of the kind would be returned as bad.

In opening the case, Mr. Jones said that, at the time of his death in March, 1920, plaintiff's husband, the late Mr. Lemon, was manager or temporary manager of the firm of Andrews & George, an American incorporated company carrying on business at Shanghai. Whilst he was with them he bought a share in the Union Club of China and was represented on the books as the legal owner of the share, his name still so appearing.

His Lordship—the defence filed states that it is not in the Union Club of China at all.

Mr. Jones—That is a technicality. The Union Club of China and the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., are practically the same institution, though the latter name is the registered name of the company.

Plaintiff's Request for Share

Continuing, counsel said that nothing happened in respect of the share for a considerable time after Mr. Lemon's death. Meanwhile, Messrs. Andrews & George ceased to carry on business, becoming a mere name, and the defendant (Mr. Black) who had also been associated with the firm, applied for transfer of this share to his own name, and this at a time when he was acting as manager of the Anglo-China Import Export & Co., and had nothing to do with Andrews & George. He himself then had possession of the share, and retained it after Mrs. Lemon had refused the transfer asked for and had claimed it as part of her husband's estate, of which she was sole executrix.

Mr. Nowson, secretary of the Union Club, was called and produced the share register of the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., showing that the share in question was registered in the name of Mr. C. A. Lemon on November 6, 1919. In so far as the Club was concerned, it still looked on Mr. Lemon as the registered owner of the share.

Share Registered as Mr. Lemon's

In answer to his Lordship, witness said that the Club did not know Messrs. Andrews & George in the matter at all, except that Mr. Lemon's address was set down as that of that firm. Witness did not know Mr. Black, who was not, he believed, a member of the Club. Mr. Lemon had been the only person the Club recognized in connexion with the share.

Plaintiff formally proved her demand for the return of the share and defendant's refusal to hand it

over, and Mr. H. B. Joseph gave evidence of receiving a letter from Mr. Black (apparently written in the belief that witness was Mr. Lemon's executrix) asking for transfer of the share to his name. A reply was sent to him pointing out that Messrs. Andrews & George (who were said to have paid for the share) were indebted to the estate of Mr. Lemon and that apart from this, it was registered in Mr. Lemon's name and was the property of his executrix.

Questioned as to the liquidation of Andrews & George, witness said that when the firm became defunct a balance sheet was published, showing such tremendous liabilities and losses as to assets that it was not considered worth anybody's while to take the matter up. Witness believed that Mr. Black had acted as managing director of the company.

Plaintiff Rightful Owner

His Lordship held that plaintiff was entitled to the return of the share or its value, Tls. 250. What the right of Andrews & George or their liquidator might be, he did not know, but in so far as the scrip in the company was concerned, the executrix of the registered owner was clearly entitled to possession. Although he had filed a defence, defendant had since withdrawn instructions from his legal adviser and had not taken the trouble to come to court, though the date had been fixed, by consent, on his own application from a month ago. The order would therefore be that defendant return the scrip, or its value, Tls. 250, and in the circumstances there would be a special order that the costs could be taxed as though the claim were for \$1,000.

CASE OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Defendant Fined in United States Court

Found guilty of disorderly conduct in Szechuen Road on Monday, Captain S. F. Fisher was fined \$65 in the United States Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Nelson E. Lurton, Commissioner, and warned to be of good behaviour in future and "control his passion."

Chief Inspector O'Toole told the Court that at about 4.30 p.m. on Monday afternoon a Mrs. Bolton, of 31 Szechuen Road, went to the Hongkew Police station and reported that Captain Fisher, of 17 Studley Avenue, was creating a disturbance on her premises. The trouble, she said, was in connexion with a dispute between Fisher and his wife, who was Mrs. Bolton's sister. Captain Fisher and his wife were estranged, and he wanted to see her. Mrs. Fisher was living with Mrs. Bolton, and refused to see him, and this made him violent. The police referred Mrs. Bolton to the United States Court. It subsequently transpired, Insp. O'Toole continued, that a Sikh policeman saw the defendant fighting with another foreigner at about the same time that Mrs. Bolton was at the Hongkew Police Station. The Sikh interfered and persuaded Fisher, who, he alleged, was drunk, to get into a ricksha and drive away. An hour later he returned, and knocked at the door. He shouted and became violent. The same Sikh policeman told him to go away, but he would not. The policeman finally had to arrest him, and as he did so Fisher assaulted him and tore his uniform. On the way to the Hongkew police station he tried to get away from the Sikh, and the latter had to get the assistance of two Chinese detectives before he went quietly to the station.

The Sikh policeman was then called, and gave corroborative evidence. The Chinese detectives also testified.

Fisher, in evidence, denied the assault, and alleged that the policeman called him a "son of a—". He denied that he was drunk on the second occasion, when he returned, and he simply knocked at the door in the hope of getting his wife to come out.

The Commissioner came to the conclusion that defendant had committed an offence, and that he had created a disturbance. The police, he said, if anything had not gone far enough, the Sikh constable was

quite justified in arresting him on the first occasion when he saw Fisher fighting with another man. He would be fined \$65 and the Commissioner advised him to control his passion in future.

GAMBLING AT THE BOHEMIO CLUB

Brazilian Consulate's Refusal to Give Assistance to Municipal Police

The suggestion that the Brazilian Consular authorities flatly refused to assist the Municipal Police in the matter of a gambling house in Broadway was made in the course of proceedings in H. M. Police Court on Friday last week when Mr. Tamwa, of 626 Avenue Joffre, was summoned before Mr. G. W. King with knowingly and wilfully permitting the premises of the Bohemio Club, 125 Broadway, to be used for gambling. Defendant is the owner of these premises.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared to prosecute for the police and (following a brief adjournment to enable defendant to take legal advice) Mr. H. Lipson Ward appeared for Mr. Tamwa.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Maitland said that the premises, situated at the corner of Broadway and Boone Road, were known as the Bohemio Club and were leased by defendant to Messrs. A. Landau and S. Weingarten, Brazilian subjects. Application was made, first in January and again in February and March, to the Brazilian Consulate for a warrant authorizing the police to raid the premises, but on each occasion the police were unsuccessful in obtaining one. Although the place was called a "Club," anyone could go there and play, as would be shown. Inspector O'Toole warned defendant that the men were who were running the Club, and, on November 18, defendant interviewed the acting Commissioner of Police, who later sent him the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Tamwa,—In view of further information which has come to my notice since your interview with me this afternoon, I think you will be wise in not leasing the house in question to the party concerned until he is prepared to give you a full properly backed guarantee which will satisfy your legal advisers that the premises are not to be used for gambling, or games of chance of any description whatever. I think further that the lessor should obtain a clause that non-adherence to this undertaking will involve cancellation of the lease."

In these circumstances, Mr. Maitland submitted that defendant had ample knowledge as to what the premises were to be used for.

"It has come at last!"

Sub-Inspector Yorke then gave evidence that, when he served the summons on the previous evening, defendant observed "It has come at last!" Referring to the "knowingly and wilfully," in the summons, he added: "How am I to know that gambling goes on?" To this, witness pointed out that he had been warned by letter and therefore knew gambling was going on, defendant replying: "You don't expect me to run round every shop I have every night to look for gambling, do you?"

In answer to Mr. Ward, witness said he was quite sure defendant's first words, when handed the summons, were "It has come at last!"

Chief Inspector O'Toole stated that, upon learning that the Bohemio Club was to be opened, he visited the premises and found the place had been fitted up for gambling. Two days later he saw Mr. Tamwa and said to him: "You have let these premises to Weingarten, a well-known professional gambler who was formerly connected with the Sino-Brazilian Club, with a gambling club in North Soochow Road and, more recently, with the Ming-hong gaming house." Witness also told him there were others connected with the enterprise who were also well-known gamblers, and then pointed out his responsibility as a British subject. "What do you suggest?" defendant asked, at the same time giving an assurance that no gambling would be permitted. Witness answered that he would be well advised to cancel the lease, assuming that it had been signed, and that he should see Major Hilton Johnson, which he did. Weingarten

was a Brazilian subject, and two months later witness applied at the Brazilian Consulate for a warrant, but did not succeed in getting one.

In answer to Mr. Ward, witness said he was quite sure he told defendant that Weingarten was a professional gambler, and that the police believed the place would be run as a gambling den.

Counsel—I suggest that you did not tell him.

Witness—Then you suggest what is wrong.

A Visit to Club Described

Captain D. R. Wahl, Assistant Commissioner of Police, was next called and described a private visit to the "club" in company with some friends on the night of March 29. Numbers of men and women were arriving and at the door a foreigner asked witness if he was a member. Receiving an answer in the negative, he smiled and said: "Well, you will want a recommendation." He then produced a membership application form which witness filled in, leaving blank the spaces for proposer and seconder. There were no more formalities, and witness and his friends were conducted upstairs. A man sitting at the first landing looked them over fairly carefully, and witness noticed a mirror which enabled this man to see what was going on round the corner. Witness noticed that a room on the first floor was full of people, men and women sitting at tables and standing about, playing some game. He presumed this was "Lotto," there being a notice on the wall that this game would be played on Tuesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Continuing, witness said they went on to the second floor, where another man took a look at them. Here they found a crowd of some 40 or 50 men and women of various nationalities, playing *chemin de fer*. A card on the wall announced that seats at the table would be allotted in the order of members signing their names; also that the lowest bet was \$1, and the lowest bank \$5. On the other side of the room there was a larger crowd playing card roulette, and large sums of money were brought up from the office and handed to the cashier.

Conduct of Brazilian Consul

For defendant, Mr. Ward submitted there was no case to answer. There was not the slightest evidence that he knew the place was used for gaming, and if on the evidence the Court held that he had "knowingly and wilfully" permitted the premises to be used for unlawful gaming, the Court would be making it a crime for a man to lease a building to a club. If the police could not stop gambling, how could they expect Mr. Tamwa to do so? The whole proceedings were due to the fact that the police could not get at the proprietors of the club, owing to the conduct of the Brazilian Consul. The police saw there was an off chance, in the extremely doubtful event of a conviction, that Mr. Tamwa would be forced to do their work for them, and that it would be Mr. Tamwa who would have to go to the Brazilian Consulate. Supposing he did go, how would he be met? Counsel did not know whether it was an offence in Brazilian law to carry on a gaming house. In any event, the Court knew that a man did not "knowingly and wilfully" permit gaming to go on in a house merely because he took no legal steps to oust his tenant. Even assuming defendant knew there was gambling, "knowingly and wilfully," permission to gamble was not thereby proved.

The Magistrate—He was told by Inspector O'Toole.

Mr. Ward—That was after the date of the lease, and has no significance. It was an assumption that because a man had gambled before he would gamble again. There must be legal proof, and I am not here to prove the case for the prosecution. I am not complaining of the police. They have got to try and stop this thing if they possibly can, and this was their only possible chance, when they found the Brazilian Consulate would not help them. These proceedings would never have been brought had the Brazilian Consular authorities done their duty. No doubt the police went to that Consulate with the clearest evidence that gambling was being carried on, and all they got was a flat refusal to issue a search warrant.

Mr. Maitland emphasized that defendant had been definitely in-

formed who these people were when the lease was taken, and he was given every possible warning. His remark: "It has come at last," showed that he was expecting the summons, because he had been told that his tenants were professional gamblers and were going to use the house for gambling. He could not now say that, because he never actually visited the place, he did not know.

Defendant Acquitted But Warned

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said there was evidence that defendant was warned that his tenants were suspected of being professional gamblers, and evidence that gambling took place at the so-called "club," but there was no evidence that defendant "wilfully and knowingly" permitted the premises to be used for gambling. If British people were concerned, the Bohemio "Club" would undoubtedly be condemned as a gaming house. On the evidence, he could not find that defendant had wilfully and knowingly permitted gaming to take place. With the knowledge he now had, it might be wise for Mr. Tamwa to change his tenants.

Mr. Ward—Mr. Tamwa carried out Major Hilton-Johnson's advice as far as he could. He got the best guarantee he could get. He will at once give notice to end the lease, but he may have a great deal of difficulty with the Brazilian authorities.

The Magistrate—They would have to sue him in this Court.

Mr. Ward—There is a difficult legal problem involved.

The Magistrate—Yes; but it can be done.

The case was then dismissed.

RUSSIAN LITIGANTS AND U. S. COURT

Right to Sue Americans Upheld by Judge Purdy

A highly important point of jurisdiction was settled by Judge Purdy at the U. S. Court on Monday, when he delivered his decision in the motion to dismiss the case of the Gromov heirs v. the International Banking Corporation, involving the sum of \$360,450, on the ground that Russian plaintiffs could not be allowed to sue in an American Court established on the same basis as the U. S. Court for China.

Mr. C. S. Franklin, for the Bank, contended that when the U. S. Court of China was established it was expressly stipulated that Chinese could sue American citizens in that Court. Nothing was said about other foreigners, however, and he submitted that the Court could not take jurisdiction in a case where people of non-American nationality, other than Chinese and the people of such countries as had definite understanding with America on the subject, wished to sue American citizens. He pointed out that America had no political relationship with Russia whatsoever.

Mr. H. D. Rodger, for plaintiffs, argued that America had got certain treaties with the old Tsarist Government which Congress had never abrogated. That being the case, he submitted that those treaties still held good, even though the present Russian Government might have denied them, and therefore the Court should take jurisdiction in this case. Before the revolution in Russia, treaties of amity and commerce did exist between the United States Government and Russia, and as Congress had never cancelled these agreements, then they still existed, and by those treaties, Russian subjects were entitled to take American citizens into that Court.

Mr. Franklin produced statements from the American Legation in Peking and the American Consul-General in Shanghai stating that relationship between the American Government and the Russian Government positively did not exist.

The Judge, while not necessarily agreeing with Mr. Rodger that the political treaties which held good with the Tsarist Government held good with the Soviet Government, decided that the United States Court for China could not possibly deprive any person at all, of whatsoever nationality, from bringing U. S. citizens into the Court. The United States Court was established as a privilege whereby American citizens

were to be tried in their own Courts. Otherwise they would be tried in the Mixed Court, and in the Mixed Court persons of any nationality would be allowed to sue. He decided, therefore, that the Court had jurisdiction in this case.

POSING AS A HEALTH INSPECTOR

And Demanding Backsheesh: Sentence at Mixed Court

A Chinese charged with uttering threats and menaces was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court last week. Police evidence was to the effect that accused went to the house of a Chinese situated at 884 Taku Road where he stated that he was a representative of the S.M.C. Health Department. He told the caseholder, the complainant in the case, that his house was in a dangerous condition and said that it would have to be pulled down. Accused further added that if he was paid cigarette money he could easily settle the matter with the foreigners. Complainant asked accused why the regular Health Department representative had not come round, to which accused replied that the regular representative was dead. Complainant, however, was suspicious and caused the man to be arrested.

ASSESSOR'S REBUKE TO RICSHA COS.

Criminal to Allow Raw Country-men in the Shafts

"It is criminal to allow such a man to pull a ricscha in such crowded streets as those which we have in Shanghai," said Mr. J. E. Jacobs, the American Assessor, at the Mixed Court on Thursday, when a coolie was charged before him with negligently pulling a ricscha at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads when he collided with and damaged a motor-cycle which was being driven by Mr. Yao Chang.

The owner of the motor-cycle said that he had to swerve very sharply in order to avoid knocking down pedestrians who were passing at the time with the result that his machine was badly damaged.

Prisoner said that he was not a regular ricscha coolie and had never pulled a ricscha before. He had come to Shanghai the day before the accident.

The Assessor said that it was time that the police took action in these matters. Here was an untrained coolie pulling a ricscha in a crowded public thoroughfare who had never pulled a ricscha before and who had only been in Shanghai for a day. It was criminal to allow a man to do this. There should be an investigation, said the Assessor, regarding ricscha hongs taking these men into their employ. This man was quite raw to the work and it was like putting a greenhorn on a motor car with two tons of steel and letting him drive it through the streets. The police should take action to see that the different companies tried out these men before placing them in charge of ricschas. They ought to be more experienced before being put on the roads. The companies are much more guilty than the accused, continued the Assessor.

Sub-Inspr. Higgs remarked that the companies probably had never seen the men. They simply got the men from foremen.

Magistrate Kuan—It is a very dangerous practice and likely to lead to unfortunate results.

The Assessor—The company ought to be fined. We will caution the accused, but the police should investigate so that the company can be summoned. If there is anything in the regulations governing these cases, charges can be brought against the company.

Complainant asked what would be done regarding the damage to his motor-cycle and the Magistrate said that he could sue the company civilly for damages. The prisoner was then warned, to which he replied, "I have must some rice to eat."

The charge sheets were marked "Accused cautioned, but police should consider taking action against the company who owns the ricscha, since they have employed a man just arrived in Shanghai, totally unfamiliar with the traffic regulations."

CHILD VICTIM OF MOTOR SMASH

Chinese Owner to Pay Heavily for Chauffeur's Negligence: Provisions of Judgment

Judgment was given by Mr. Jacobs and Magistrate Yui at the Mixed Court on Wednesday in the claim for damages brought by Arthur L. Barrett against S. K. Tsing, the owner of a motor-car which knocked down and seriously injured plaintiff's son, Arthur Barrett, at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yuyuen Roads on November 22.

The decision orders:—

(1) Defendant to pay all medical, hospital and doctors' expenses which have been incurred up to March 1, 1925 as mentioned at the trial of the case upon production of the vouchers and bills and in addition such reasonable attorneys' fees as the parties may agree upon

themselves, or, if necessary, the Court may later determine.

(2) He shall pay all the medical, hospital, doctors' and minor expenses similar to those mentioned above which must necessarily be incurred for six months subsequent to March 1, 1925, not to exceed however the sum of Tls. 2,000.

(3) He shall deposit with the International Banking Corporation at Shanghai a sum of Tls. 10,000 to defray the cost of sending the plaintiff to the United States for treatment by specialists in the event of such a step being found necessary at the end of six months from March 1, 1925, or a reasonable time thereafter, and in the event of this being impossible or unnecessary by reason of the plaintiff's death or improved state of health after local treatment this sum of money together with the bank's interest thereon shall be returned to the defendant.

(4) He shall deposit with the International Banking Corporation at Shanghai a further sum of Tls. 10,000 which sum shall remain on

deposit at interest for two years from October 1, 1925, subject to the following three conditions:—

(a) If at the end of the period the plaintiff is normal again except for a slight lameness which the doctors say is inevitable or in other words if he is in such a condition as to enable him to earn a livelihood when he becomes of age, Tls. 5,000 of this sum with interest shall be awarded him with damages for his suffering and the remainder with interest returned to defendant.

(b) If at the end of this period or prior thereto he dies then Tls. 8,000 of this sum with interest will be returned to the defendant and the remaining Tls. 2,000 with interest be paid his parents.

(c) If at the end of this period plaintiff is still a helpless cripple with no prospect of ever being able to earn a livelihood Tls. 10,000 with interest shall be awarded to the plaintiff for his support.

With regard to the sum mentioned in the third paragraph it shall be administered by the guardian to be appointed by the U. S. Court

for China, as the plaintiff is an American citizen and not under the jurisdiction of this Court. This guardian shall act under the supervision of that Court under such restriction and in such a manner as it may deem appropriate and in order that this sum shall be faithfully expended for the benefit of the plaintiff.

With regard to the sum mentioned in (4) above it shall be deposited in the name of Arthur Barrett, Jr., and shall remain on deposit until it is determined which of the three conditions mentioned under (4) above is to be fulfilled and the order of this Court made authorizing the fulfilment of one of these conditions.

The defendant shall forthwith deposit post judgment security in the sum of Tls. 20,000 which shall however be cancelled as soon as the provisions of this judgment are carried out.

A meeting of shareholders in the Chapei Water & Electricity Works will be held in Chapei on Sunday, the 26th instant.

POP SAYS—

The first he smoked convinced him.



"CAPSTAN"

ALL "CAPSTAN" CIGARETTES ARE MADE IN ENGLAND

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

B-106

A "MARRIAGE IN HEAVEN"

And Mixed Court Application: Chinese to Pay Tls. 100,000 to Foreigner

Application was made to Mr. Eucknell, American Assessor, and Magistrate. Sung at the Mixed Court on Tuesday for execution of judgment for Tls. 100,000 awarded to Mark L. Moody against Zi Wei-sien. Plaintiff alleged that this sum was due to him in connexion with the sale of his business to the Chinese defendant.

Mr. H. D. Rodger and Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for plaintiff; Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. S. H. Lewis for defendant; and Mr. A. M. Preston acted for the mother, wife and sister-in-law of the defendant.

Mr. Preston stated that he had filed a petition by three ladies who were related to the defendant, Zi Wei-sien, with reference to this case and he would ask to be heard.

Mr. Fleming opposed Mr. Preston's appearance as the statement which he was about to make was for the benefit of the defendant, but the Assessor said that the Court would hear Mr. Preston.

Mr. Preston said that the administration of the estate of defendant's father had been adjudged in the hands of the defendant, his mother, his wife and his elder brother, who had since died. An agreement had been made between them that all matters were to be under their joint authority and the decision of the majority would count. In the deal with Moody, the others had no knowledge of what defendant had done or was doing, hence they were going to ask for time in order that an account should be made and that defendant's share should be used towards the payment of Mark L. Moody.

There was an elder branch of the family, continued counsel. The elder brother of the defendant had been legally married. True, he died before the ceremonies but, in accordance with Chinese custom and law, he was betrothed and his future wife entered the home just as though the ceremonies had taken place and she was considered to be his legal wife.

"Marriages in Heaven"

Such marriages were described by the Chinese as "Marriages in Heaven."

Mr. Rodger submitted that the time to intervene was now past and Mr. Preston could not intervene after judgment. He could have intervened during the proceedings. The marriage of the elder brother after his death was not in accordance with Chinese law which, as a matter of fact, opposed such marriages. There were no heirs. The girl described as the dead brother's wife could only be fed and supported until death. There was now only one heir to the estate and that was the defendant. All of the estate was his. Mr. Preston's petition, said counsel, was without legal grounds according to Chinese law. Counsel would therefore ask that Mr. Preston's application should be dismissed.

Mr. Preston said that the agreement referred to was filed in the Court as the records would show. Moody was entitled to take all that defendant had, but he was not entitled to the estate in which the others had an interest.

Defendant a Spendthrift

The wife of defendant was then called and she said that defendant was a spendthrift. He had spent \$100,000 from the estate last year without consulting the other members of the family as he should have done. The family disavowed with him and denied his authority to represent or sign for the estate.

Considerable legal argument ensued.

Mr. Preston's application was denied. A warrant was ordered to be issued for defendant. An order was also made for the payment of Tls. 100,000 from the estate to plaintiff. Mr. Preston's clients were advised by the Bench to bring suit against defendant if they suffer any losses as the result of his dealings.

Argument continued among the lawyers, and the Assessor said, finally, "If you want to quarrel, go outside."

BIG GANG OF ARMED ROBBERS

Operations Between Wusih and Shanghai: Heavy Sentences Following Confessions

Nine armed robbers of a large gang, who had made confessions of taking part in a large number of armed robberies within the Settlement, were sentenced to heavy periods of imprisonment in the Mixed Court last week by Mr. Jacobs and Magistrate Kuan.

Chief-Inspector Cruickshank said that all the accused were charged according to their confessions and the first six accused were members of a gang at Wusih, who had fled to Shanghai after a number of their gang had been arrested by the local authorities. There had been a dispute between members of the gang concerning the distribution of property and a revolver. The dispute was also caused by some of the gang being arrested at Wusih and the wife and family of one of them bringing the property to Shanghai. The eighth accused went to Yangtze-poo and caused the wife to be locked up, but this woman was acquitted. The ninth accused was arrested by a despatch warrant at Changchow.

The Inspector went on to say that he had gone out with the accused men, who showed him the places where robberies had been committed. This they did without any difficulty. A Japanese witness identified two of the men but the Chinese complainants in the various robberies would not look at them.

The first accused was sentenced to 20 years, two accused to 15 years, two to 10 years, two to five years, another to six months while the third accused, a newcomer to Shanghai, who had apparently been led by the other members of the gang, was expelled. All the others were ordered to be expelled at the end of their sentences.

CHINESE EDITORS AND STRIKES

Two Convicted of Publishing Inflammatory Articles: A Third Remanded

The three Chinese editors charged with publishing matter likely to cause a breach of the peace and with failing to publish in their papers the names of editors and printers appeared for a final hearing at the Mixed Court on Saturday before Mr. Tajima (Japanese Assessor), and Magistrate Loh. In the case of Dzau Lih-ed editor of the "Ming-knapao" judgment was reserved for two weeks, while the other two editors representing the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" and the "Chung-huahsin-pao" were fined \$90 each. Examination of the books belonging to first defendant showed a sum of \$7,000 as having been received from Canton from the party generally known as the Kuomintang. Of this sum \$5,000 had been remitted to the Shanghai University and the remainder to the "Ming-knapao."

The Assessor said that it appeared from the books that certain sums had been spent before they were received.

Accused replied that the money was often delayed and he had had to pay out of his own pocket.

The other two editors admitted having published an article on February 20 concerning the strike, but said that it came from the strikers. Second accused Zung Poo-lai said that he also put an article from the Anfu Party, asking the labourers to surrender.

Both second and third accused admitted that they were aware of the publication laws requiring the name of the editors, printers and other responsible persons to be published, but were not aware that the law was put into practice and said that the law had not been recognized by the Court.

The Magistrate—Any law in force is held to apply in this Court. Mr. Maitland said that all the Chinese papers had received this article from the strikers but it was only these three papers which had thought fit to publish it.

Mr. Covey pointed out that in the translation of the article which had been presented to the Court there

was no mention of the part which stated that the article came from the strikers. There was also no translation of the part which said that the whole matter had been referred to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The article had not affected the strikers and they had returned to work shortly after the article appeared.

Grave Accusations

Mr. Maitland also called attention to the fact that the first accused was also charged with being a danger to the Settlement and recalled the application which had been made for his expulsion. Counsel went on to quote accused's record, saying that ever since he had been connected with the "Ming-knapao" there had been nothing but trouble. In 1919 he had been convicted for publishing an article inspiring murder, two months later he had published an article tending to cause a breach of the peace. Another two months later he published an article insulting the President of China. In 1921 he had gone the length of publishing an indecent article, in 1922 an article inciting people to commit offence and in 1923 an article instigating people to murder all Chinese diplomats. Counsel said that it was not right that such people should remain in the Settlement to cause nothing but trouble among the Chinese.

ARMS CASES AT THE MIXED COURT

Ex-houseboy's Excuse: Purchase at Arsenal for Siccawei Friend

A young Chinese was charged before Mr. Bucknell and Magistrate Loh at the Mixed Court on Thursday with being in possession of a fully loaded pistol.

P. C. Ovsiankoff said that on Wednesday night at 9.25 o'clock he was attached to a search party at the corner of Seward and Singapore Roads when he saw the prisoner and a friend coming towards him. Witness searched the prisoner who struck him on his chest with full force with his right hand. Witness attempted to stop him and the man ran away. Witness chased him for about 20 yards and overpowered the man who carried a gun in his sleeve and threw it across the road as he ran. Witness arrested his man and picked the gun up. He then took the prisoner to the station.

The accused was remanded for a week.

A coolie was charged with being in possession of a .32 automatic pistol and seven rounds of ammunition at the corner of Manila and Tansui Roads.

Sub-Inspr. Kuan, who was in charge of a search party, told the Court that he saw the prisoner sitting in a ricksha. Witness called upon him to stop and ran up, searched him and found the pistol in the man's belt. Accused said that he was formerly engaged as a "boy" in a French police station. He left this position and became second to Chinese detective 413 (attached to the French police). He was sent by his master to the Arsenal to purchase the pistol from a soldier and was returning to Siccawei when he was searched and arrested.

The Magistrate observed that he was a long way out of his route and sent him to prison for six months.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL OF MR. KENTWELL

Another Application for Reduction of Bail of Three Accused

Another application was made at the Mixed Court on Monday by Mr. W. S. Fleming for a reduction of the bail imposed in the case of Po San-ten, Kee King-pah and Dzung Sing-chi who were recently remanded on a charge of alleged blackmail against Mr. L. K. Kentwell.

Mr. Fleming asked that the bail should be reduced from \$20,000 to \$5,000.

The application was refused and the Court made an order that no more applications should be made.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Stirling Fessenden has returned after a short vacation in Manila.

Among the passengers brought by the Macedonia from London were Mr. and Mrs. H. Crombie, and Mr. G. S. Knowles.

Det-Inspr. Gilbert of the fingerprint department, C.I.D., left in the Kashima Maru on long leave. Inspr. Kay of the C.I.D., leaves on April 21.

Among those returning to Shanghai by the Macedonia was Mrs. V. G. Lyman who has been visiting her son, Mr. W. C. Lyman, at Ipoh, F. M. S.

M. Tripiet, Chancellor to the French Legation in Peking, who has been on a visit to Saigon, left Shanghai for the north on Sunday night to resume his post.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Judge M. D. Purdy, who has been in hospital to have his tonsils removed, is now at home and is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. F. H. Cressley, who was formerly a member of the local Stock Exchange, returned to Shanghai on Monday and it is understood intends to make a stay of some six weeks here.

The Peking Ministry of Finance has appointed Mr. P. Faison, the local American lawyer, to the post of adviser. Mr. Faison will assist in the direction of the affairs of that Ministry in Shanghai.

Mr. J. Cameron Hawkins, U.S. Vice-Consul at Hongkong, and Mr. E. M. McKee, U.S. consular clerk at Singapore, passed through Shanghai in the str. President Jackson, returning to their posts.

A Reuter message states that Mr. F. L. Mayer, First Secretary of the American Legation, who has been investigating the fish boycott at Pochow, has returned to Peking and resumed his post at the Legation.

An unusual wedding ceremony took place on board the Dollar liner President Garfield on its recent trip from Shanghai to Hongkong. Mrs. Winifred Moores of Los Angeles and Mr. C. Little of Hongkong were married by the master, Capt. Kenneth B. Lowry, in his cabin.

Admiral Sir Arthur and Lady Leveson attended the wedding of their niece, Miss Adeline Roper Blackwood, to Lieut. M. McC. Church, R.N., at Shipplake Parish Church, on Feb. 26. Admiral Sir Martyn and Lady Jerram were also present.

Captain F. Kingdon Ward and Lord Cawdor, who have been on a botanical expedition to Tibet, have returned to Calcutta with more than a thousand specimens as well as 300 seeds, mainly belonging to the rhododendron, primula, and poppy classes.

Captain W. C. Bond, commanding officer of the Machine Gun Co., S.V.C., and his family, left Shanghai on Monday in the R.M.S. Empress of Russia for England on long leave. The M. G. Company with their armoured cars gave the popular officer a send off as he boarded the steamer.

Sir Francis and Lady Aglen, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wells, Mr. H. G. Enles, Mr. and Mrs. Barryclough, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hodges and Mrs. J. T. Irvine left for Home in the B. F. str. Antenor. Among the passengers who arrived from Europe in the Hector were the Duke Santo Mauro, Marquess Narros and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Swire.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the Manchurian plague-prevention expert, was to have left Baltimore on March 20 to carry out laboratory experiments at Washington, New York, Albany, Detroit, and Chicago. Towards the end of May he goes on to Seattle and Vancouver, which he is to leave on June 11 for the East. He will return to America with Tsing-hua College students in August next, when it is possible that he will pay Shanghai a visit.

Mr. J. D. Barnjum, Canadian forestry expert, is now in China investigating forestry conditions.

The Norwegian Pastor Karl Ludvig Reichelt, leader of the Christian Mission to Buddhists in Nanking, is visiting Shanghai. He is soon going Home on long leave.

The Commissioner of Customs at Pakhoi, Mr. F. L. Bessel, has been transferred to Amoy, writes our correspondent in the former city. Mr. J. E. Hartshorn is acting Commissioner there now.

Payr-Comdr. Green, R.N., having been relieved of his duties by Paymaster Comdr. Cusack, left on Sunday for a holiday up the Yangtze. He expects to return to Shanghai in the course of three weeks or so and after spending a few weeks here will sail for England on May 26.

The retiring American Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and Miss Dorothy Schurman, expect to leave Peking by train on April 15. Miss Barbara Schurman, daughter of the American Minister, Miss B. Schurman, her cousin, and Miss M. Wilcox are now stopping at the Astor House Hotel and are leaving for Europe by the President Monroe.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B., to be King of Arms of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, in succession to Sir Montagu Frederick Osmanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.S.O., who has resigned the appointment in consequence of the state of his health. Sir Frank Swettenham has had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service, concluding with the Governorship of the Straits Settlements.

Among changes in the American diplomatic and consular service recently announced by the U.S. Department of State are the appointment of Mr. Edwin L. Neville, at present attached to the Far Eastern Division in the Department at Washington, to the post of Secretary of Embassy and Japanese Secretary to the Embassy at Tokyo; the resignation of Mr. James P. Davis, Consul at Shanghai; and the appointment of Mr. Culver B. Chamberlain, now vice-consul at Canton, to the post of vice-consul at Tientsin. Mr. Davis has been attached to the Shanghai U.S. Consulate-General for a number of years.

It is a pleasure to be able to offer Sir Skinner Turner something a little beyond the usual congratulations which followed upon the award to his son of an Oxford Hockey Blue, for Mr. M. W. Turner evidently not only is a first-class player but one of outstanding merit. A few years ago the hockey world could talk only of Shoveller: now it talks only of Jaipal Singh and in its report of the "Varsity Hockey match the "Times" couples Jaipal and Turner in the sentence, "Jaipal Singh and Turner were doing the work of four men." Sir Skinner's son went to University College from Marlborough. He has not yet been to China.

PEKING, Apr. 5.—It is officially stated that Gen. Sun Yueh handed over the Ching Hsing coalmine to Mr. Li Peng-yang, Taoyin of Pao-tungfu, on April 3. This well-known mine, which is in the southern part of Chihli, had been in Gen. Sun Yueh's hands since last October.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BUILDINGS for a \$3,000,000 War College are to be begun in May at Mukden, according to the "Chen Pao". This army school is to be financed by the provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang and will be outside the Ta Nan Pien gate. Plans for the buildings are being drawn up, it is said. The Fengtien provincial government will provide 40 per cent. of the expenses while the other two provinces will find 30 per cent. each. The annual budget calls for operating expenses of one million dollars, says the "Chen Pao".

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

A CAPITAL LEVY IN FRANCE?

Desperate Expedient to Meet Financial Crisis: Taxpayers' Objection to Direct Taxes as Recommended by Clementel: New Minister's Plan

Paris, Apr. 3.

The fiscal measures recommended by M. Clementel, including a 50 per cent. increase in the income tax, have been dropped. The Government is resolutely opposed to any increase of note circulation, but in order to provide the Treasury with the necessary funds it is probable that the Government will ask the authority of Parliament to introduce a capital levy, payments to be spread over a period of 10 years.

Later.

According to "Le Temps," the proposed capital levy will be 10 per cent. payable over a period of 10 years, with facilities for settlement in advance.

Impartial observers, however, anticipated an early political crisis resulting in dissolution and fresh elections.

"Le Temps" confirms a report that M. Loucheur declined the Finance Ministry before M. Dornonzie accepted the portfolio, as the former disagreed with the Government's plans for dealing with the financial crisis.

Government's Position Endangered

The fact that staid Senators almost came to blows, while M. Herriot's replies to the bombardment of questions were practically inaudible above the hubbub, reflects the general excitement culminating from the persistent reports of an imminent capital levy and currency inflation.

M. Clementel, explaining his resignation in "Le Matin" reveals that there was disagreement a few days ago in the Cabinet, which favoured a very brief statement in the Senate regarding the financial difficulties, whereas he (M. Clementel) recommended new taxation on alcohol, tobacco and income-tax, instead of launching vast levies.

The seriousness of the issue is emphasized by the papers, which dwell on the precariousness of the position of the whole Government, and point out that the financial situation remains to be solved.

M. Herriot is faced with further embarrassment in connexion with the Vatican issue, regarding which a vote will come up in the course of a few days.

In the Chamber to-day, the Premier, M. Herriot, refused to make a statement on the resignation of M. Clementel from the Finance Ministry. He obtained an adjournment *sine die* of the interpellation, which he made a question of confidence. Only the Communists opposed the request.

The Premier foreshadowed a bill embodying reform to set the country's finances on their feet.

Ironical opposition laughter greeted his opinion that this alone would ensure revalorization of the franc and a fall in the cost of living.

The Chamber adjourned till Tuesday.

M. Herriot, speaking at a party meeting later, said that the principles governing the elaboration of the Government's schemes consisted principally of a sort of capital levy, which would more particularly affect acquired wealth while avoiding interfering with wealth in the course of formation.

Taxpayers in Revolt

Apr. 4.

That M. Herriot, like M. Poincaré, will eventually fall in consequence of the unpopularity of any increased taxation proposals is the idea underlying the comments of the Press on the present situation.

The entry of M. Dornonzie into the Ministry will probably avert its defeat on the Vatican question when that is debated in the Senate, but anti-clerical quarrels are fading into the background in the face of the gravity of the problem of managing the colossal floating debt, without resort to inflation.

"Le Journal" insists that M. Dornonzie shall not take undue advantage of the taxpayer.

"Le Matin" does not believe that the Government will ever carry out its plan of a capital levy.

"Le Gaulois" is convinced that many Radicals will refuse directly to attack that right to property and

that consequently the Cabinet will be overthrown.

"L'Humanité" is of the opinion that the fall of the Left bloc is now certain.

Dornonzie Wins on Vatican Issue

Apr. 3.

M. Dornonzie, the new French Finance Minister is a barrister, aged 45. A member of the Radical group in the Senate known as the Gauche Démocratique, he was the principal initiator for the resumption of relations with Russia.

M. Dornonzie is opposed to the abolition of the French Embassy to the Vatican. It is reported that his acceptance of office is conditional upon the Government adopting a compromise whereby the Chargé d'Affaires representing Alsace-Lorraine at the Vatican would take care of the interests of the rest of France.

This would strengthen the Government's position in the forthcoming debate on the Vatican question in the Senate, for if the Government persisted in demanding a rupture with the Vatican it would probably be defeated.

On the other hand, if the Government yielded to the Socialist demand for a capital levy and the Senate threw out the measure, the Government would be faced with the dilemma of resigning or dissolving Parliament and appealing to the country.

Later.

M. Dornonzie this afternoon confirmed that the Government had agreed to adopt a compromise on the question of French representation at the Vatican.—Reuter.

Effect on London Market

London Apr. 3.

The foreign exchange market opened with an unsettled tendency owing to the financial situation in France. French francs were heavily offered and fluctuated violently. Belgian francs became weaker in sympathy. This had little effect on the Stock Exchange, but French issues were marked down about one-half per cent.—Reuter.

M. Herriot's Challenge

Paris, Apr. 5.

In a speech to-day at a Democratic banquet in his honour at Fontainebleau, attended by 3,000 guests, M. Herriot declared that, rather than bow to the wishes of wealthy interests who desired to govern the country, he would appeal to the country and let the people fully examine the situation and judge for themselves.

This is understood to mean that M. Herriot, if defeated on the financial question, will ask for the dissolution of the Chamber and fight the election on financial policy, possibly some form of capital levy.

According to the newspapers, members of the Left Democratic group oppose the Vatican compromise and also the capital levy proposal, to which the Rural and Radical deputies are also opposed.

M. Dornonzie is said not to favour a capital levy but non-vexatious measures to bring in arrears of the tax on war profits. The general opinion is that the differences in the points of view of M. Dornonzie and M. Herriot may lead to a clash on Tuesday.

M. Herriot, in the course of a fighting speech, denounced the audacity of those blaming the present Government for France's financial difficulties. He showed that when he took office France's liabilities were Frs. 278,000,000,000, exclusive of foreign war debts. This, he said, had crippled the country's full freedom either in home or foreign policy.

He then warmly defended the Government policy for the restoration of sound finance.

A Forced Loan

Later.

The ministerial deliberations at the week-end have assisted in the crystallization of the new financial measures, which will probably be tabled in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

"Le Matin" gives the gist of M.

Dornonzie's proposals, also indicating that a compulsory loan will be substituted for a capital levy. An appeal will be made to the public to make a voluntary return of their individual fortunes, but in the event of the failure of the voluntary plan, the Government will take steps to enforce accurate returns. It is stated that the compulsory loan will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

M. Millerand Socialist No more

Later.

Ex-President Millerand has been elected to the Senate for the Department of the Seine, in a first ballot. He secured an absolute majority over the Government candidate, M. Autrand, and several others, including Socialists.

M. Millerand intimates that he is joining the Republican Union Group of the Senate, of which M. Poincaré is also a member.

M. Millerand's decisive return to the Senate in a first ballot, in the teeth of the greatest opposition of a Government coalition, is a significant political event.

The "Eve Nouvelle," a Government organ, declares that this may not presage a catastrophe for the Government, but it is undoubtedly a slap in the face.

On the other hand, the opposition newspapers hail the event as the final collapse of M. Herriot.

M. Millerand, in an interview, stated that he intended to act, not to talk.—Reuter.

The ex-President first held office in the Waldeck Rousseau Cabinet 25 years ago as a Socialist.—Ed.

Socialist Opposition Forecast

Paris, Apr. 6.

M. Dornonzie submitted to the Cabinet to-day bills with which he proposes to improve the financial situation of the State Treasury. The first authorizes the Banque de France to issue Frs. 4,000,000,000 worth of new bank notes.

This increase to Frs. 45,000,000,000 of the limit fixed for the issue of bank notes, which is at present Frs. 41,000,000,000, will be met by an exceptional voluntary contribution from the capital of the bank, the amount of which is fixed in principle at 10 per cent. This contribution will be productive of interest at 4 per cent. and all Treasury bills will be accepted for payment at the current market rate with a slight bonus.

The product of the exceptional contribution will be applied to the redemption of debt. M. Dornonzie will only contemplate a levy on capital as a last resort in the event of non-acceptance of the foregoing proposals.

M. Dornonzie has asked for a debate in the Chamber on this matter to-morrow, when adoption of the proposals will be made a question of confidence.

The Cabinet discussed M. Dornonzie's proposals for two hours. It adjourned till six this evening and will meet again to-morrow morning.

This delay in reaching a decision is attributed to M. Herriot's desire to confer with the Socialist leader, as the idea of a voluntary capital contribution is opposed to the Socialist idea of a compulsory levy.

Later.

After a meeting of two and a half hours, the Cabinet decided to consider M. Dornonzie's proposals at another meeting to-morrow, under the presidency of M. Doumergue.

Several ministers, at the conclusion of this evening's meeting, stated that they agreed in principle with M. Dornonzie's proposals, and that only a few details remained to be settled.

Apr. 7.

The final details of M. Dornonzie's proposals, the drafting of which was completed at three o'clock this morning, provide that the payments of the extraordinary voluntary levy be spread over a period of five years. Taxpayers failing to make a general declaration for the purposes of the levy will be taxed on the basis of their income-tax declaration. Commercial drafts will be accepted in payment. Subscribers will receive perpetual Government bonds bearing interest at 3½ per cent. or 4 per cent. per annum.

It is estimated that the cancellation of Government securities, contributed as part of the levy, will reduce the budget by Frs. 600,000,000 annually.

Later.

The Cabinet has finally approved M. Dornonzie's financial proposals.

M. Millerand's Reception

M. Millerand has joined the Poincaré Senatorial Group, known as

the Republican Union. Acknowledging the Chairman's welcome, the ex-President said that their task was to restore national concord.

Mr. Millerand, on taking his seat in the Senate, received cheers from the Centre and jeers and shouts of "Renegade!" from the Left-Reuter.

Cabinet to Stand or Fall

Paris, Apr. 7.

The Finance Minister, M. Dornonzie, to-day announced that the interest on the new perpetual Rentes issuable to subscribers to the voluntary 10 per cent. capital tax was fixed at 3 per cent. The issue would be at par and would not be exempt from taxation. All liable to income-tax, with the exception of wage-earners, who did not subscribe a tenth part of their capital would be subject to an exceptional tax on the amount of their default. The subscription would be payable quarterly for five years.

M. Dornonzie summed up the measure as the maximum of option and the minimum of constraint.

The Bill embodying the proposals, when tabled in the Chamber to-day, immediately will be referred to the Finance Committee for report, hence it will not be debated before Thursday or Friday.

The Socialists are submitting to the Committee a counter-project, providing for a 10 per cent. capital levy, but this is simply a party demonstration. The Socialists are expected to vote for M. Dornonzie's Bill.

Later.

The Chamber has referred M. Dornonzie's Finance Bill to its Finance Committee for report. It has agreed to M. Dornonzie's request to debate the measure to-morrow, "in view of the anxiety of public opinion."

The preamble of the Bill admits that the legal limit of the note issue has been exceeded this year. The practice was rendered possible by manipulating various items in the weekly balance sheet of the Banque de France, which must be terminated. The Banque has demanded that the position between itself and the Treasury shall be legally regularized.

The Government considers the increase of the note issue limit to be indispensable to the integrity of the Banque's credit and to the healthy administration of the country's finances.

Apr. 8.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber to-day held a long discussion on the Finance Bill, in the presence of M. Dornonzie. It was suggested that the articles of the Bill providing for the issue of Frs. 4,000,000,000 of new bank notes should be treated as a separate Bill and adopted immediately, whilst the remainder of the measure providing for a forced capital loan should be further considered.

M. Herriot refused to separate the two portions of the Bill and said that he would stake the existence of the Cabinet on the issue.

The Committee rose in the early hours of the morning, when a communiqué was issued, stating that the Committee, by 19 votes to 14, had rejected the suggested separation of the Bill, but desired to study the measure devoted entirely to the improvement of the financial situation. Therefore, it reserved the right, whilst considering the remainder of the Bill, to examine any possible counter-proposals.

The Committee will meet again later.

Apr. 8.

The Chamber of Deputies was unable to debate the financial proposals to-day, as the Finance Committee is still considering them.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT AND TARIFF POLICY IN AMERICA

Justification in Both Present and Future of Industry: Prediction of Revival

Washington, Apr. 6.

President Coolidge, addressing the National Cotton Manufacturers Association to-day, predicted an increase in business activity. He said that he had found in the present and future industrial situation justification for an American tariff policy.

The President promised the full assistance of the Government in fighting the boll-weevil, and endorsed the proposal for co-operation among the cotton-producing States.—Reuter's American Service.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC IN NORTH AMERICA

Important Treaty Signed By Canada and U. S.

Ottawa, Mar. 2.

Two treaties between Canada and the United States, the first dealing with smuggling operations and illegal drug traffic along the international border, and the second enlarging the list of extraditable crimes, were approved to-day by the Canadian House of Commons.

The treaty designed to suppress smuggling operations also provides for international co-operation in the suppression of the illegal drug traffic. The second pact placed crimes against the narcotics law in the extraditable list.

The Minister of Customs, Mr. Jacques Bureau, intimated that he would ask the House for authority to employ a special squad of officers to enforce the anti-smuggling treaty.

The treaties will make the laws of both the United States and Canada more effective in dealing with "those powerful drug traffickers, who have been mocking the Governments of the two countries," said Mr. H. S. Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

The Canadian government will see that sufficient border guards are kept on duty all night to prevent smuggling on the Pacific highway and other roads crossing the boundary in British Columbia, said Mr. W. G. McQuarrie. He pointed out that at the present time the customs offices close at 1 a.m., "the favourite time for smuggling."

CANADIAN RUM-RUNNER

Sentence at San Francisco

San Francisco, Apr. 4.

Ten of the defendants in the case of the steamer Quadra were to-day found guilty of conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws. Thirty-two members of the crew were acquitted.

The Quadra, a Canadian vessel, was seized in November outside the Golden Gate on a charge of liquor-smuggling. The steamer was alleged to be carrying half a million dollars worth of liquor.—Reuter's American Service.

THE BOMBAY ABDUCTION

Mumtaz Begum Now Said to Be a Willing Kidnappee

Bombay, Apr. 3.

The Malabar Hill case has taken a new turn. A statement by Anand Rao Phanse, one of the accused who is described as Adjutant-general of the Indore State Forces, was read out to-day. In this, Mumtaz Begum is alleged to have told Phanse that she would willingly return to Indore as she was not so comfortable with Bawla. Phanse denied that the Maharaja of Indore had spoken to him regarding Mumtaz.

The prosecution put in statements of the other accused persons, most of whom pleaded an alibi, and stated that they could prove that they were in Indore at the time of the crime.

The statement of Anand Rao Phanse said that Mumtaz Begum represented that she was being retained by Bawla at the point of the pistol. He had personal reasons for desiring to inform the Maharaja. Phanse added that Mumtaz Begum was not considered the Maharani at Indore, and did not receive family honours.

Mr. Sharma, the Finance Secretary of Indore, who on the night of January 12 telegraphed to Atmaraj Singh, the Maharajah's aide-de-camp, reporting the crime, gave evidence to the effect that he heard of the affair accidentally while on a visit to Bombay. He proceeded to verify the report and then wired, because he thought the information would be welcome at Indore. He was asked what he meant by saying in his wire "inform proper quarters." He replied that this referred to persons reported wounded and arrested.

Prisoners Sent for Trial

Apr. 6.

All the nine persons accused in connexion with the Bawla murder case have been committed for trial at the next sessions.—Reuter.

SWARAJIST LEADER ON INDIAN UNREST

Government Repression Policy Held Responsible

Patna, Apr. 3.

A conciliatory speech was made by Mr. Das, the Swarajist leader, to-day in response to the statement by the Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Lords on March 31.

Mr. Das criticized the Earl of Birkenhead's statement as frank and courteous. He agreed that freedom would not be reached by violence. He was anxious to carry on active propaganda against the evil, which was a standing menace, to the establishment of the Swaraj. At the same time, all efforts to that end would not be effective unless the Government created a favourable atmosphere.

The speaker criticized the Bengal ordinance and invited the Earl of Birkenhead to make a searching inquiry into the causes of the revolutionary movement in India and after that to apply the proper remedy. He asserted that the revolutionary movement would disappear when the Government laid the foundation of freedom of thought and a favourable atmosphere was created "for further discussion," but he was unable to co-operate with the Government in the present policy of repression.—Reuter.

A FAMOUS OPERATIC SINGER DEAD

The Late Jean de Reszke

Nice, Apr. 3.

The death is announced of the famous former operatic tenor, M. Jean de Reszke, at the age of 71.—Reuter.

Born at Warsaw in 1850, the son of a mother who was herself a talented amateur singer, de Reszke's great fame as a singer dates from the time of his appearance at Madrid in 1879 in the tenor part of "Robert le Diable." Subsequently he sang for several seasons in Paris and he reappeared at Drury Lane as Radames. In the next year he was again in London, this time at Covent Garden as Vasco da Gama. This appearance was mainly responsible for the revival of the opera as a fashionable amusement in London. He appeared in the British Capital nearly every year from this date until 1900. In 1891 he visited America and from 1893 to 1899 he was welcomed each year at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Jean de Reszke's most successful parts were the title-role of "Le Cid," which was written for him by Massenet, and those of Romeo, Lancelot in "Elaine," and Lohengrin, Walther von Stolzing, Siegfried and Tristan in Wagner's operas. In 1904 illness compelled him to retire from the stage and he subsequently divided his time between teaching singing in Paris and breeding race-horses in Poland.

Jean de Reszke's younger brother, Edouard, born at Warsaw in 1855 is famous as an operatic singer. He appeared at Paris for the first time in 1896, and has since sung with his brother for many seasons in London and New York.

PARIS STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Taking Leaf Out of China's Book: Unpopular Profession: Fights in Latin Quarter

Paris, Apr. 2.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the Paris University students to-day "downed books." Students in 15 out of the 18 provincial universities are striking in sympathy.

Note.—The trouble has arisen from the appointment of Professor Georges Scelle, principal secretary to the Minister of Justice and an ardent Socialist, to the chair of International Law at Paris University.

The appointment led to fierce encounters between students in the Latin quarter last week, Royalist and other anti-Government students resented the appointment as an act of political favouritism. They took possession of the lecture room and erected barricades, preventing the Professor from lecturing. Later

they came into collision with a body of youthful pro-Government students outside the Sorbonne. Police intervened and Communists joined in the mêlée. Order was eventually restored after a number of arrests had been effected. Seventy policemen were more or less seriously hurt. Twenty of the students were wounded.

There was a warm debate in the Chamber on the subject on Tuesday night. It terminated with a vote of confidence in the Government by 318 votes to 220, after which, according to the newspapers, the recently formed committee for the defence of University liberties issued a manifesto calling on the students to strike for 48 hours.

Senate's Vote of Censure

Apr. 7.

The Senate to-day, by 138 votes to 134, passed a vote of censure on the attitude of the Minister of Public Instruction in connexion with the incidents in the Latin Quarter, when the appointment of an ardent Socialist to the Chair of International Law at Paris University led to fierce encounters between Royalist and other anti-Government students and pro-Government students.

The charge levelled against the Minister was that of assailing the rights of the Faculty of Law, of abolishing the liberties of higher education and of offending the entire University.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND TRADE UNIONISM

Effort to Defeat Ban Against International Affiliation: Conditional Entry

London, Apr. 6.

Behind closed doors, representatives of British and Russian trade unionists to-day met in Eccleston Square to discuss ways and means to facilitate affiliation of Russian trade unions to the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions.

Comrade Tomsky, president of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, made a statement in which he drew attention to the ever-increasing strength of organized capitalism, under which workers were over-worked and underpaid and prevented from realizing the ideals of a better social system. He declared that Russian trade unionists could not accept the decision of the recent conference at Amsterdam (whereby Russian unions only could be admitted to an unconditional conference when they applied for affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions). He urged free and unfettered international discussion. The British representatives will reply to-morrow.

Note.—Eight Russian trade unionists arrived in London on April 1, to discuss with representatives of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress the question of international unity, following the rejection by the Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam in February of a British proposal for an unconditional and informal conference with the Moscow International with the aim of establishing unity. The Council offered to admit the Russians if the latter expressed a desire for admission, and declared its readiness to convene a conference at Amsterdam to discuss unity if the Russians voiced their willingness to join the International Federation.—Reuter.

THE MYSTERIOUS LAND OF THE NORTH

An Expedition to Search for "Blind" Continent

Washington, Apr. 6.

President Coolidge has approved a proposal by the Arctic explorer, Mr. McMillan, for exploration, with the assistance of Government aircraft, of the region between Alaska and the North Pole, in the hope of finding the Arctic continent long believed to exist thereabouts. It is said to be the only remaining "blind spot" on the map in the North, comprising about one million square miles of unexplored territory.

The McMillan expedition is a private one and will start about June 15.—Reuter's American Service.

WORLD'S BIGGEST OIL DEAL

American Combine Involving 500 Million Dollars: All Oil Interests Affected

New York, Apr. 2.

Mr. Edward L. Doherty announced to-day that the interests controlled by the Doherty family have sold their majority voting stock in the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company.

It was learned early last month that Mr. Doherty was negotiating for the sale of all his oil properties in Mexico to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Blair Company and a certain British interest. The deal, it was then believed, if consummated, would involve nearly \$125,000,000 and probably result in a readjustment of the affairs of the Pan-American Petroleum Company, by segregating its Mexican from its American properties, with the company confining its activities to the development of the petroleum industry in the United States, especially the Pacific Coast.

The oil situation in the whole world is affected by the Doherty deal, which is equivalent to the amalgamation of the Pan-American Petroleum Company with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. It is undoubtedly the greatest in the history of the oil industry. The combined assets exceed \$500,000,000.

The Standard Oil Company now have secured a first rank position not only in America but in the market abroad.—Reuter's American Service.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

Hope of Better Days: Complaint of Restriction Act

London, Apr. 3.

Presiding at the general meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, Sir Eric Geddes announced that payment of a dividend had been made on the three classes of preference shares, but the dividend had been passed as regards the ordinary shares, with a view to accumulating substantial reserves. The report recorded an enormous expansion in the home export trade. The company was not yet entirely on its feet but it was hoped that this would be the last year, said the chairman, that the shareholders would be asked to make a sacrifice. He announced that he would visit Malacca this year and inquire into matters affecting the estates.

A result of the restriction of the rubber output, Sir Eric Geddes continued, was that the only countries where development could occur were those not under the British flag. It seemed very unfair that they should be denied the right to bring home rubber while they were obliged to buy largely from another nation. Restriction was admittedly temporary but the whole question should be re-investigated unless development of new areas was to pass entirely to the Dutch Indies and elsewhere.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM

Communists Contesting Every Constituency

Brussels, Apr. 4.

A record number of electoral lists has been prepared for the general election to the Senate and the Chamber, which is to be held to-morrow.

Communists contest every constituency, but ex-service men have completely dropped out of the elections, which have been decreed to take place two months before the normal time owing to the Parliamentary deadlock.

They will be fought on a basis of proportional representation, with compulsory polling. Women are not enfranchised except those who were sentenced by German courts for political or patriotic activity during the war. These number some 10,000.

Hitherto the campaign has been very quiet and there has been nothing to indicate the fate of the present Catholic Liberal coalition headed by the party-less and seatless M. Theunis.

Resignation of Cabinet

Apr. 5.

The Premier, M. Theunis, has

handed the King the Cabinet's resignation, as to-day has been fixed for the Parliamentary elections.

Later.

The outstanding feature of the elections up to the present is Socialist gains throughout the country. The Catholic Party also advanced.

The Liberals apparently are the principal sufferers. In both cases definite results are not yet available.

Apr. 7.

The new Chamber consists of 78 Catholics, 77 Socialists, 24 Liberals, five Extreme Flamings, two Communists and one Independent.

The principal change in the parties as compared with the previous Chamber consists of a Socialist gain of seven seats and a Liberal loss of nine.—Reuter.

INVASION OF POLAND BY CHINESE

Enforcement of Restrictions: Suspicion That Peddlers Are Bolshevik Spies

Warsaw, Mar. 2.

Fearing a so-called Chinese invasion, because of the visits to this country of nearly 1,000 Orientals during the last few months, the Polish Government has decided that no more Chinese will be admitted until their applications have been passed by the Warsaw Foreign Office. The Chinese Government, it is understood, is awaiting further details of the Polish Government's action before taking up the question with the Warsaw officials.

The invasion began last autumn, when Chinese peddlers began arriving in Warsaw with Chinese wares and curios, most of them coming by way of Berlin, where visas had been granted by the Polish Consulate. Some weeks later, several hundred additional Chinese applied for permission to come to Warsaw and were granted visas, and early this year there were further applicants, until it is estimated that approximately 1,000 peddlers had visited the country, all representing themselves to be tradesmen.

Recalling the fact that, several months prior to the outbreak of the war, Poland, then under Russian rule, was visited by several thousand Chinese, all representing themselves to be tradesmen and speaking Russian and German fluently, the Polish authorities have become suspicious. They have received reports from their agents that some of the Orientals posing as tradesmen in reality are engaged in espionage, probably for the Bolshevik Government. They speak Russian as well as German, and appear to be prosperous, whether they do much business or not.—Reuter.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLOUR BAR

Still Desirable to Differentiate Against Blacks, But Not Asiatics

Capetown, Apr. 6.

At the resumption in the House of Assembly to-day of the debate on the Bill to amend the Mines and Works Act (which restricts employment of natives and Asiatics in mines and factories), the South African Premier, Mr. Hertzog, expressed appreciation of the attitude of Gen. Smuts, the ex-Premier.

Mr. Hertzog said that the time had not yet arrived to abolish the differentiation between white and coloured, but they must be careful to see that they did not give offence. The Premier suggested that the question of granting certificates to persons in charge of dangerous work might be considered in Select Committee.

Sir Thomas Smartt, ex-Minister of Agriculture, dwelling on the effects of the Bill on Asiatic races, declared that Japan, one of the five Great Powers of the world, could not possibly allow an indignity of the sort contemplated in the bill to pass.

Note.—At the second reading of the Bill, Gen. Smuts urged the Government to avoid casting a stigma on Asiatics in legislation by coupling them with natives. Two weeks later, it was announced that Mr. Hertzog had acted on Gen. Smuts's suggestion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.—Reuter.

GERMAN IMPORTS

Britain and the Reparation Recovery Act

London, Apr. 7.

The House of Commons to-day unanimously adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, suspending the German Reparation Recovery Act of 1921 (which imposed a 26 per cent. levy on German imports into England) and substituting an alternative method, not involving payments by individual merchants, without prejudicing the rights of the British Government in respect to the act.

Mr. Churchill said that the Act had produced over £25,000,000 for the British Treasury. The new arrangement was due to Germany's desire for a method more acceptable to her and to the fact that the levy, owing to the revival of Anglo-German trade, latterly had been producing more than the British share of reparations.

The Government was satisfied that the German Government would co-operate loyally in the new system, which would produce the same results as the levy, with far less friction and disturbance of international trade.

The arrangement was a small step towards European appeasement and restoration.

Mr. William Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the late Labour government, and Mr. Lloyd George approved the new arrangement. The sole dissident was Sir Frederic Wise (Conservative) who asked whether the Dominions had been consulted with regard to the suspension of the levy.

The House of Lords carried without discussion a resolution similar to that of Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

FOREST WEEK IN U. S.

President's Appeal Against Dangerous Destruction

Washington, Mar. 11.

President Coolidge in a proclamation to-day called upon the state governors to co-operate in observance of the week of April 27-May 3 as American Forest Week, and recommended that, wherever possible, Arbor Day be celebrated within that week.

American Forest Week will replace the period heretofore designated as Forest Protection Week and its observance will be directed by a national citizens' committee headed by former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois. The committee is to include 100 representatives of national organizations which are being enlisted in an effort to make observance nationwide.

In his proclamation the President urged all patriotic citizens to unite in the common task of forest conservation and renewal. "The forests of the future must be started to-day," he said. "Our children are dependent on our course. We are bound by a solemn obligation from which no evasion and no subterfuge will relieve us."—Reuter's American Service.

SINGAPORE BASE

Question in Parliament on Fortifications

London, Apr. 7.

Commander Kenworthy (Liberal) asked a question in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the new fortifications at Singapore.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, referred to his reply on March 17 (when he stated that the question of the defences required to protect the Singapore Base was still being considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence. It was then impossible to make a statement with regard to the cost or date of commencing work on the base. The question whether the present defences were sufficient or whether they had to be increased would depend on the Committee's report).

Commander Kenworthy asked: "Are we to understand that extensive alterations and enlargements to the dockyard are proceeding and that fortifications are not being commenced simultaneously?"

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans replied: "No. They are being considered."

Commander Kenworthy remarked that that was a curious form of strategy.—Reuter.

HINDENBURG'S SCORN OF POLITICS

Flat Refusal of Nomination for
Presidency: Nationalists
Turning to Jarres

Berlin, April 6.

General von Hindenburg has declined the candidature for the presidency, and Dr. Jarres is once again the candidate. A Nationalist combine for his nomination is expected shortly.

Apr. 7.

In spite of the desperate efforts of the German Nationalists, Gen. von Hindenburg has declined to accept nomination for the Presidency. He declares that at his age he does not intend to enter into politics, from which he has kept aloof all his life. His recommendation that the Nationalists should adopt Herr Jarres is likely to be adopted, but Herr Jarres's prospect of beating Dr. Marx on April 26 is considered remote.

It is understood that Gen. von Hindenburg's refusal was influenced by the absence of support from the German People's Party. Indeed, Dr. Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, who is one of the leaders of the Party, pointed out the disastrous impression such a candidacy would make on Europe.

The Nationalists have despatched Admiral von Tirpitz to Hanover to try to induce Gen. von Hindenburg to change his mind.—Reuter.

KING OF SIAM'S PALACE ON WHEELS

A Wonderful Motor Car as Gift
from Royal Household

London, Feb. 25.

A motor car, with a trailer, the whole valued at \$25,000, is to be presented to the King of Siam by the members of the Siamese Royal Household, according to word received here.

There are several unusual features connected with the gift. The driver sits in the open, as in an ordinary car, but behind him is a compact little room set aside for his own use. There is also a dining room and sitting room, luxuriously furnished, and a bath room.

The trailer has a bedroom with one bed and a sitting room with two beds folding up against the wall when not in use. Both coaches are furnished throughout in polished mahogany. The weight of the car is nine tons and of the trailer seven tons, and the combination cannot exceed a speed of 14 miles an hour.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S TESTIMONIALS FOR SADOUL

Intelligent and Far-Sighted:
Moscow's Intentions with
Regard to Germany

Paris, Apr. 6.

A sudden silence signalized the appearance of the Soviet Ambassador, Comrade Rakovsky, to give evidence in connection with the charge of desertion against ex-Captain Sadoul.

Comrade Rakovsky referred to the "intelligent far-sightedness of Sadoul." He declared that, before and after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Soviets had wished to continue the war with Germany.

M. Albert Thomas, ex-Minister of Munitions, gave evidence that Sadoul had been sent to Russia on account of the services he could render. If anyone was responsible, it was himself (M. Thomas).

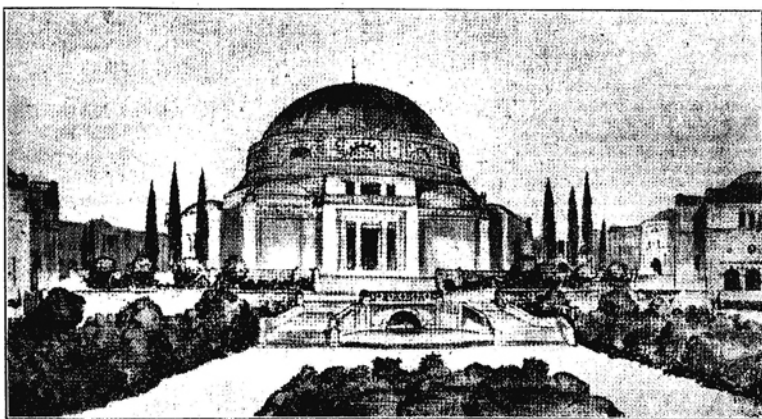
The trial was adjourned.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVY'S NEW AEROPLANE-CARRIER

33,000-ton Ship With 72 Flying
Machines on Board

New York, Apr. 7.

The latest aeroplane-carrier, Saratoga, was launched at Camden, New Jersey, to-day. The ship has a displacement of 33,000 tons, and carries 72 aeroplanes, of which 31 are bombers. The vessel cost \$45,000,000.—Reuter's American Service.



THE HEBREW COLLEGE AT JERUSALEM WHICH THE EARL OF BALFOUR HAS FORMALLY OPENED

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Founder's Medal Awarded to
Brig.-General Bruce

London, April 6.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to-day, the President announced that the King has approved of the award of the Royal Geographical Society's medals as follows:—

The founder's medal to Brigadier-General Bruce, for life-long geographical work in exploring the Himalayas, culminating in the leadership of the Everest expeditions. The patron's medal to Mr. A. F. Wollaston for explorations in Dutch New Guinea, Central Africa and many other parts of the world.

The Council awarded *inter alia* the Murchison grant to Mr. Eric Teichman for travels in China and Tibet, and the Gill memorial to Major Cheeseman, for his journey through the deserts of Jafura and Jabrin.—Reuter.

THE ALLIES' DIVISION OF REPARATIONS

555,000,000 Gold Marks Paid Up
to March 31: Nearly
Half to France

Paris, Apr. 7.

The summary of Reparations payments presented by the Agent-General for Reparations up to March 31 shows payments to the Allies of 555,000,000 gold marks, of which amount Great Britain received 128,000,000, France 235,000,000, Belgium 57,000,000, Italy 41,000,000 and Japan 2,500,000.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S IMPOSING GRAND FLEET

25 Miles of Men-of-War in Ar-
ray for Australian Tour

San Francisco, Apr. 6.

The United States Grand Fleet of 107 men-of-war of all kinds and classes, stretching in single file for 25 miles and representing the largest concentration of naval power that the Golden Gate has ever harboured, anchored to-day for 10 days, for the final preparations for the forthcoming war-games in Hawaiian waters and the long voyage to Australasia, where many ports will be visited. Admiral R. E. Coontz is the Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter's American Service.

A MANILA TRAGEDY

Alleged Murder as Sequel to
Love Affair

Manila, Apr. 5.

Lieut. John S. Thompson, U. S. Army, is alleged to have killed Miss Audrey Burling, the 16-year-old step-daughter of Capt. Hamilton Colmes, of the Medical Corps.

Lieut. Thompson is stated to have taken the girl out motoring after a dance. Upon her refusal to agree to marry him, it is understood, he fired five shots, three of which inflicted fatal wounds. He then or-

dered the chauffeur to drive to Fort McKinley, where he surrendered.

It is reported that 60 American soldiers were held in barracks for two hours on Sunday, following threats to lynch Lieut. Thompson in connexion with the shooting of Miss Burling.

Lieut. Thompson will not make any statements.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DEPRESSION

Subsidiary Trades Called on for
Assistance

London, Apr. 3.

A private conference of employers in all branches of the cotton industry was held in Manchester to-day to consider the serious position of the industry after three years of trade depression. The conference was a result of a suggestion by a special committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations who pointed out that spinners and weavers had borne the heaviest share of the losses, amounting to many millions of pounds sterling and the time had arrived when the subsidiary trades should co-operate to reduce costs of production and help bring Lancashire yarn and cloth again within the reach of the poor population in tropical countries.—Reuter.

A PLOT TO BLOW UP WARSAW FORT

Polish Consul Who Harboured
Fugitives from Justice

Moscow, Apr. 4.

The Rosta Agency announces that in conformity with the Soviet's demand, the Polish Consul in Minsk has been withdrawn.—Reuter.

Note:—On April 1 the Soviet Foreign Commissariat handed a note to the Polish Mission in Moscow declaring that the exequatur of the Polish Consul in Minsk was annulled, and expressing the hope that he would be recalled immediately for harbouring for two days M. Ullas, the priest who was to have been exchanged at the Russo-Polish frontier, together with two other Poles arrested in Russia for two Polish Communist officers sentenced to death by a Polish court for an attempt to blow up a Warsaw fortress.

NATIONS AND THE WAYS OF THE AIR

Claims of Peace Against War

London, Apr. 3.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin presided at the first sitting this morning of the International Air Commission, at which twenty-one signatories of the treaty were represented.

In welcoming the delegates, Mr. Baldwin said that their work was all in favour of peace. Aviation had been christened in blood, but judging by the past work of the Commission, they finally would earn the world's gratitude for their contribution to the peace of the world.

In the evening the delegates were given a dinner by the Government, at which Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, presided.—Reuter.

PORT DARWIN NAVAL BASE

Originally Suggested in 1911:
Project Temporarily Shelved

London, Apr. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Captain W. Wedgewood Benn (Labour), Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the establishment of a naval base at Port Darwin originally had been suggested by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson in 1911. Mr. Bridgeman understood that the Commonwealth Government was not proceeding with the proposal at present. No suggestion had been made for any Imperial contribution.—Reuter.

N. S. W. Floating Dock

Sydney, April 3.

The managers of the Walsh Island dockyard submitted to the Navy Board to-day proposals for the construction of a floating dock at Newcastle, New South Wales, for commercial and naval purposes.

The estimated cost is over £100,000.—Reuter.

TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL

U. S. Govt. Foiled in Attempt to
Get Conviction of Fall

Washington, Apr. 3.

The Government's efforts to secure a criminal conviction against ex-Secretary Albert B. Fall and the oil magnates who negotiated the celebrated Western oil land leases with him encountered a serious setback to-day when all the indictments were thrown out of Court on the ground that the presence of the Assistant Attorney-General in the grand jury room, where the indictments were being drawn up last summer, was contrary to law.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMAN MINE DISASTER

Nine Killed, 58 Injured by
Collapse of Lift

Berlin, Apr. 4.

Eleven persons are missing and two bodies have been recovered from the pit-shaft of the Stinnes colliery at Karnap near Essen following the failure of a winding engine, which caused a cage containing 70 miners to plunge to the bottom. The miners in the upper storeys were easily rescued, though many were injured, but the occupants of the bottom storey were inaccessible.

Nine persons were killed and 58 injured in the disaster.—Reuter.

DISASTER AT FIREWORKS FACTORY

Terrified Girls Leap from Win-
dows: Many Killed

Hanover, Massachusetts, Apr. 7.

At least 100 buildings were destroyed to-day by a series of explosions at the National Fireworks Company's factory here.

Some terror-stricken work-girls hurled themselves from the windows. It is feared that several were killed. Many others had narrow escapes.—Reuter's American Service.

WORLD'S SMALLEST BEAST

Pigmy Mice for Zoo, Smaller
than Bumble Bees

London, Mar. 3.

The smallest animals at the London Zoo are a family of pigmy mice, which arrived recently from Gambia, in western Africa. They are smaller than bumble bees, and a pair could easily set up house-keeping in an ordinary safety match box. While the pigmies were being shipped to London 15 of them escaped through a hole smaller than might be made by a slate pencil, and none of them was ever seen again.—Reuter.

UISTER ELECTIONS

Unionists Lose Seven Seats But
Retain Majority

London, Apr. 6.

The North Irish elections have resulted in the return of 32 Unionists, 10 Nationalists, 4 Independent Unionists, 3 Labour members, 2 Republicans and 1 farmer.

The Government lost 7 seats. The Independents and the Labour party each gained 3, and the farmers gained 1. The Nationalists gained 4 from the Republicans.—Reuter.

THE MOTOR SHIP

Increasing Vogue

London, Apr. 7.

The growing vogue of the motor ship is revealed in Lloyd's Quarterly Review; which shows that 2,379,000 tons are in course of construction in the world's yards. Nearly half the vessels are fitted with internal combustion engines.

British yards are constructing a total tonnage of 1,165,000 tons, which is 132,000 tons below the last quarter. Germany is leading in foreign construction with 405,000 tons.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Bathurst, Apr. 4.

The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day after a week's voyage. The weather has been magnificent.

Bathurst, Apr. 5.

H. M. S. Repulse, with the Prince of Wales on board, left for Sierra Leone to-day. The Prince made a triumphant tour of the streets of Bathurst, walking the last hundred yards to the quay through a throng of cheering natives.—Reuter.

Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Apr. 6.

H.M.S. Repulse arrived here to-day in glorious weather. The Prince of Wales had a very enthusiastic reception on landing in company with the Governor. The crowds cheered tremendously, while the battery guns boomed out salutes.

Apr. 7.

H. M. S. Repulse to-day sailed for Takaradi, on the Gold Coast.

The Prince of Wales will be the first to enter the harbour, which is not quite completed. The harbour is being constructed at a cost of £27,000,000.—Reuter.

FURTHER WHEAT COLLAPSE

Chicago, Apr. 2.

Wheat broke to-day 5 to 6½ points, owing to heavy rains in the southwest and west, which have ended the drought. Indefinite reports of financial troubles in Italy also depressed the market and there was general selling, with wide fluctuations.

Apr. 3.

The corn market is in a state of demoralization to-day. Prices declined six to seven cents and reached the lowest level this season. Urgent selling to stop losses showed that the market was not supported.—Reuter's American Service.

BALTIMORE RYE TO RUSSIA

Baltimore, Apr. 3.

Seventy million bushels of rye stored in elevators at Baltimore will be shipped to Russia before April 25 under arrangements with the Soviet Government.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. RAILWAY TRANSFERS

Richmond, Virginia, Apr. 6.

The minority shareholders of the Chesapeake-Ohio Railway Company are about to take new steps in the Virginia courts to suspend execution of the leasing of the property to the Nickel Plate Company, on the ground that the terms of the lease are grossly unfair, inequitable, discriminatory and confiscatory.

Note—It was reported on April 2, that the stockholders of the New York-Chicago-St. Louis Railroad had voted overwhelmingly in favour of leasing the property to the New Nickel Plate Company and that the stockholders of the Chesapeake-Ohio and the Rocking Valley-Pere Marquette Roads already had approved the scheme.—Reuter's American Service.

THE SCHELDT NAVIGATION

Brussels, Apr. 2.

The French Government, which, with Britain, is one of the protecting Powers under the 1839 Treaty, has signified its approval of the Belgo-Dutch Navigation Agreement reached last week. The agreement relates to the revision of the treaties of 1839 regulating, *inter alia*, navigation on the Scheldt.—Reuter.

The Hague, Apr. 3.

The Belgo-Dutch Navigation Agreement was signed to-day. The agreement relates to the revision of the treaties of 1839 regulating, *inter alia*, navigation on the Scheldt.—Reuter.

SUMMER ELSEWHERE

London, Apr. 2.

Official summer-time begins at 2 o'clock in the morning on April 19.—Reuter.

The Hague, Apr. 2.

The First Chamber, by 31 votes to 17, to-day rejected a Bill abolishing summer-time that the Second Chamber had passed a few weeks ago.—Reuter.

A PRUSSIAN SOCIALIST PREMIER

Berlin, April 3.

The Socialist ex-Premier, Herr Braun, has been re-elected Prussian Premier by 220 votes out of 432.

A joint conference of the Centre, Democrat and Social-Democrat Parties have nominated the German ex-Chancellor, Dr. Marx, their candidate for the Presidency of the Reich.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PAPER MONEY

Peking, Apr. 2.

The Italian Legation has handed the following statement with regard to Italian paper money circulation to Reuter's Agency for publication:—

"In the course of a speech made before the Senate on March 27, the Italian Minister of Finance stated that the paper money circulation in Italy is steadily decreasing. It amounted to:

20,514 million Lire on Dec. 31
20,045 " " " Jan. 31
19,871 " " " Feb. 28

and it is expected to be further reduced by one thousand million Lire during the months of March and April of this year."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SHIPBUILDING RIVALRY

London, Apr. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Windsor (Liberal), Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, stated that the result of inquiries with reference to the recent failure of British shipbuilders to compete with Dutch shipbuilders showed that the latter at present received no subsidy.—Reuter.

THE EASTER MAIL

London, April 3.

The English parcel mail for the Far East, India, and Australia will depart on April 7, instead of on April 8, in consequence of the Easter holidays.—Reuter.

THE SINGAPORE HEALTH BUREAU

Geneva, Apr. 5.

The Health Section of the League of Nations has received the first message from its Epidemics Bureau at Singapore. Messages of this nature will be re-transmitted to health organizations all over the world, together with information in regard to epidemics in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, so as to enable the health authorities to take precautions.—Reuter.

TORNADO IN FLORIDA

Miami, Florida, Apr. 6.

Rain and a hailstorm have caused considerable damage on the east coast of Florida, especially at the White Belt Dairy, near here, where three people were killed and 23 injured, owing to a minor tornado demolishing the buildings.—Reuter's American Service.

BETTER THAN RADIUM

New York, Apr. 7.

The Baltimore correspondent of the "New York Times" states that Dr. Viol, in a research report to the American Chemical Society, describes "radon", a substance which he states is 180,000 times more active than radium. It costs \$5,000,000 an ounce to produce, but will be cheaper in use than radium, owing to its increased activity.—Reuter's American Service.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE

London, April 6.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that Sir Matthew Nathan is being mentioned in some quarters as a possible successor to Sir Herbert Samuel, who is not likely to seek renewal of the post of British High Commissioner for Palestine, which is shortly expiring.—Reuter.

JOURNALISTS' HOLIDAY

London, Apr. 7.

No newspapers will be published in England on Good Friday, April 10.—Reuter.

G.\$650,000 IN SPURIOUS CANADIAN NOTES

Montreal, Apr. 7.

Of five brothers charged with counterfeiting, the eldest to-day was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, two others to six months, and the two youngest were released on a suspended sentence. The father also was implicated but was released on parole to attend at his wife's deathbed.

Note—The Mounted Police on April 1 carried out one of the biggest raids on counterfeiters on record. They arrested seven men, five of whom were brothers, and seized counterfeit notes representing \$150,000 and uncounted notes representing \$500,000.—Reuter's American Service.

VISCT. GOTO'S NEW SCHEMES

Harbin, Apr. 9.

Viscount Goto returned to Tokyo on Friday. He informed the press that he favours a triple alliance between Russia, Japan and Germany on commercial principles.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ITEMS

LONDON, APR. 5.—A message from Genoa states that about 2,000 bags of copra from the Dutch steamer Simalor and the German steamer Usamabara caught fire to-day. The fire, however, has been extinguished.—Reuter.

BERLIN, March 7.—The radio station in Peking was heard for the first time in Germany this morning by radio "fans" here. The transmission was described as perfect and the listeners heard business news until interfered with by an American station.—Reuter.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

FRANCE'S DIE-HARD CABINET

Still in Office Despite General Expectation of Resignation: A Close Vote

Paris, Apr. 8.

After adopting motions reducing certain items in the Public Instructions estimates, the Senate to-day, by 142 votes to 140, passed a resolution in favour of restoring the appropriation for scholarships which the Commission of Finance had decreased.

M. Herriot, the Premier, previously had complained of the Commission's hostility and had made the vote a question of confidence.

The Cabinet will meet later. It is expected that the Government will resign to-night.

A Long Discussion

Later.

Contrary to general anticipation, the Cabinet, after conferring for over three and a-half hours to-night, did not announce their resignation, for consideration of which the Ministers had been urgently summoned.

The Cabinet merely issued a communiqué to the effect that they had discussed M. Demonzie's Bill and other not momentous affairs.

Excess Note Issue

According to "La Liberté," M. Demonzie, Finance Minister, told the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the Bank of France had, since January, exceeded the legal limit of its note issue by Frs. 3,300,000,000, in order to meet the Government need for cash.

M. Berenger, the Reporter-General, in his Budget speech in the Senate, stated that the excess totalled over Frs. 2,000,000,000.

April 9.

In spite of the narrowest escape from defeat yesterday evening, it seems clear that the Government is resolved to carry on in face of the opposition shown in the Senate. Furthermore, it is stated that M. Herriot will not leave office unless defeated on the Vatican policy or on the financial programme, though he may drop the capital levy proposal.

Other Projects in View

As the Finance Committee will not be ready with the report on M. Demonzie's bill, or any substitute therefor, till Friday, the momentous debate will not be held in the Chamber of Deputies till Friday night, possibly Saturday.

Besides the Socialist plan of a capital levy, other counter projects are being considered by the Finance Committee, including the opposition scheme for a huge lottery loan.

The official admission that the Bank of France, at the Government's request, manipulated the balance sheets in order to conceal illegal note issue has intensified the mistrust in the Government's financial policies, both outside and inside Parliament, and particularly in the Senate.

Tense Political Situation

The strained political situation is reflected in the newspaper comments.

The opposition organs are not satisfied at the suggestion that the Government may drop the capital levy proposal, and vigorously demand that a solution must be found to the financial deadlock.

According to "L'Echo de Paris," M. Briand is surrounded by a crowd of flatterers urging him to bid for office.

M. Herriot's decision to fight is due to the insistence of the Socialist leaders.

It is expected that M. Herriot will demand an all-night sitting on Friday in order to obtain a decisive vote.

Vote To-day to Decide

Latest.

The vote on M. Demonzie's plan will, after all, be taken to-day in order that the Government may know if the Left bloc is holding together.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW TARIFF

Imperial Preference on Quid Pro Quo Basis: Lower Duties on Cotton

Capetown, Apr. 8.

Abandonment of the present Imperial preference was announced to-day in his Budget speech by Mr. N. O. Havenga, Minister of Finance, who outlined the adjustment of preferential tariff on a quid pro quo basis. Under this, Mr. Havenga said, British goods would benefit by £300,000 and the Dominions by £50,000, as compared with £260,000 and £90,000 respectively up to the present.

Mr. Havenga foreshadowed a revision of tariffs, adequately protecting Home industries, admitting raw materials free or at the lowest possible rate, adjusting Imperial preference on the quid pro quo basis, providing maximum and minimum rates for certain commodities to enable the Government to negotiate most-favoured nation agreement with countries outside the Commonwealth, and providing for suspended duties in the case of nascent industries, which would thereby be assured of protection when the Government was satisfied regarding the need for it.

The revenue amounted to £25,340,000 and the expenditure to £24,540,000.

Penny postage is restored. Mr. Havenga, illustrating the working of the new tariff policy, gave as an instance the reduction of duties on such goods as cotton and woollen piece goods, cottons, threads and mechanical tools, and the abolition of duties in the case of agricultural machinery and industrial plant. On the other hand, duties on blankets, rugs, motorcars, petrol in bulk, printed matter and machinery would be increased.

Mr. Havenga pointed out that if he had worked on a strictly quid pro quo basis, Britain would not have got a £300,000 preference but only £200,000. Hence the preference was about 30 per cent. more than if it had been really on a quid pro quo basis.

For the first time in the history of the Union the Budget speech was delivered in the Dutch language.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT QUESTION AND BRITAIN

Strong Objections in House to More Injudicious Weakening

London, Apr. 8.

In the House of Commons at question time to-day, Mr. Davidson, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said that the Government would gladly co-operate with the other principal Powers in further restriction of naval armaments. They already had given much attention to the subject, but publication of a reasoned statement on British naval needs as a basis for limitation of naval armaments (as suggested by the questioner) would not conduce to this end, nor would it be in the public interest.

Sir Henry Page Croft (Conservative) declared that Britain had decreased her naval armaments to a far larger extent than any other naval Power in the world.

Sir Joseph Nall (Conservative) asked for assurance that in any further conference British naval power would not be reduced disproportionately to that of other Powers.

Mr. Davidson said that the question was hypothetical.—Reuter.

DEATH OF PATRIARCH TIKHON

Who Braved Bolshevik Fury

Moscow, Apr. 8.

The death is announced of Patriarch Tikhon, whom the Bolsheviks imprisoned for protesting against the confiscation of Church valuables, and released a year ago.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S FAITHFULNESS TO THE LEAGUE

No Political Alliance with the Soviets: Tightening Relations with Western Powers

Paris, Apr. 8.

"Le Matin" publishes to-day a statement by Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, conveyed through the Japanese Embassy, to the effect that, apart from the Russo-Japanese Treaty already integrally published, nothing was concluded between the two countries. It is nonsense, says Baron Shidehara, to allege that Japan would have contracted an engagement incompatible with its duty towards the League of Nations, to which it remains resolutely faithful.

"Le Matin" adds that, far from planning a political alliance with the Soviet, Japan is endeavouring to tighten its relations with the Western Powers, especially France.—Reuter.

M. OSTROUMOFF'S CASE

Suggestion of Intervention by Great Britain

London, Apr. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question suggesting that representations should be made to China to speed up the trial or to procure the release of the Russian railway officials—M. Ostroumoff, former manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Gen. Gondatti, former Chief of the Land Department (who have been imprisoned at Harbin since September, at the request of the Soviet authorities)—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, said that he was seeking a report on the case before deciding whether action was possible or desirable.—Reuter.

MOSCOW COMMUNISTS' WANING POWER

Big Gains by Independents in Soviets: Seats for 933 Women

Moscow, Apr. 8.

The elections to the Moscow Soviet have resulted in the return of 2,554 Communists and 1,308 non-party candidates. It is officially pointed out that the latter constituted 34 per cent. of the whole number, as compared with only 12.3 per cent. in the last Soviet. Nine hundred and thirty-three women were elected.—Reuter.

ACQUITTAL OF SADOUL

Escape from Deserter's Penalty: Return to France to Contest Death Sentence

Paris, Apr. 8.

Sadoul, the former French Communist captain, has been acquitted of the charge of desertion.

Sadoul created a sensation last December by returning to Paris. He had been sentenced to death in 1919 for giving intelligence to the enemy. He is said to be a naturalized Russian and to have returned expressly to contest the death sentence.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN PRESIDENCY

Hindenburg's Surrender to Politicians: Consent to Nomination by Nationalists

Berlin, Apr. 8.

General von Hindenburg has yielded to persuasion and will stand as the candidate of the German National Party for the Presidency of the Reich.—Reuter.

A NORWEGIAN LOAN

Oslo, Apr. 8.

The city of Oslo (formerly Christiania), Norway, has contracted a loan of \$8,000,000 with the New York bankers, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for a period of 30 years, with interest at 6 per cent.—Reuter's American Service.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICAL LEVY

What the Worker Thinks of It: The Conservative Majority's Attempt to Illegalize the Levy: Mr. Baldwin's Warmhearted Speech

FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

Manchester, Mar. 12.

Prior to the publicity given to Mr. Macquisten's Trade Union Bill there were not many trade unionists who knew that some of their fellows had claimed exemption from the payment of the political levy. They are now wide awake to the existence of such men, are mildly curious to know their names, and would not be averse to making things unpleasant for them. Such an attitude may be very deplorable but it is not to be wondered at. If the objectors to the levy had organized themselves and fought the matter out in the branches and the lodges the attitude of their fellow members would be different. It is the outside interference that is resented. The rules of every trade union are made by its members and those who do not like them are at liberty to frame amendments and submit them to their fellows. But if instead of doing this they welcome the support of the enemies of trade unionism—the very people whose operations make trade unions necessary—and with this outside support endeavour to undermine majority rule in their own organizations they are asking for trouble and are likely to get it.

Why the Levy Pays

The attitude of the average trade unionist to his political fund is not what it is pictured in the anti-Labour press. He sees it, and rightly, not as a fund to further any particular political "ism," whether it be Socialism or Communism. The "ism" whose support he pays for is trade unionism. He wishes to get parliamentary backing for the objects his trade union exists to carry out, and legislative sanction for improvements in his condition that his union is not powerful enough to achieve.

That political action will further these aims he has found out by experience and the more thoughtful and observant of him have noted that the few shillings per member paid each year into the political fund returns a larger dividend in tangible benefits than any other portion of his subscriptions. During the past twenty years there have been many amenities added to the life of the workers as a direct result of the pressure brought to bear on non-Labour Governments by Labour members. Less than a year ago the gaps in unemployment benefits that used to force the out-of-work to line up periodically for poor relief were abolished by a Labour Government.

Fallacious Concessions

It should also be noted that there is a great difference between the concessions that can be wrung from an employer by trade union action and those that can be won from him by political action. We are connected with a trade union that during the trade boom of 1918 obtained with comparatively little trouble the concession of a week's holiday with full pay from its federated employers. Since then it has lost much in wages and conditions of labour and every attempt on its part to oppose such reductions has been met with the threat to withdraw the holiday. It is a great boon to the workers but a powerful weapon to the employers. But if that holiday could have been won by political action it would cease to be a bargaining weapon in future negotiations and would be a permanent feature; as no government dares to brave the odium attached to the withdrawal of some benefit affecting the lives of the workers. In many other ways the political levy operates to the financial benefit of organized labour apart altogether from the politics of the individual member. Not the least of its services is the lengthening schedule of diseases classed as "occupational" and for which the sufferer is entitled to workman's compensation. It is not unusual for the federated employers of some industry to promise some specific improvement in working conditions in ex-

change for some concession from the workers. In such cases, of which we have had considerable experience, the good employers—the Baldwins of industry—loyally fulfil their side of the contract. The bad type of employer rarely does, and in most instances his federation is powerless to make him. Repeated experience of this kind have helped to convince the workers that such frail contracts are hardly worth fighting for, and that the only sure stop forward is to get the coveted improvement by a Parliamentary bill.

The Personal Objector

It may well be asked how it is that with all these advantages from political action there are yet a considerable minority in every trade union opposed to the payment of a levy. We have talked with several objectors and in nine cases out of ten they excuse their action by professing a violent dislike for some particular Labour member in Parliament who has excited their antipathy. They are not, they say, going to pull their guts out to keep a blighter like that in luxury. Sometimes the protest is made by a trade unionist who is anti-Socialist; but not infrequently it comes from a Communist who hates the Thomases and MacDonalds of the Labour Party considerably more than he hates their political opponents. As there are some very dubious characters in the Labour Party, and not a few who are only in it for what they can get out of it; and as the trade unionist who wishes to give rein to his resentment has only to sign his name, it is very surprising that the number of protestants is so small. This is particularly the case when it is noted that the small formality saves nearly five shillings a year to the man who goes through it. In no trade union has there been any attempt to intimidate or make things unpleasant for the objector to the levy. The supporters of Mr. Macquisten's Bills were unable to specify a single case, although it is well known that they have made exhaustive efforts among the working men members of Conservative clubs to find one.

A Blow Below the Belt

Even since the war Labour leaders have been trying to get trade unionists to take a more active interest in the benefits obtainable by the political levy. They have not had much success. The agitation needed some particular stimulus. Mr. Macquisten has provided it. Since he first broached his "not idea" the political levy and its results have been excitedly discussed in every trade union branch in the country. The sporting spirit of the British worker interpreted the Conservative attack on it as a blow below the belt. It was a heinous blow to the Communist firebrand, who not unreasonably depicted it as a wanton and arrogant interference by rich men, who had clubs and federations of their own, with the concerns and clubs of poor men. Coming from a party that used systematically to raise a portion of its political funds from the proceeds of the sale of "honours" to rich men, it was felt to have a cynical insolence hard to surpass. Its enthusiastic backers in the press were well known to be not only anti-Labour but anti-trade unionist. And to crown all they protested with tears in their eyes that all they wanted was to protect the helpless trade unionists from the overbearing tyranny of the trade unions.

Pecksniff in Parliament

The politicians of all parties were delighted. Party Liberals saw a chance of the extinction of their hated rivals. The more empty-headed Conservatives felt it a splendid opportunity to "get one in" on these wretched trade unionists. Communists were overjoyed at a new weapon or the waging of the class war. Labour welcomed it as the grievance that might once more bind the disgruntled rank and file

together. A crowded House assembled on the night of the debate expecting a superb display of oratorical fireworks. Mr. Macquisten, it was found, not only looked like the immortal Mr. Pecksniff—he talked like him. He said, among other things, that his Bill was in no sense hostile to trade unions. He was certain that he was interpreting the wishes of the vast majority of trade unionists. The trade unions were the creation of the Conservative party. The political levy was a festering sore in the side of the trade unions. There was much more to the same effect.

It was all very much what one might expect under the circumstances; provocative; cheaply clever, and insincere. The seconder spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Baldwin's Great Speech

And then Mr. Baldwin got up, snubbed his two mischief-making followers in a few brief effective sentences, revealed a genuine sympathy and understanding with the manual workers and their problems in his telling picture of the suppression of the old family-owned business by the soulless combination to whom the workers are only so many "hands" or numbers on a pay roll. He made it clearly evident that he had a completely open mind on the question of what the future development of industry might be. He told his followers that their party had perhaps the greatest majority it had ever had, but that it did not get it by promising to bring this Bill in. It believed in the Bill, but it was not going to push its advantage home. It stood for industrial peace and was not going to fire any first shot in industrial warfare.

In its generosity, its plain common sense, its warm sympathy with the worker, and its lack of any trace of the politician, it was the finest speech that has been heard in Parliament since the war. The delight with which the whole country has read it has at last served to put the cheap stunt-mongers in their place. Everyone felt that they had been waiting for just this old kindly English note. The political parties of the opposition envied their opponent's luck in possessing such a leader. Good Liberals felt that there was no better Liberal than Mr. Baldwin and that his true place was at their benches. Labour said of him, what it rarely says with any conviction about most of its own leaders, that he is honest. A score of trade unionists have said to us that if our party boasted such men as Baldwin, it would be better for everybody. Others profess to believe that it is in our ranks that he will ultimately find his true home.

The Rothermere Element

There may be more in that suggestion than there appears on the surface. The Rothermere element in the Conservative Party is known to be perpetually intriguing against Mr. Baldwin, and it is evident to the dullest intellect that the moderate and more constructive element in the Labour Party is in a greater spiritual accord with him than some of his more class-conscious followers. It is too early to judge of the effect of his appeal for industrial peace. We should be very hopeful of it if we could believe that his Party is behind him in the generous gesture. As long as the present "Daily Mail" exists we are unlikely to think that is possible. It is the Conservative paper with the largest circulation. Mr. Baldwin's voice, crying for class peace reached nearly everyone in the nation last Friday, but the two million voices of the "Daily Mail" crying class hatred are heard over the length and breadth of the land every morning. It may be that Mr. Baldwin's more noble aspiration will prevail. We should like to think so, but we believe that the odds are too great.

In view of the prevalence of illness among the Chinese children in Peking, Mr. Hsieh, Civil Governor of Peking, has ordered the Magistrates of the 20 districts under his control to establish vaccination offices at once. The offices and doctors will be maintained at the expense of the government, taking advantage of the government offices and schools as well as parade grounds. The governor declares that tree-planting was formerly one of the official duties of the Magistrates; but during recent years, the practice has been lost. There will be no need to import foreign lumber into China if the officials pay attention to tree-planting hereafter.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF LIFE

The M.P.'s Daily Postbag: Take Your Photograph or Cure a Cold

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Mar. 12.

Why the average M. P. should be popularly regarded as a good advertising medium I have never been able to understand but he is. I came across one of the tribe to-day and he was weighed down with postal material. I sympathized with him on the mass of detailed correspondence with which, in pursuance of his daily round or grind—whichever you prefer—he had to cope. He turned a watery eye on me.

"My young friend," he remarked, "you misjudge. This is not the daily outpouring of harassed correspondents in my constituency but literature emanating from publicity artists. You possibly read the papers to-day—at least read them otherwise than by careful perusal of the racing odds, the latest murder and the fre-hest scandal. If so you will have perceived that there is an influenza epidemic. There always is one. The papers discover it at intervals and each time they note the symptoms, always odd and curious, are different. Well some one discovered yesterday that this year's epidemic was peculiarly catching. Hence to-day I and all my colleagues have received this little packet of 'Antifu.' Note on the box for preventing and relieving Coughs Colds Influenza Bronchitis Pneumonia Hay Fever Catarrh Malaria, etc. All that lot.

"Why should they send it me? I don't profess to know. I don't intend to get up in the House and praise Antifu. I don't go round among my friends and say 'Have you used Antifu?' I'm not an advertising medium. But I always get these cures about March. Last year I had three. In the summer I had two. In one case the packet included a spray with detailed instructions as to the eradication of fleas bugs and similar insects. I never deal in them. They might be of use on the Opposition Benches. You could advantageously sprinkle the seats of our political opponents and eradicate them. I don't know I would regret it.

"But the senders' suggestion is not quite in good taste. It simply shows that many people do not understand the habits of M.P.'s. Even if we do build houses without baths for other people we all try to have a daily wash ourselves. In fact I get one at the House—there's nothing else to do except play chess and dominoes. And draughts—but really it's not quite the thing for an M.P. to play this game. It's not much better than darts at the village pub or shove ha'penny.

From Bookmakers Too

"Still all this lot of stuff that I'm carting about is not insect killing material. There are about half-a-dozen applications from star photographers wanting to know when I am going to be photographed free and for nothing and assuring me that the Great British Public are simply thirsting for a view of my features. Why? I don't know. It can only be for my manly beauty. There are also two large diaries and three calendars for the New Year. Sent by printers? Oh dear No. They are forwarded by a firm of chemists, a hairdresser and a sporting tipster. I don't want to open a diary and see the daily admonition. Try your old friend Bill Musket, the Punter's Godsend. What are my constituents going to say if they see me looking up my appointments for the day in a volume which suggests I have just put half-a-crown on the 2.30. Really I wouldn't have a character ten minutes. My constituents always say they never bet. Do I believe them? Well a wise Member always believes what his constituents tell him.

"And what's this box? That's toffee. Do I like it? I hate the beastly stuff. My teeth—which are—well not all my own—won't go to it. Still every few weeks a parcel of it comes along and we have to write a line and say, with thanks, that firms like the senders have made Great Britain what it is. My only consolation is that that's

ambiguous enough as Great Britain's pretty bad at the present moment. And tobacco? I don't see why because I smoke I should have to try home-made cigarettes though one firm does send best Egyptian. Why do they send them? Well because if they are not supplied to the House through the Kitchen Committee the senders can assert they are supplied to members of Parliament. Gosh, when I read the advertisements I sometimes wonder what the public think our taste is. "That's the lot to-day. But last week I had some potted meat, a tin of sardines, a box of furniture polish, some new shaving soap, three novels, a bottle of Dominion champagne, four chunks of alleged goldbearing quartz, a motorizing guide and a free season ticket to a night club. What do I do with them? Well there's the police at the House. Haven't you read of the sickness in the A Division?"

SCOTTISH SPORT

Wales Defeated in International Soccer at Edinburgh: The Rugby Championship

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, Feb. 18.

Heriot's have fallen to Glasgow Academicals. The Western Club, therefore, have as good as won the unofficial Rugby Championship. It was a grand fight, bringing out a rare display of sportsmanship. The features were the great display of D. Drysdale at back, and the alertness of J. B. Nelson and A. H. Brown at the back of the scrumming. Scotland are fortunate indeed in having such fine exponents for such a vital position. Almost the only other important result—most of the matches being being cried off in consequence of the wretched weather—was between the F. P.s of Glasgow High School and West of Scotland, the Schoolmen winning by 5 to 0.

Scotland Defeats Wales

Scotland won the first of her international matches under Association rules by overcoming Wales, the champion country of last season, in a briskly fought game at Edinburgh. Seven hours' continuous rain had reduced the pitch to a deplorable condition, but nevertheless the play was of a high standard and a fast pace ruled throughout.

The Welshmen got a hot challenge from the Scots in the first 10 minutes, but, despite the loss of a goal, they were quickly returning blow for blow, and the sequence of attack and counter-attack was well maintained until near the end. The "punch" went out of the Welsh forward line when the centre was disabled, but the Scottish defenders were doing well enough at that late stage to suggest that Len Davies would not have been able to save the game. The Scots built up their success on sound lines. Their wing half-backs were generally more aggressive than those on the other side, and the influence of Cairns and Morton was a strong ground. In taking play into enemy territory, The Scots had reason to be satisfied with their success, which was hard-earned, if not, indeed, brilliant, considering the drawbacks of the ground. Had it been a dry day Welsh speed might have played havoc with the Scottish defence. The result was—Scotland, 3; Wales, 1.

The League Games

In the Scottish League competition a weakened Airdrieonians' XI, dropped a point at home to Aberdeen, and the position of the Rangers at the top of the list was strengthened. The Airdrieonians have now lost two more points than the Rangers. Among the clubs in serious danger of going to the Second Division, the Heart of Midlothian, Kilmarnock, and Ayr United were defeated. Dundee and Queen's Park have improved their position.

Dundee United are going strong, and now seem tolerably sure of promotion from the Second to the First Division.

A writer in the "Daily Graphic" mentions that Gonosuke Komai, the Japanese poet who has been living in England for about 15 years, has written a play called "Old Japan." He has also two books nearly ready for the publisher, one a book of essays and dramatic stories and the other a volume of verse.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Golf Runs in Families: The Sons of Taylor, Braid and Herd; Scot Succeeds Japanese Manager of N. Y. K. London Office: Is There a Future for the Rotor Ship?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, Feb. 18.

Sooner or later, so far as competitive golf is concerned, we are to have, if not another Richmond, another Taylor from Richmond in the field.

J. H. Taylor, junior, who is going to Oxford next autumn, will almost certainly be seen in the Inter-University match. His golf bears the characteristics of his father's; it has crispness and he shows something of the knack of ball control in the wind which has been a factor in the elder Taylor's fame and fortune.

If Mr. J. H. Taylor, junior, were to devote himself to the single purpose of golf as a career one can hardly doubt that he would make a big name for himself. And this reminds us that so would Mr. Harry Braid, the son of the great man of Fife, who shares the Taylorian distinction of five Open Championship successes.

Mr. Harry Braid takes his golf in whatever intervals he can steal from his business duties in London.

It was the wish of James Braid that his son should remain an amateur, and not repeat the historic act of revolt against the parental desires that took the older Braid at 21 into the professional ranks. Mr. Harry Braid at 24, has cut not a little figure in the game, and those who know his play best are of the opinion that it is better than his public appearances have so far suggested. There has certainly been promise in it all along. When he was 18 he could outdrive his father and could play all the strokes with much skill. He has not yet succeeded in penetrating to the Championship last eight, but he has twice represented Scotland in the match against England. No doubt that latter fact is a matter of no little pride in the Braid household, which never forgets its Scottish connexion. Their home at Walton Heath is called "Earls-ferry." There are other associations, of which one of the most interesting links the son mentioned above with his father's first Championship. It is a notable feature of Braid's five titles that they were all won on Scottish courses—Muirfield, two; St. Andrews, two; Prestwick, one. The first was on the East Lothian green in 1901. Braid "switched" whether he would come north for that meeting—he was then at Romford—and at the last minute he decided to travel. He won the big tournament at Musselburgh which preceded the Championship, and immediately afterwards hurried south on receipt of a telegram that a son had been born to him. He was back next night in East Lothian, and he won the Championship. That explains the full designation of the son in the reference books—Harry Muirfield Braid.

"Doing It Like Father"

Mr. Harry Braid's filial absorption of the parental manner and method is pronounced. That was at once noticeable in his first Championship appearance, which by a happy coincidence with his middle name was at Muirfield. Mr. Braid, who is over six feet in height, was in every way unmistakable, and he was, of course, one of the richest, seems the caricaturist ever laid hands on. Like "J. H." junior, young Braid is in large measure the product of unconscious imitation. To get a club and "do it like father" is in cases like these the natural order. Sandy Herd's son, when he played in a professional qualifying test a season or two ago, resembled his father so much that at some distance one could hardly tell "other from which." The younger Herd, however, took fewer waggles and more strokes on the round.

Scottish Golfing Families

Scotland, indeed, has had a good many golfing families of whom more than one member achieved fame. The Kyles of St. Andrews are notable, and the Jenkins family of Troon, whose father died recently, includes an ex-Amateur Champion and a former Scottish Ladies' Champion. There are examples that go much further back. For England the Wethereds and the Leitches are names that speak readily.

Mr. James Blair, President of the London Galloway Association, who has just been appointed manager of the London branch office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Co., in succession to Mr. Y. Shimidzu, has had nearly 40 years' experience in the Far Eastern trade.

Mr. Blair commenced business in London in the Glen Line in 1886, joined Bucknall Bros. in 1888, and returned to the Far Eastern trade in 1889 by joining the China Mutual S. N. Co., where he remained until 1896, when he joined the N. Y. K. on the opening of the branch office in London nearly 29 years ago. Outside London Mr. Blair has taken an active part in the work of the Japan Society in London, acting as vice-chairman and chairman for three years. In 1907 he received the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun for services rendered during the Russo-Japan War, and after the Great War he received the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun. In 1911 the directors awarded Mr. Blair the "Kinkoshu" (gold medal) of the company, which is only granted on rare occasions. Mr. Blair has always taken a keen interest in cycling. He is a native of Wigtownshire.

The Rotor Ship

The arrival of the rotor ship Buckau at Grangemouth in the Firth of Forth after a three-day voyage across the North Sea from Germany, excited a great deal of interest not only in shipping circles but among the members of the general public. The accounts of those on board show that the novel craft behaved very well in stormy weather, and the termination of this, its first trade voyage prompts interesting speculation. On the details obtained in working practice will depend whether there is a future for the rotor ship.

It may be reasonably held that the rotor ship is scientifically sound; its permanent inclusion among the seagoing craft of the world will depend on whether it is commercially profitable. Extravagant expectations of any widespread revolution in maritime practice may not be entertained. It is not claimed for the rotor vessel that it will supplant the steamship. Its province lies in the realm of the trading vessel, which in the past depended on sails. If the rotor is to remain, it will be by replacing the sailing vessel, which in spite of the competition of steam and motor power still maintains a place upon the sea. The auxiliary motor engine has given a new lease of life to the sailing vessel by overcoming one of its main handicaps—the liability to delay through calm or unfavourable winds. It is possible that the rotor may enhance the economic value of the vessel which derives its main motive powers from the forces of nature, by simplifying equipment and as a consequence reducing personnel and costs. The new equipment, if it should prove adaptable, as seems likely, to vessels of moderate tonnage, may have some bearing on the future of the fishing industry. It may also be a factor in facilitating communications between a mainland and outlying islands, the inadequacy of which is often felt as a serious handicap to development.

Estate Gift to the Nation

Mr. Harry George Younger, Chairman of Messrs William Younger's Brewery Co., has presented to the Scottish Forestry Commission the estate of Benmore, Argyllshire, extending to 10,000 acres, as a gift to the nation for the promotion of the study of forestry. At Benmore there are already an arboretum and a comprehensive collection of rare shrubs and plants, and, in addition, over 1,000 acres of the most interesting and varied woodlands and plantations in Scotland. The gift is likely to lead to an important development. Some time ago a small committee in Scotland took up consideration of the question of establishing a memorial botanic garden to the late Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour, the noted botanist. Glenbranter, purchased from Sir Harry Lauder, was acquired, but it is believed that Benmore will in all respects be more suitable.

The Exile

The blue of a tropical sky and a southern sea,
With the flash of snow-white foam on the coral reef;
The green of the sugar-cane and the travellers' tree,
With the deeper hue of the jack and the tamarind leaf;
Banana blossom, that pendulous bullock's heart;
Flamboyants tall, with their flowers of flame and gold;
The pink racement of the aloe straight as a dart;
Purple and lilac lianas; begonias bold,
All rosy-red and high as a man can reach.
Yellow and scarlet cactus; orchids brown
Or mottled; crimson litchis; bloom of the peach;
Gold of the mango rich as a royal crown.
Ah, but I'd swap them, one and all together,
For the glimpse of a mountain swathed in Scottish heather!

Obituary

At St. Brannocks, Eastbourne, on February 11, after a brief illness, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Alexander Campbell, late of Shanghai, China, and Eastbourne.

The Sma' Still

Another Glasgow man has found that the illicit still is illicit still, and has had to pay £150 for the lesson. There was something nomadic about the "sma' still" when it lurked amid the heather of Glenmoriston or Strathairne, and when, on moonlit Highland nights, a favoured few might sip the "cream frae the botchy that kings dinna ken." But illicit distilling has little glamour when it is associated with Shettleston or New City Road. Nowadays it is more remuneratively practised in big cities than in glens, where a few lynx-eyed gamekeepers are the sole representatives of *homo sapiens*. There would be nobody to drink the mountain strath to-day; Distilling is a scientific business, and possibly the illicit product of the New City Road of Glasgow is less hurtful than that of the Highlands.

In a book published some years ago a Highland revenue official showed the absurdity of the popular notion that "sma' still" whisky was better than orthodox blends. It was seldom matured, for one thing; and in many cases the need for concealment led to the use of a funnel of less than the requisite length of nine feet, with the result that fusel oil and certain poisonous acids found their way into the whisky, making it almost as dangerous, apparently, as the dreadful concoctions that are being swallowed by law-breakers in America.

HEARING AND SIGHT AT 3,000 MILES

Pres. Coolidge's Inaugural in San Francisco: The New Labour Chieftain

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

San Francisco, Mar. 4.

I have just witnessed another miracle in the history of mankind. Turning on my loud speaker, I sat in my study on the Pacific Coast, 3,000 miles distant, and heard the voice of Calvin Coolidge in his inaugural address. The miracle lay in the fact that I heard everything sooner and probably more plainly than the thousands in front of the inaugural platform at Washington—actually heard it before the crowd there heard it. The sound of the President's voice came to me by telephone and radio at a rate of 186,000 miles per second, while to those in full view of the President the same sounds, travelling by air, moved only at the rate of 1,060 feet in the same period of time. So that, if you care to work it out, you will find that I heard every word 1/62nd part of a second after it was uttered, while those a block away from the Capitol steps had to wait almost 30 times as long, and even those 100 feet away from the President had as much as six times as long to wait!

Another distinct advantage, I suspect, was that I could hear, distinctly and almost as naturally, as if the President had been in my study armchair talking over a cigar, for the voice, scientifically amplified by radio devices, boomed out more loudly than it was originally.

FROM THE BOULEVARDS OF PARIS

France and Her Wars: Repudiation Hotly Denied But Still No Sign of Any Disposition to Pay: Question of Guarantees Against Germany

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Feb. 20.

It seems to be admitted here that the British Note asking France to put forward her own proposals about the settlement of her war debt was as tactful and friendly as could be expected in the circumstances. At the same time, it is impossible to ask a former partner, who remains a friend, to "pay up" without causing a certain amount of unpleasantness. French opinion resents the suggestion that France has any intention of repudiating her liabilities, but it continues to put forward arguments, chiefly of a sentimental nature tending towards an indefinite postponement of the reckoning with the United States and Great Britain. These arguments will no doubt act as a stimulant, for many years to come, to the anti-foreign feeling which undoubtedly exists among a very large section of the people, but they can hardly carry much weight in negotiations between governments.

It is generally expected that M. Herriot will maintain that the debt question is practically inseparable from that of France's security. If France obtains a guarantee against another attack, directed either against herself or any of her allies, she will be able to set to work in peace, balance her budget and pay off her liabilities. If, on the other hand, she has to keep up a large army and supply Poland and her other supporters in Central Europe with war material, she cannot provide large annual instalments towards clearing off her old debts to Great Britain and the United States. In other words, if she is not placed in a position to regard the future with equanimity, the utmost she can do is to set aside a portion of the German indemnity if and when she receives it.

Germany's Big Budget Surplus

No French Parliament, we are told, will agree to pay these debts until Germany (who now has a large Budget surplus while the French Treasury is in difficulties) begins to pay what she owes to France. The French public does not seem to realize that no British Government could give a military guarantee which would oblige Britain to join in the fray if Russia or Germany took it into their heads to attack Poland. The French idea is that the mere existence of such a guarantee would be sufficient to prevent an outbreak. There does not appear to be any realization of the moral and material benefits of a bolder financial policy for France. If, for instance, in spite of her difficulties, she provided even a small annual payment on account, thereby giving actual proof of her intention to meet her liabilities, her credit would be immediately strengthened, her exchange would improve, and she would save large sums on her purchases of raw materials; but such a course finds no advocacy in her Press or Parliament.

Financial Embarrassments

The latter body is now debating the Finance Bill, and all sorts of panaceas for the monetary malady are being prescribed. M. Loucheur, perhaps the foremost authority in the Bloc National on questions of this kind, recommended raising a loan of \$200,000,000 in the United States, and went on to say that the only real remedies for national financial embarrassments are prudence, economy and hard work—essentials which do not exactly harmonize with borrowing. He and M. Herriot both urged their fellow-citizens to abandon the practice of storing bank-notes. M. Herriot said that any man who hoarded notes was making a great mistake to his own disadvantage, because he might oblige the Treasury to issue other notes and thus decrease the value of those he held. And yet the Premier had emphatically declared himself opposed to currency inflation!

The Vatican Embassy

The six French Cardinals have sent a letter to M. Herriot protesting against the abolition of the French Embassy to the Vatican. Their first point is that the Government's proposal (voted by the Chamber but not yet confirmed by

the Senate) is unjustified by anything that has been said or done by the Holy See; that the resumption, only a few years ago, of diplomatic relations took place on the initiative of France, and that to withdraw the Embassy without any previous intimation is a diplomatic inconsideration, or disregard of accepted usages and manners. They ask why France should be the first to depart from the rules whereby official intercourse is governed.

The Cardinals express regret that the Government and the majority of the Chamber have forgotten the respect due to the Holy See and have disturbed national peace in religious matters. To this protest M. Herriot replied very briefly that the question of maintaining or abolishing the Embassy to the Vatican was a political one and did not affect the respect due to the Catholic faith—a respect which the Government had never ceased, and would not cease, to observe.

Bomb in Chamber of Deputies

The Government is asking Parliament to vote an annual pension of Frs. 12,000 to the widow of M. Charles Dupuy, a former Minister who died some months ago in very poor circumstances. M. Dupuy became celebrated over 20 years ago during the anarchist scare in Paris. He was presiding over the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies when Vaillant threw his bomb from the gallery, causing an indescribable uproar in the part of the hall furthest from the presidential tribune. M. Dupuy did not realize at the time what had happened. He thought it was an extra lively specimen of the "incidents" which were, and still are, to disturb the deliberations of the assembly, and, in the hope of calling the unruly members to order, he exclaimed in a loud voice, "*La séance continue!*" Those who knew the gravity of the occasion, and who assumed that the president also knew, immediately concluded that he had given proof of extraordinary coolness and had done the best possible thing to avert a panic. M. Charles Dupuy was lauded to the skies and became the most popular man in the country. The proposal to give his widow a pension is favourably received by the Paris Press, on the ground that M. Dupuy never used his political influence to enrich himself, and that such unusual disinterestedness calls for national approval.

A Viennese wife, Frau Ella Bauer, prosecuted her young husband for marital infidelity, because she alleged he went for walks in the evening with a pretty typist, kissing her at intervals. The charge was supported by an elaborate road map prepared by a university student, an intimate friend of the wife's brother, who watched the couple on their walks in the suburbs of Vienna, and noted upon the map the precise spots where they stopped and kissed passionately, with the exact times and duration of the kisses. The husband was fined £4 and the typist £2.

The ceremony of "tossing the pancake" at Westminster School, London, last month resulted in two boys securing approximately equal portions of the pancake, and the headmaster, Dr. Costley White, consulted the captain of the school, and sent for a pair of scales. After weighing the two fragments, he named L. E. Barker as the winner. Presenting him with the customary guinea, Dr. White said that the ceremony had been marked by three unusual circumstances. For the first time in eight years the *chef* had failed to throw the pancake over the bar at the first attempt. In the second place scales had been necessary to decide the contest, and thirdly, the Dean of Westminster, who, from time immemorial, had attended and presented the winner with the guinea, was ill, and had been away for some months. It was unfortunate that, through this, the customary procession of the winner, escorted by the *chef* and the head, to the Deanery to receive the prize could not take place.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

Gloria Swanson's Gigantic Salary: A Noted Trotting Horse—
and China Ponies: America and the Great War: "Red"
Activities: The Aircraft Imbroglia

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

San Francisco, Mar. 1.

When Shanghai folk spend their modest Mexican dollar (Usually two—Ed.) to sit at the movies, I dare say that they rarely think of the enormous salaries that are still paid to the star artists of the screen. Some years ago, before the war, a Shanghai business man who had formed an American company to operate in China returned on what was regarded as the highest salary ever paid to a business man in the country, but China commerce cannot stand anything like the amount that the American movies can. To operate a gigantic company doing business in many parts of China, a man's salary may run to say a couple of thousand taels a month and commission, but some of the screen people are receiving much more than that every day, in addition to a royalty on the pictures they act in.

The case has just been made public of Gloria Swanson, who is presently recovering from an illness in Paris. It is costing the Famous Players-Lasky no less than \$17,500 each week to retain the services of this lady, representing the most money ever paid to a motion picture performer by way of direct salary. Gloria had been receiving \$7,500 (gold, of course) a week under her old contract with this company, and rumour had it that she intended to ask for 10,000— a mere matter of some \$40,000 odd each month—but she did even better than that by taking advantage of competition. Famous Players, knowing the scramble that was under way for her services, came out with a firm bid of \$15,000, but Warner Brothers trumped it with a tender of \$17,500 and stuck to it until Mr. Will Hays officially induced them to withdraw their offer and leave Lasky a clear field.

It was after this that the great Gloria insisted that Lasky should come up to scratch, and, therefore, on the same day each week her account is credited with \$17,500 for her personal services. "Apparently," said this actress to her employers, "Since others can pay it to me, you can too—pay it or our deal is off."

And they paid.

The Noted Lou Dillon

A few days ago under the shade of the eucalyptus trees of beautiful Santa Barbara there occurred the death of a noted horse. In Shanghai there are not many interested in the trotting horse, for the Chinese pony while a delightful "ambler" is not big enough to create interest in his trotting capabilities. But all the same there are, I am sure, many racing men who will be sorry to hear of the death of an animal that held the world's record as a trotter. Back in 1903, Lou Dillon, trotted a mile in less than two minutes, a feat that had never been performed before in the racing world.

This animal's career upon the track was long and notable, but at the end of the trail Mr. C. K. G. Billings, her owner, retired her to his farm in Southern California, and there, up to her 27th birthday anniversary, she lived a life of ease and contentment. The faithful old animal had not felt the weight of harness or the pull of the bit for many years, but her days were full of usefulness. Her children have established many records upon the turf, and her children's children to-day give promise of carrying her name to still greater glories. For nine years she ruled, the undisputed champion of the trotting world, and has left behind a heritage that bids fair to keep alive her prestige, her memory and her glory for many years to come.

The finest Chinese trotter I ever possessed was in Shanghai, an animal that changed hands not because of her looks but because of her stride. The first ride I took her across country, on a bleak morning, and on the way home along Great Western Road she trotted so superbly that she won my heart and by ten o'clock my cheque had changed the ownership. I have owned ponies in many parts of

China, but I believe that the little stocky animal that one gets in Yunnan and Kweichow is the hardest worker. One wonderful beast comes back to me as I write. His name was "Rusty," because of his skallywaggish appearance, but a better worker never lived. That animal would subsist on cut straw one night, beans the next, hard peas the next, green stuff the next, maize the next, perhaps nothing the next—yet always was possessed of an indomitable spirit that would face anything he encountered. I ultimately sold him for 4,000 cash in a part of China far from his home, where there existed little opportunity for riding, and came down to the coast regretting that I could not bring him with me. He was a pony of the "Old Bill" type, an animal I used to fancy on the course.

America and the Great War!

Domestic prosperity in this country continues. On the stock exchanges, as your telegrams will have shown, new "highs" are being steadily recorded, and reports from most areas are that a record business year generally is expected. In these western states, and particularly in California, all classes of the community are flourishing in piping times of fortune. It is commonly believed—and perhaps with some justification—that America's prosperity comes from the riches she acquired during the war, but American economists will not for a single moment admit or believe that this is the case. In Europe there is a notion that the United States grew rich during the war, and because of the war, but there is another side to the question. The Alexander Hamilton Institute put it in this way:—

Every man in New York City is paying 25 per cent. more rent than if the goods sold to the Allies had been used in domestic construction work. This increased rent arising from the fact that American capital and American labour were devoted to the cause of the Allies, is one measure of the extent to which America was impoverished by the war. In Europe there is a false notion that America grew rich from the war, but any man living in New York or other large cities can readily see how he has been permanently injured financially because so many billions of labour and materials were wasted in Europe instead of being applied to the domestic development of the United States. This waste of billions of wealth was many times greater than the handful of gold which the Allies sent to America. It is beyond the imagination of people in Europe to understand the extent to which the normal increase in the construction of public utilities and residences was checked when labour and materials had to be applied to the work of defeating Germany. All that the Allies shipped a small amount of gold to America.

But although America is relatively poorer on account of the war, the actually existing wealth of the United States is so great that the average standard of living is above anything witnessed anywhere in the history of the world. Every year this standard of living is being increased by the application of new inventions and improved business methods wherefrom the per capita wealth and income of the country are increased. American citizens are prosperous enough. They desire, however, that Europe shall recognize that American prosperity comes from constructive economic effort and not from riches acquired during the war, and that Europe shall adopt an honest attitude toward America in the discussion of war debts.

Red Activities U. S. Menace

There has recently been held in the eastern states a women's conference on national defence as peace insurance, from which it transpires that "red" activities in the United States are a much more serious menace than is generally believed. Activities of radicals and similar topics were discussed, and the subject of "red" agitation was brought to the fore by Major General Eli A. Helmick, inspector general of the Army, who has made a special study of the question. His speech created somewhat of a furore, and following day he was, on invitation, called to give further data. It was the general impression that this general considered revolution as by no means beyond the pale of impossibility in the United States in the near future, but on the second day he explained that he did not mean to imply any such danger.

That the general, and others, who have made a study of this vital question believe the "Reds" to be a cause for alarm is beyond doubt. They advise much closer scrutiny of "Red" propaganda, for so long as there are elements working towards that end the country should be prepared to meet them. Indeed, what strikes the newcomer to America is the number of I. W. W.'s, "Reds," the large army of foreign "no-haves," and other factions who are allowed much more freedom of speech and action than they would get in the countries from which they come. It is this disreputable class of alien which makes it hard for the decent alien—America being stronger for his presence in the country—to feel perfectly at home in certain states. The "Red" problem is one that the United States will have to stamp out, or be prepared to face some serious trouble as a consequence at some time in the future.

The Aviation Imbroglia

Much dirty linen is still being washed in the aircraft scandal. It is a matter of sheer impossibility for the average resident in this country to get the facts. One day it is said that an air force does not exist, and that not ten planes could ascend for fighting purposes. Another day it is said that the Navy is of some use in impressing the American at home of the importance of his own country, but would be useless for defence. Army and Navy officials scandalize each other, and contradict what they said last week. . . and so on, and so on. But it certainly does look as if the Air Force of the country is hardly worth the proverbial row of decent beans. The great mass of the people cannot, of course, believe it—especially in the Middle Western states. They point to the fact that all the world's records that are worth having are held by the pilots of the United States. They are told that an American naval officer holds the record for the fastest speed (206 miles an hour), which is the greatest speed attained by any human being—faster than anything on or off the earth, barring a projectile from a gun. They are told that an American army officer holds the record for long distance without a stop and for duration in the air without landing; that another army officer has taken into the air the greatest load ever carried by wings and engines; that the American Navy first flew across the Atlantic; and that American army officers have just flown around the world.

All these things true, and the average citizen, consequently complacently believes that America must naturally possess the best air fleet in the world. But these things mean nothing of the sort.

The truth is that the United States is far behind several nations in air strength.

The jingoes are still hard at it hammering away at the feverish aircraft activity of Japan. Magazines of the better class are now giving much space to this vital question, so that later on we may see Congress take some action and depart from strict economy to build a few thousand aircraft. It is felt that if America has as strong an air fleet as Britain had a navy in 1914, there is better prospect of peace in the world than if she pursues her present *laissez faire*.

U. S. AIRCRAFT SCANDAL

Fifteen Per Cent. of Present Requirements

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.

When American flyers circled the globe last summer, it was expected that one of the results in this country would be an immediate stimulation of commercial aviation. But the aftermath of that flight has not by any means been an awakening of America (unless it is on the Pacific Coast) to the truth that national defence is no defence at all unless aircraft efficiency is assured, nor to the fact that commercial aircraft can be run at a profit. The aftermath lies principally in the significant fact of Japan's air armament being systematically developed.

At the present time a good deal of mud-slinging is taking place in connexion with army and navy

officials. It is claimed that the United States has not enough air strength to serve properly a single army corps—"actually," declares one authority, "we cannot place 300 well-equipped army planes in a battlefront to-day, while France has 3000, with a reserve of 2000 more. Italy has 2000; Great Britain can throw 1000 into the breach of national defence, while the German-Russian air organizations, with their factories in Russian territory, can muster at least 1200 planes."

Peace Time Requirements

This may or not be an exaggeration, but in certain circles the appalling inefficiency of air defence is causing extreme concern. Air-service officers estimate that peace-time squadrons of the United States Army require 2000 planes of all types—pursuit, bombing, scouting and special service aircraft. Unless funds are forthcoming, 1925 will find the army air service with less than eight per cent. of the planes needed. The authority I have quoted above estimates that "by the wildest stretch of imagination, we cannot credit our air forces with more than 15 per cent. of the present requirements."

So long as America has no aircraft industry, and she has practically none, so long will she have no aircraft. It is probable that America is behind even Germany in this respect, for it is claimed that a single German factory in Moscow employs more mechanics than all America's aircraft factories combined. It is just over 21 years ago that the Wright brothers claimed to be the first to fly in a heavier-than-air machine, but it cannot be said that America has done much since. She has been content to stand aside watching other nations utilize this climax of human achievement, while her own aircraft industry has starved and shrunk to insignificant size. From the present furore, it transpires that she has denied her army and navy the essential aircraft units with which to co-ordinate the national defence.

In civil aviation the largest single aeronautic enterprise is operated by the U. S. Post Office in the 24 hours service between San Francisco and New York. The planes leave on time and rarely are late, delivering the mails in either direction in 36 hours—despite rain, fog, hail, snow or darkness. In civil aviation a very great deal is being done with the plane in the uses mentioned above, but so far there has been a marked timidity among business people to enter commercial aviation. Congress, taking its pulse from the public, has done little to foster and assist the development of air navigation. When one considers how rapidly aviation, when properly organized, gains a hold on the general public—as it has in Great Britain—he can readily see what a future lies before American enterprise of to-day. But bankrupt Europe is far ahead of prosperous America in flying commercial aircraft, for European air lines in daily use, operating on schedule, cover more than 22,000 miles. They reach from the British Isles to Cairo, Constantinople, Moscow, Helsingfors, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, and the latest news to reach here is that a German concern has already signed a contract with the Russian-Japanese authorities to run a line from Leningrad to Tokyo!

The Political Aspect

There can be no doubt that much misrepresentation is deliberately carried out to serve the political angle of Congress. But, after making allowance for the usual exaggerations, there is every reason to believe that the United States is worse equipped with aircraft for effective defence than any nation on the face of the earth. Japan's activity in aircraft building is supplying an excellent "gag" for political firebrands on the Pacific Coast, and we may expect to see a lively scandal arise out of official enquiries now being conducted into the actual position in regard to the nation's power in air defence. Happy is the nation whose navy is possessed of a preponderance of air power; similarly, worse than useless is the navy deficient in air power when facing one adequately supplied. These are the watchwords of the Pacific Coast, where people imagine that they see arising like a pillar of smoke, a serious Pacific problem during the next two years.

If America speeds up her aircraft building it will be as a result of the agitation on this Coast, which sees

SUN'S ENGAGEMENT RING

New York observers of the solar eclipse on January 26 who looked with the naked eye at the moment of totality saw what large numbers of them at once described as an engagement ring. "It is a beautiful and perfect description of the effect," said Professor H. N. Russell, of Princeton, in an interview with the "New York Times." It was, he said, partly due to the corona and partly due to the vanishing remnant of the crescent, the corona producing the ring and the crescent producing the gem.

"The light of the corona is very much more intense in a narrow line immediately around the rim of the moon," he said. "This forms a ring which is visible before the rest of the corona can be seen. The crescent is very thin and much shortened just before it disappears. Only a minute fraction of the sun's light comes from it. There is light enough however, to drown out all of the corona except the thin circle of light which corresponds to the band of the engagement ring. The tiny remainder of the crescent looks round or nearly round to the observer using his naked eye."

The reason that many saw this jewel effect as the finest part of the spectacle, while many others did not see it at all, was, Dr. Russell said, that it was in the nature of an optical illusion experienced by observers with the naked eye, the sight appearing very differently to those who were gazing through smoked glass or darkened film.

"The light actually came from a very short and thin crescent," said Dr. Russell. "We astronomers were at fault in failing to emphasize more strongly that the spectator should use his naked eye for seeing the eclipse at totality and a second or so before and after."

"The dwarfed crescent formed the appearance of a globe or drop of light on the retina of the observer. The eye enlarged and rounded it. The effect is like that of looking at an arc light. Actually the light comes from a very fine point, but the eye exaggerates it into a ball of light."

Wireless and the Eclipse

Reports on the results of the wireless tests carried out in the United States during the eclipse indicate that there was no appreciable difference in the signal strength with which messages were received, while in South America reception appears to have been more favoured.

An Argentine amateur, writing in "La Nacion," Buenos Aires, says—"I was greatly surprised at the potency with which I received the broadcasting from Pittsburgh and Schenectady, as well as the transmission of commercial radio and the signals of amateur operators. These gave the impression that the distance between North and South America had been reduced by half." He also asserts that he was able to identify 51 new stations in the United States, Canada, and England, and one in Holland.

In a report to the "New York Times" the General Electric Company say that the radio tests conducted by them during the sun's eclipse revealed that there was no change in signal strength on either long or short waves broadcast over the band of darkness. A signal on a 50-metre wave with an aerial output of two kilowatts was transmitted from an experimental laboratory in Schenectady before, during, and after the eclipse, and was received at the Radio Corporation's station at Riverhead, on the opposite side of the belt or darkness, with no change in the intensity noticed, even when the sun was totally eclipsed.

The "Radio Broadcast Magazine" announces that the radio receiving tests conducted during the eclipse at its station at Garden City and at an improvised station on Washington Heights had, given results counter to accepted theories. The general conclusion reached is that reception was inferior to that generally experienced in daylight, the lowest point being reached during and immediately after totality.

much more clearly what a trans-Pacific imbroglia would mean to the United States than the larger centres in the Far Eastern states.

AMERICAN TRADE FIGURES IN 1924.

A Decline in Far Eastern Business as Compared with Previous Year: China's Growing Taste for American Flour

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Mar. 6.

The trade of the United States with the Far East during 1924 was marked by an advance of 2 per cent. in exports in the face of keen competition and adverse conditions in the Orient—in contrast to a decline of 9 per cent. in imports, attributable, in many instances, to a reduction in prices as well as in quantities, according to J. H. Nunn of the Far Eastern Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce in a review of the trade in Commerce Reports.

Approximately 22 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of the United States was with Far Eastern countries. Mr. Nunn reports, as compared with 25 per cent. in 1923. The ratio of goods sold the Far East to the amount bought, however, was 68 per cent. in 1924 as against 60 per cent. in 1923. With the exception of New Zealand and Australia, where the combined American sales were greater than purchases by approximately \$108,000,000, the Far Eastern countries continued to accumulate credits in America which, during the year, finally aggregated a net balance against the United States of more than \$300,000,000.

"These credits among the individual countries ranged in value from China's \$8,698,000 for shipments of raw silk, carpet wool, furs, wood oil, bristles and raw cotton—in excess of purchases from the United States of tobacco, petroleum, machinery, iron and steel, raw cotton, lumber, wheat, flour and canned goods—to credits of \$140,445,000 due the Straits Settlements for crude rubber, tin, spices, gums and tapioca, in excess of the United States sales to them of automobiles, tires, canned fruits and other food products, Mr. Nunn writes.

"Japan sold the United States raw and manufactured silk, tea, chinaware, crab meat and cotton manufactures to the value of \$89,741,000 more than American exports of raw cotton, petroleum products, machinery, construction iron and steel, lumber, tobacco, wheat, and fertilizers to Japan. India added \$68,376,000 to its American credits by sales of raw jute, gunny cloth and bags, shuttle, muskadee, manganese, spices and tea in excess of United States shipments to that country of machinery, automobiles, iron and steel, lubricating oil and chemicals.

Increase in Philippines

The Philippines in their increasing trade with the United States contributed to America's imports \$37,569,000 worth of sugar, hemp, copra, coconut meat, and oil, in excess of American shipments to the islands of automobiles, petroleum products, rubber manufactures, cotton goods, iron and steel, machinery, flour, and paper. Netherlands East Indies crude rubber, tea, coffee, tin, hides, sisal, napok, and tapioca entering the United States were valued at \$42,841,000 more than the American iron and steel, automobiles, fertilizer, machinery, rubber tires, and canned goods sent to the Netherlands East Indies. Ceylon's excess of \$23,737,000 is accounted for by America's heavy purchases of rubber, tea, spices, and prepared coconut, compared with but \$1,500,000 worth of general merchandise sold by the United States in Colombo and other Ceylon markets.

The Straits Settlements continued first among countries with favorable trade balances with the United States, having captured the position from Japan in 1923—not so much, however, by any noteworthy gain in sales as by Japan's forced purchases for reconstruction purposes and exchange fluctuations, which reduced its American trade credits from \$135,895,000 in 1922 to \$89,241,000 in 1924. China dropped from third to seventh place, on account of the disastrous floods, the continued political disturbances, and interrupted transportation.

The trade of the United States with Far Eastern countries in 1924 was as follows:—

Countries.	1923.	1924.
Japan	\$246,228,000	\$250,320,000
Straits Settlements	15,739,000	14,849,000
British India	12,745,000	103,277,000
China	187,602,000	117,866,000
Netherlands East Indies	54,889,000	57,520,000
Philippines	77,724,000	97,088,000
Australia	11,089,000	32,868,000
New Zealand	15,573,000	13,524,000
Ceylon	27,962,000	25,326,000
All other	45,464,000	41,706,000
Total	1,079,016,000	980,305,000

Countries.	1923.	1924.
Japan	\$246,228,000	\$250,320,000
Straits Settlements	15,739,000	14,849,000
British India	30,250,000	34,901,000
China	108,595,000	109,189,000
Netherlands East Indies	12,090,000	14,479,000
Philippines	49,241,000	59,519,000
Australia	119,389,000	125,178,000
New Zealand	25,283,000	29,306,000
Ceylon	1,561,000	1,589,000
All other	39,931,000	39,123,000
Total	657,921,000	671,110,000

Far Eastern Trade Lower.

The aggregate total trade of the United States with the Far East in 1924 approximated in value \$1,651,000 and showed a loss of \$85,516,000 as contrasted with a gain of approximately \$311,000,000 in 1923. The heavy burden incurred by Japan in its reconstruction work, Mr. Nunn finds, and the fluctuation of the yen and declining prices for staple commodities during a part of the year; partisan strife in India; disturbed trade conditions in China—all contributed to curtail exports from the Orient to the United States.

Of the countries tabulated, the only ones recording increased exports to the United States were the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies; while exports from the United States to the Far East showed increase in every country except Japan. Moreover, notwithstanding the general decline of imports into the United States, receipts from the East aggregated but \$116,000,000 less than those from Europe. The Far East, consequently, remains second as a source of supply for the United States.

Trade with the minor countries, Siam, Kuangtung, Indo-China, Hongkong, and Korea (Chosen), was well sustained, American exports to each showing an excess over imports—\$818,000 in the case of Siam, to \$6,173,000 for Kuangtung Leased Territory.

China's Flour Demand

During the greater part of the year China proved America's best flour market. Even though still greatly restricted, the dye trade in the Orient is encouraging, Mr. Nunn finds. One enterprising American firm reports that it can compete successfully from the standpoint of both price and quality. New records were also established in automobile sales. Australia took first rank in the demand for American passenger cars, with all the principal Far Eastern countries included in the 25 most important markets. In the truck field Japan first, while all the other countries except the Netherlands East Indies found their places among leaders.

Sales of raw cotton, gasoline, lubricating oil, and kerosene advanced and the machinery trade received a new impetus. Lumber also more than held its own with heavy sales of Douglas fir spruce, hemlock, and redwood. Considering, therefore, the adverse conditions under which trade in these countries has been conducted, the data presented affords evidence, in Mr. Nunn's opinion, that American interests are being advanced, and that under more normal conditions United States' manufacturers and merchants will not lack increasing opportunities for the expansion of their business in the Far East.

The Lumber Business

The outstanding feature of the American lumber trade in 1924 was the export of softwoods, according to a report just issued by Axel H. Oxholm, Chief of the Lumber Division of the Department of Commerce, and the Far East constituted America's greatest customer in softwoods.

Japan proved to be the biggest market, taking more than 800,000,000 feet of softwoods, chiefly Douglas fir, and to a lesser extent spruce, cedar, redwood, and other Pacific Coast species. Australia and New Zealand took approximately 200,000,000 feet of similar softwoods. China took slightly less than 200,000,000 feet of Pacific Coast softwoods.

The total value of woods and manufactures exported in 1924 was

\$142,849,220 as compared with \$145,967,892 in 1923, the decline being chiefly attributed to decreased values in miscellaneous manufactured lumber products. Exports of hardwoods amounted to 374,000,000 feet, of which Great Britain alone took 200,000,000.

"Future development of our lumber export trade will likely show an expansion of markets for manufactured or semi-manufactured lumber products," Mr. Oxholm concludes. "This will result from the increased cost of material and the necessity for cutting down waste in the consuming markets. In order to assist in the latter it will be necessary to do a considerable amount of trade promotion work in foreign countries because there are still thousands of consumers who cut strips for window blinds, furniture stock, etc., from imported square timber instead of purchasing the semi-manufactured article from the United States, thereby reducing the loss in the working up of the material, freight charges, etc."

Austria Languages

Cables from the American Trade Commissioner in Austria show that unemployment is greater than at any time since the war, totaling 187,000. Interest rates show a slight decline, with large temporary deposits on hand, and the credit situation is much like that in Germany, with shortage of capital for medium-term commercial advances. Deposits and export industrial activity continue to increase; domestic consumption remains below

normal. Imports continue to decline from the high levels of last autumn.

Activity in Canada

General trade in Canada has been stimulated by more favourable weather. Considerable activity is noted in the building trades, and railway traffic is showing steady gains. The iron and steel industry continues to be stimulated by increased rail orders. Canadian newspaper production reached in January the highest point yet recorded. Canada has succeeded in getting New Zealand to postpone until October 1, 1925, application of the requirement that 75 per cent. of the material in exports be British material. Canada will seek to compromise at 50 per cent. Unemployment has declined further.

Belgium and Poland

The price of coal in the central Belgium fields has been reduced 10 per cent. in order to meet foreign competition. Retail prices declined in February in contrast to the steady increase in previous months.

The credit situation in Poland has improved, following the loan recently obtained from the United States. Substantial sales of American flour continue, and there is an increasing demand for American automobiles, especially trucks. Heavy foreign purchases of grain continue.

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES' BOMBSHELL

Sensational Attack on "Olo Custom" in the Senate and a Pernicious Speech: Senators Up in Arms Against Breach of Their Traditions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Mar. 6.

A bitter feud has taken root between Vice-President Charles G. Dawes and members of the United States Senate as a result of the open and verbally brutal speech General Dawes made within a few moments after he was sworn in as Vice-President in which he attacked the Senate's rules of order.

General Dawes, in characteristic "Hell and Maria" fashion, delivered his vigorous attack on the century old rules and customs of the Upper Body in the presence of President Coolidge, members of the Senate and House, the Diplomatic Body, members of the Supreme Court, and other high notables who gathered to see him sworn in in the crowded Senate Chamber. He punctuated his remarks with vigorous poundings of the rostrum and spoke in a tone of voice that carried far beyond the confines of the chamber.

Two Old Rules Smashed

And immediately upon the completion of his speech he began practising what he had preached by violating two of the old, long-standing rules of the Senate.

It has always been the custom to swear new Senators into office four at a time. Two groups of the 32 new Senators had been sworn in when General Dawes, impatient with the ceremony, suddenly rose to his feet, pounded his gavel, and shouted: "Bring them all up. Swear them all in!" Senate attaches, flabbergasted at the flaunting of the ancient custom, were spurred to renewed activity, and many of the Senators, completely dumfounded by the course of events, were carried away by the General's impetuous methods.

As soon as all the new Senators had been sworn in General Dawes, without waiting for a motion from the floor, as is the custom, slammed his gavel, and announced the Senate had adjourned to witness the inauguration of President Coolidge on the front steps of the Capitol.

General Dawes' speech asserted that under the rules of the Senate power had been placed in the hands of individual senators which at times, he declared, is "subversive of the fundamental principles of free representative government."

The Obnoxious Filibuster

A reform in the rules which would make it impossible for one Senator to carry on a filibuster against a bill and thereby prevent its passage was absolutely necessary, General Dawes asserted, and was demanded by the American people. Under the present rules, he said, "the rights of the people are overlooked" and asserted that if it were the first instead of the

sixty-ninth Congress they would not dare to accept such rules of procedure.

Unmindful of the storm of criticism that broke as soon as his last word had been uttered the Vice-President went to the Capitol steps where he witnessed President Coolidge's inauguration, and then, violating still another old custom, went to the White House to witness the inaugural parade without designating a presiding officer for the Senate.

Senator Cummings of Iowa has been president *pro tem.* of the Senate since Vice-President Coolidge became President, but Senator Watson of Indiana wielded the gavel when General Dawes deserted the Senate for the parade spectacle.

That the speech took every one by surprise comes without saying. General Dawes had not even taken President Coolidge into his confidence and the President sat immobile during the speech. Some observers noted that he turned red and dropped his head in the midst of the diatribe when he realized the bitter fight it would create. General Dawes, contrary to the usual custom, had not given advance copies of his speech to the press, holding back his speech as a "bomb-shell" for all. During the campaign several of his speeches were censored by the campaign managers and the new Vice-President evidently felt that inasmuch as he was Vice-President in his own right now he would not be censored by anyone.

The Senators Furious

As soon as the Senate reconvened Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Ashurst of Arizona, both Democrats, jumped to their feet and criticized the Vice-President and his speech, and while no other criticism was given on the floor immediately, both Republicans and Democrats expressed themselves freely to newspapermen and served notice that they would "skin the Vice-President alive."

Senator Smith of South Carolina was still holding forth heatedly when your correspondent saw him four hours later and asserted that the Senate would censor General Dawes strongly.

"Hell and Maria Dawes, living up to his name, is going to get a taste of his own medicine," Senator Smith asserted. "He can't try to make monkeys out of the representatives of the sovereign states—and get away with it."

The first Republican to comment was Senator Smoot of Utah.

"It would have been better if General Dawes had made his little speech in some other place and some other time," Sen. Smoot said. "If there had been any chance to

change the rules it has been lost now."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, expressed his keen regret that the formal ceremonies had "been made ridiculous by Dawes."

Senator Caraway, Democrat, also of Arkansas, said the speech was "the best example of what a speech should not be. He disclosed he was as lacking in knowledge of rules of the Senate and the Constitution of the United States as he was in good taste—almost but not quite."

"I have an opinion but it is not for publication in a family newspaper," asserted Senator Norris, Liberal Republican, of Nebraska, with a snort.

"I regret such an occasion was perverted into a farce," Senator Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia, said.

Senator Bruce, Democrat, of Maryland, was calm.

"The new Vice-President is certainly a character," he said with a laugh, and Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, asserted that Dawes had defeated any likelihood that the rules would be changed.

"Vice-President Dawes comes here from the business world where there is impatience in restraint," Sen. George said. "Here deliberation is necessary as a check against hasty and ill-considered action, and to prevent the complete domination of executive authority."

Senator Brookhart of Iowa, the Radical Republican, gleefully observed that he was no longer the "wild man of the Senate."

No Taste for the Shelf

Because of the great limitation of the Vice-President's powers most of the vice-presidents of the United States have entered into obscurity, when they accepted the office as their chief duties have been to preside over the Senate. They take no part in Cabinet discussions, are never called upon for advice, have no political power of pull, and no voice in the distribution of federal positions.

Vice-President Johnson became President when Lincoln was assassinated. Vice-President Arthur became President when Garfield was assassinated. Vice-President Roosevelt became President when McKinley was assassinated, and Vice-President Coolidge became President when Harding died in office. Almost without exception other vice-presidents have been forgotten.

The office has become a political shelf in which aspirants for high office have been mummified, but Vice-President Dawes evidently has no intention of travelling the same paths as most of his predecessors. He has focussed eyes on him right from the start and if his first speech and his first actions as presiding officer of the Senate are any criterion of his conduct in the future the United States Senate, which has long regarded itself as the most august assemblage in the world, is going to become one of the liveliest unroped arenas in the country.

PEKING, April 1.—A special courier will leave Moscow to-day with the Russian ratification of the Russo-Japanese Treaty. It is therefore expected that he will arrive here about the middle of April.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ITCHY RASH ON LIMBS AND ARMS

Of A Dry Nature. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I had a rash break out on my limbs and arms. It was of a dry nature and itched and burned so that I could not sleep at night for the pain of it. I tried a number of other remedies which failed to give relief. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first application gave me relief so I purchased more, and in about a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. C. Mills, 27, Vernon Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts., England.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free. E. H. T. & Co., Ltd., 37, Charterhouse Lane, London, E.C. 6. Also for mail orders with price. Try our new Shaving Stick.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE MYSTERY OF OUR HEALING

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland in Union Church, Shanghai, on Sunday, March 29, 1925

"He was bruised for our iniquities and by His stripes we are healed."
Isaiah 53, 5.

Here is the Gospel in an epigram. It speaks of health without which no gospel is complete. During part of the War I was billeted with folk who had made the pilgrimage to Lourdes 18 times, and although this is not a way that commends itself to us, I can bear witness to their spiritual health from the evidence of character and service. But the true mystery of spiritual healing is to be found in our text. It compels us to ask two questions, What is the connexion (1) between the world's wrong and Christ's wounds and (2) between His wounds and our healing? I think we can find something of an answer along two channels—His Kingship and His Kinship.

(1) It was because Jesus was champion of the truth that the blows fell on Him so fast. In a world that prefers convenience to conscience truth is in for a bad time. It is so easy to settle down with accepted ways, to drift with the crowd on the path that is paved with prophet's tombs. We have to be disturbed, to have a standard raised that shows how much has to be put right and made good. It is the policy of the world and the temptation of the church to block the way of the pioneers and if possible to break their hearts. This fact made one of the beams of the Saviour's cross. His teaching was too uncompromising, penetrating, disconcerting, revolutionary to win any immediate response but opposition.

Dominion or Death

And the opposition went to the utmost limit in the case of Jesus, for in the kingdom of truth He claimed to be King. His standard is the test of all righteousness and all religion. There was no alternative but to put Him out of the way, unless men were willing to accept His way. The cross represents the stringency of Christ's claim.

In the 17th century certain Jesuit fathers were in high power in Peking, but when it came to an issue between Imperial and Papal authority they were expelled, and the cause of the Pope became a call to martyrdom. Real Kings must reign or die. Charles of England, Louis of France, Nicholas of Russia were executed because their very existence was a menace.

From this point of view Jesus Christ was no mere victim. His cross is the inverted symbol of His throne. He pressed the issue to a crown of thorns because He must have a crown of some sort, whether of dominion or death. Meek and lowly though He was, yet He entered Jerusalem as a King. It was His Kingship that brought Him His cross, and ever since it has been His throne.

(2) That is the victorious side of the cross, but there is also the vicarious side. "He was wounded for our transgressions." He was struck at through His Kinship with us. His wounds came through His relation to us, made conscious by love. It was by the grace of His companionship that a tragedy was turned into a gospel.

Love Brings Pain

There is no security from pain if you love. I am told that in the Japanese language the symbol for "grief" is "love" writ small. I knew a woman who died virtually of a broken heart. She could not keep the home together because her son—well he did what thousands do, thought he should do what he liked, and sealed his liberty with drink. In the process of emancipation he let his soul slip and broke his mother's heart. She could not live if he was lost. By the claim of Kinship she was bruised for his iniquities.

Thus love brings suffering on itself. Paul wrote in one of his self-revealing letters. "I have the care of all churches. Who is weak without my feeling it? Who is hurt but I burn with indignation?"

And he was more proud of this capacity for vicarious suffering than of all his gifts and achievements (Phil. 3:10). This is one of the great laws of human life under which Christ came, and He lifted it up as a means of linking humanity to himself, and took the title "Son of Man" in the name of Kinship. As Paul took on him the care of the churches Christ shouldered the sin of the world. Henceforth all the injuries of mankind pass through him.

II.

So far for the wounds that fell on Christ, but what of the healing that comes to us? How is there medicinal value in his cross? How can it restore us to the "health of our countenance" and to the peace and fellowship of God? Consider the bearing on our minds of the Kinship and the Kingship of Christ.

(1) We cannot get away from the fact that Jesus was hurt on our account, and when we think of it, it makes us pause, it shames our conscience and kills our pride.

Two Kinds of Pain

Suppose God's laws were otherwise and evil stayed with the wrong-doer, which seems to us more just. That would stultify love's redemption to begin with. Then pain would be punishment (poena) as the comforters of Job declared it to be. But punishment only hardens. It is pain that others suffer on our account that wakens shame and humility and works for purification. When it is focussed in the cross of Christ it brings the consciousness of sin.

Henry Drummond said that in his own generation he thought the Holy Ghost was convincing men of righteousness rather than of sin. But either of these convictions soon reacts upon the other. The Methodist Revival was primarily a conviction of sins but it led to philanthropic and missionary activity. On the other hand there was a new sense of righteousness in the 19th century through fresh contact with the human Christ, and that in turn has led to a new conscience of social sin, whether in industrial conditions or international relations. It is when we realize how many suffer in a civilization that benefits the few that we begin to weigh not only the sin of covetousness but the sin of indifference. As a matter of fact we do not see the actual consequences of our actions or our inaction, but we see the cross that sums up the whole situation. The wounds of Christ have this first effect that they warn us and shame us from the sins that sap our social health. "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts," because these thoughts and this way issue in Cavalry.

The Royal Law

(2) But what completes the cure is that the cross also reveals the Kingship of Christ, and calls for a new allegiance, obedience and service. What came to Christ through His Kinship moves the heart to sorrow, but what comes to us through His Kingship calls for decision and faith. It gives us hope for the future, makes us in love with goodness, commits us to a generous cause. With Christ on the cross we must "mourn awhile," for He was there as our Kinsman and the chastisement of our peace was upon Him. But only for a while because He is also there as our King, calling us to a certain walk of life, a new way of service, and laying upon us a high commission.

There is no health in life until a positive note is given to it, and many a Christian soul is languishing to-day, "moving in a world not realized," for want of taking seriously the "royal law" of love, that cuts with self and constrains to service. "No virtue is safe that is not enthusiastic," and no Christian character is saved that is not moved and commanded by its loyalty.

It is here that other religions are so fatally handicapped in comparison with Christianity. First they have means of evoking the sense of sin to make men shrink from it, and secondly they are without the secret of winning a man's whole-hearted loyalty and unreserved service. At this time of the Christian year we

have a special opportunity to remind ourselves of the Kinship and Kingship of Christ that give all its power to the cross. Let us realize first the bitter fact that we have contributed to the cross of our Kinsman, and then take home the other moving, healing, thought that we are required to live for the honour of our King.

TREES

BY ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

Of all the many natural objects that surround him none are more beloved by man or are more important to his well-being than trees. The love of trees has always been a deeply imbedded emotion in the human breast. The ancient Druids worshipped, amongst other things, the grand old oaks of Great Britain. To-day the Chinese still worship trees, and many a hoary veteran, propped up to keep it from falling, bound with iron to keep it from splitting in two, gnarled and bent, its heart long since decayed away, bears eloquent testimony to the veneration in which it is held by the people in the number of red flags and white, inscribed testimonials, that have been hung upon its wrinkled surface by grateful suppliants.

Whether this love of trees is due to the fact that in themselves

is small wonder that he has come to view them with reverence and veneration.

And, when one comes to think of it, a tree is a very wonderful thing. Beginning as a tiny two-leaved seedling, no longer than that of any other plant, the tree is first represented by a slender sapling. Looking at its thin straight stem bending in the wind, its feathery top showing a delicate green against the azure sky, who would see in it the mighty elm or shapely willow or gnarled oak of a century or so later? One of our leading scientists to-day has remarked upon the marvel that the germ-plasm and chromosomes in the nucleus of the germ-cell of the gigantic 4,000 year old sequoia, or red-wood tree of California, are not appreciably different from those of many a humble single-seasoned plant, yet they con-

the trunk or out along the branches. A wasp's nest may be seen hanging from some slender branch. Cicadas will be heard grinding away as they sit on some young branch sucking in the sap with their long proboscises. Snails and slugs will also be found, several forms of which are essentially arboreal in their habits. Lizards, whose skins are mottled in such a way as to resemble the bark and make them practically invisible, clamber over the roughened surface chasing the insects. A snake, too, may be seen lying in wait for some luckless bird; and then, of course, there are the birds themselves, whose nests may be seen high up in the topmost branches or well out to the side where they are safe from the marauding cat. A hollow in one of the main branches is the home of an owl; perhaps a pair of woodpeckers have drilled themselves a hole, in which the female sits incubating her precious brood. Chickadees and kinglets go over the whole tree exploring every twig and leaf for food. Finally we come to the highest forms of living things, the mammals, and here we will find at least a squirrel of some sort while several kinds of bats will be found sheltering in hollows not otherwise occupied. The plant world, too, will be represented. Ferns, mosses, fungi, algae, mistletoe and possibly orchids will be found growing on the tree, while numerous creepers cling to it for support.

It is no exaggeration to say that on a really large tree a hundred different species of animals and plants may be found, representing 30 or 40 families, and a dozen or so orders, so that a tree may be said to have its natural history, just as an island has.

Man's Constant Friend

Turning from this fascinating phase of our subject we may contemplate for a moment the immense value of trees to humanity. It is not true to say that without trees man could not exist, because there are places in the world where men live though there is never a tree or even a shrub. The land of the Eskimo and Chukchi are such, while there are vast stretches of Mongolia and Central Asia inhabited by nomads, where trees cannot survive at all. But it must be admitted that these places are notoriously backward in their civilizations.

Trees supply man with wood, one of the most important and useful materials out of which he makes his homes and all the many necessities of life. Trees produce many other useful commodities, such as camphor, quinine, tannin, dyes, and cork. From trees paper on a large scale is made. These are very definite utilities, but there are others which some of us may value more. Trees give us shade; they decorate our gardens, parks and roads; they help to ameliorate the rigours of what might otherwise be a hard climate; they purify the atmosphere; they increase its moisture—in a word, they help to make life comfortable and pleasant.

A garden, or city, or country without trees is like a house without furnishings, and it behoves mankind to see to it that he is surrounded as much as possible by these most blessed of nature's creatures. If he has not got trees round him, he should plant them. If he has, he should see to it that they are cared for. There is a whole science devoted to the tree. It has not received a definite name but it includes, forestry, arboriculture, and tree surgery. A graduate in forestry takes six years to make, and requires a training every whit as thorough as that of a physician. Tree planting is a very important matter; so important, indeed, that all enlightened governments have passed very strong laws concerning it; while most have a regular forestry department.

Trees Around Shanghai

This brings the subject home to us in Shanghai. What of the trees in and round this settlement and in the country in which it is situated generally? How much do we know about them? What kinds occur, and of those that do occur which are the most valuable to us? A whole host of questions clamour for answer the moment we begin to consider the subject.

The other day Professor W. M. Porterfield, of St. John's University, gave a most interesting lecture before the members of the "China Society of Science and Arts" entitled "Shanghai Trees," and the reader who was fortunate enough to

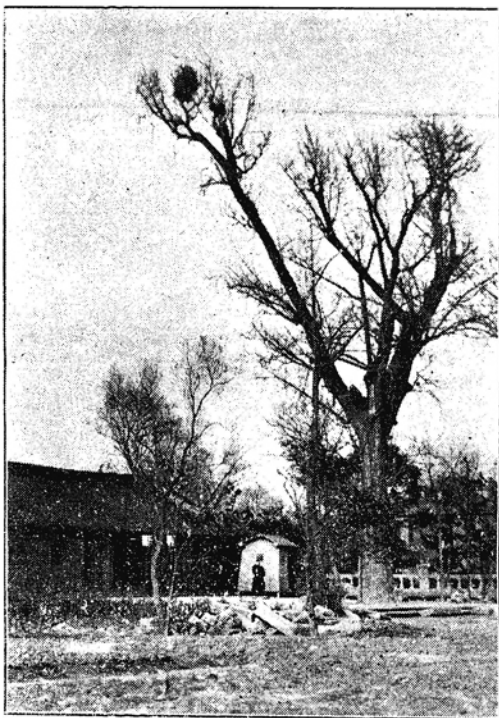


Photo by R. V. Dent.

EVEN IN SHANGHAI THERE ARE STILL SOME FINE OLD TREES. THIS GIANT, AT LEAST 150 FT. HIGH STANDS OUTSIDE A LITTLE TEMPLE BETWEEN ROUTE PERE ROBERT AND AVENUE DU ROI ALBERT, STILL A PICTURESQUE SPOT SURVIVING THE DESTRUCTIONS OF SHANGHAI'S VANDAL BUILDERS

they are such beautiful and lovable things, or has its origin back in the dim and distant times when, the scientists tell us, trees formed the home of our primitive ancestors is not clear; but one rather feels that the former is not quite sufficient to account for the strength of the trait in our make up.

All Through the Ages

We are told that man had to leave the tree and take to a curatorial existence, developing the upright mode of progression, before his hands could be freed to develop his mechanical genius and ability, but at least the trees were always there for him to return to for shelter from the heat of the sun, protection from the bitter northern blast sweeping down from the encroaching polar ice-cap, or safety from the fearsome monsters of those by-gone days. The landscape architect claims that when man came to make his great buildings, he used the shapes of the trees that surrounded him as an inspiration in the creation of his architectural forms. Thus all down through the ages, man has looked upon these great, silent, mysterious members of the living world as his friends and benefactors, and there

tain all the potentiality of stupendous size and millenniums of duration.

The Tree's Inhabitants

Has the reader ever stopped to examine a large tree in detail. If he has he will have realized that, apart from its own life history, every tree has a biology that is more or less characteristic. It is the home of an army of living beings. For instance, certain species of caterpillars will be found feeding on its leaves. There may be half-a-dozen or so different kinds, but most of them will never be found on any other kind of tree. There will be many other kinds of insects infesting the same tree. Certain flies will be there, notably the saw-flies (which are really wasps), whose grubs bore into the wood, and are pursued there by other wasps, in which the female has a long ovipositor which she drives through the wood into the lurking grub, laying her eggs in the latter. In the cracks and under the loose pieces of bark, beetles of various kinds and spiders as well as centipedes, woodlice, ticks, mites and harvest-men will be found hiding. A number of species of ants will be found running up and down

PURPOSE OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA

The Missionary-Educators' Nine Points: Rights of Pupils and Followers under a Free Democracy: Government Registration of Christian Schools Sought

The China Christian Educational Association was reorganized a year ago and now meets in two councils, —the Council on Primary and Secondary Education, which is composed of representatives of 10 provincial Christian educational associations, which include all the provinces of China, and the Council on Higher Education, which is representative of 15 colleges and universities. These two councils met simultaneously on Monday and Tuesday, March 30 and 31, under the presidency of the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, and there was an attendance of about 30 representatives.

The council of primary and secondary education dealt with two subjects of outstanding importance. The first was the matter of the registration of Christian schools with the government. It was decided, after considerable discussion, that Christian schools should seek government recognition provided that the conditions were such as not to make it impossible for the schools to carry on their Christian work.

The second question, which also took much time, was the matter of religious education. It was felt that present methods were not thoroughly satisfactory: there were those who believed that it would be better if the attendance of students at religious classes and services was voluntary. Students would attend because they felt the need; the school authorities should make every effort to see that these classes and services made a real appeal to the students. Others again felt that the Christian schools should stand for the principles of religious freedom which would involve the right of parents to send their children to schools in which religion formed part of the required courses. No attempt was made to reconcile these two points of view, but steps were taken to secure careful study of the principles involved during the coming year.

The following recommendations were among others adopted in course of the meetings:—

That inasmuch as there is a widespread criticism of Christian education in China on account of the fact that missionaries enjoy special privileges under the treaties between China and foreign powers, we believe that the time has come to make a thorough inquiry on the whole subject. We recommend the appointment by this board of a committee to give attention to the whole question of the relation of the foreign treaties to the work of Christian education, to co-operate with any similar committee of the National Christian Council and to report to the executive committee.

That during the coming year the Christian educational associations should make a careful study of the content and method of religious education (religious instruction, worship and the general Christian influence of the school) including a study of the question of making religious instruction voluntary, with a view to securing better results in the fundamental purpose of our schools.

In view of the present anti-Christian movement and of the misunderstandings of Christian education on the part of many people, the following statement of Christian educational principles was drawn up:—

Christian Educational Principles

1.—The special function of Christian schools, and the main justification for their maintenance supplementary to the public schools of China, is that they provide an education Christian in character for the children of the members of the Christian community and for others who desire to avail themselves of private schools of that type.

2.—It is in accordance with the spirit of democracy and with the practice in all democratic nations of the modern world that permission should be granted to individuals or to social groups, who so desire, to establish and maintain private educational institutions, in addition to the public system of education maintained by the State. This right is granted on condition that these private schools maintain the minimum standards legitimately imposed by the State upon all schools, both public and private, and that they do not conflict with the interests of the nation and of society as a whole.

3.—It is generally agreed that progress in education is dependent

upon the existence of diverse types of school and the largest possible freedom of variation. . . . To deny the right of variation, and to insist that all schools follow the same uniform procedure, would be contrary to the educational interests of the state. Provided that private schools meet the essential requirements of all schools, the greater the freedom of variation allowed, the better for education, and for the state.

4.—The maintenance of private schools in which religion forms an integral part of the educational process, is in accordance with the principle of religious freedom, which has been accepted in the constitution of the Chinese Republic, and with the practice in other democratic nations. Religious freedom includes not only the right of the individual to follow his own conscience in matters of personal religious belief, but also to provide training in religion for his children. This principle applies equally to the adherents of any religious faith.

Government Registration Welcomed

5.—It seems advisable that private schools in China should come under the cognizance of the public educational authorities and form part of the national programme of education. Such a relationship would naturally take the form of registration of the schools, the adoption of the essentials required for all schools, the attainment of recognized standards of efficiency, and a system of visitation to insure the maintenance of these standards. Beyond this there should be freedom. Christian educators welcome such a relationship with the public educational authorities.

6.—The primary purpose of all education is the development of personality and of moral character, and it is in this sphere that Christian people believe that they have a special contribution to make to the life of China. The insistence by the educational authorities upon conditions of registration that imposed restrictions upon the ethical and religious teaching and life of the Christian schools, would not only be inconsistent with the principles of educational and religious freedom, but would prevent these schools from achieving the purpose for which they have been founded, and from making their distinctive contribution to the educational needs of China.

"Denationalizing" Bogey

7.—The Christian spirit naturally expresses itself in an enlightened patriotism. Christian schools aim to develop in their students the love of country; if they fail to do so, they are to that extent untrue to their purpose. The idea of "denationalizing" students, or of using the Christian schools as the agencies of a "foreign imperialism," is abhorrent to the leaders in Christian education, both Chinese and Westerners.

8.—While Christian schools in China were originally established and are still largely maintained by foreign missionaries and their supporters in the West, their purpose has been to serve the best interests of the Chinese people. It is their ideal, which is being increasingly realized, that Christian education should become Chinese in spirit, in content, in support and in control. This is the expressed purpose not only of Chinese and western Christian educators, but also of the mission bodies which have in the past supported the Christian schools, and of the Chinese Christian community which is gradually taking over their support and control.

9.—The permanent maintenance of Christian education depends upon securing the whole-hearted support of the Christian community and of enlightened Chinese public opinion in general, not upon treaties between China and other nations.

On Wednesday and Thursday the general board met and considered the matters referred to it by the two councils. On Friday and Saturday the executive secretaries of the provincial associations met for a two-day conference with the secretaries of the China Christian Educational Association.

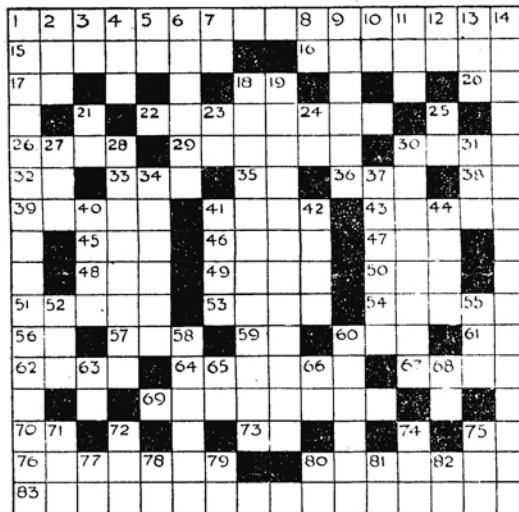
Dr. Hawks Pott, who has been

associated with the Association as president for many years, retired this year in favour of one of his old pupils, the Rev. Timothy T. T. Lew, dean of the theological department of the Yenching University, Peking. Other officers elected were:—Dr. E. H. Hume, vice-president; Prof. B. B. Chapman, recording secretary; and Mr. M. P. Walker, treasurer. The executive

committee elected were Dr. C. C. Chen, Dr. Fong F. Sec, the Rev. E. H. Cressy, Prof. King Chu, the Rev. C. E. Patton, Dr. J. T. Proctor, the Rev. C. G. Sparham, Mrs. Y. C. Tang, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Dr. David Z. T. Yui.

It was a sign of the times that the attendance of Chinese members was much larger than in previous years.

OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



- VERTICAL.
- 1. A question for the Church.
 - 2. Commercial abbreviation.
 - 3. Steamship. (Abbrev.)
 - 4. Linear measure. (Abbrev.)
 - 5. Artist of merit.
 - 6. A fury.
 - 7. New Series (Abbrev.)
 - 8. Legal term. (Abbrev.)
 - 9. Make of gramophone.
 - 10. Expresses hesitancy.

- 11. Unruly crowd.
- 12. Same as 61 across.
- 13. Used by fishers.
- 14. Superlatively.
- 18. Ends.
- 19. Approval.
- 21. Alternative.
- 23. Army rank. (Abbrev.)
- 24. In the direction of.
- 25. Ancient city in Mesopotamia.
- 27. Fish.
- 28. Robbers.

- 30. Reached.
- 31. Adults.
- 34. Adriatic peninsula.
- 37. Very necessary in homes.
- 40. Musical instrument.
- 41. Climbing plant.
- 42. Barrier.
- 44. Aromatic oil.
- 45. Bird's note.
- 49. Fair.
- 58. Kind of clay.
- 60. Small bays. (Reversed).
- 63. Head of the house.
- 65. One of the services.
- 66. Part of the bible. (Initials).
- 68. Part of "to be."
- 71. Bend.
- 72. Gladstone's nickname. (Abbrev.)
- 74. Exclamation.
- 75. Mea are.
- 77. Half a musical degree.
- 78. Same as 59 across (Reversed).
- 80. Attorney General. (Abbrev.)
- 81. Initials of Local Gov. Official.
- 82. Prefix.

HORIZONTAL.

- 1. Deprivation of rights.
- 15. Parts in office.
- 16. Holds enquiries.
- 17. Dramatic abbreviation.
- 18. Thank you.
- 20. Note in musical scale.
- 22. One who accepts a bill.
- 25. Inhabits the Balkans.
- 29. Inactivity.
- 30. Weapons.
- 32. Note in musical scale.
- 33. American Port.
- 35. Form of address.
- 36. Sun (Abbrev.)
- 38. London Postal district.
- 39. Woman's name. (Medieval).
- 41. Survey.
- 43. Make recompense.
- 45. Purchased. (Abbrev.)
- 46. Peruvian Prince.
- 47. Before doors.
- 48. Found in boats.
- 49. Fastener.
- 50. Fast. (Slang).
- 51. Ancient British tribe.
- 53. Border castle.
- 54. Electrical term.
- 56. Thus.
- 57. Indian post.
- 59. Pronoun.
- 60. Point of Compass.
- 61. Prefix implying entry.
- 62. Climbing plants.
- 64. He gone! (Achele).
- 67. Mark from a blow.
- 69. Implies.
- 70. French conjunction.
- 73. Scientific name for common metal. (Abbrev.)
- 75. Spanish article.
- 76. Pertaining to African river.
- 80. Home of insects.
- 82. Pertaining to definition of words.



THE ROBINSON PHONOGRAPH

A REAL PHONOGRAPH

Greatest Portable Phonograph every offered. Every part manufactured in one factory—mechanically perfect—all parts nickel plate—improved Mica Sound Box—large amplifying chamber—Speed regulator—start and stop device.

Mahogany polished lacquer finish.

Size 7½ inches high 13 inches wide 12 inches deep

The Robinson Phonograph is a Real Phonograph

Plays 10 or 12 inches records clear and loud as the largest Phonograph. An ideal all around companion for the home, outings, Kiddies Room Boudoir and to use with a set of Walter Camp or Kellogg Records.

NET CASH \$17.00

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

34 Nanking Road

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

Keen interest is being taken in the little book on "The Scottish Language," which Cassell's have nearly ready. It consists of four essays by Scots—one, Mr. John Buchan, from the South, one from Fife, and two from Aberdeenshire—who have long been on the southern side of the Border. The most professional of all, Dr. Craigie, who has a new Scots dictionary in hand, is going to America in connexion with his new enterprise.

We are to have a book on the recent Test matches. Mr. M. A. Noble, one of the greatest cricketers that Australia has produced, has written the story of Mr. Gilligan and his men, and Chapman & Hall hope to publish the book shortly after the opening of the English cricket season.

There will shortly be published the fifth book on "Sail," from the pen of Mr. Basil Lubbock. It will be entitled "The Western Ocean Packets" and will deal with the Transatlantic Ferry of the 18th century. Mr. Lubbock's "The Log of the Cutty Sark" was very favourably received about a year ago.

A feature of Messrs. Cassell's catalogue is "British Government in India: the story of the Viceroy and Government Houses," by the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. This book, which was begun by Lord Curzon during his Viceroyalty in India and continued ever since from materials mostly unpublished and not generally accessible, represents the labour of 25 years.

The 11th volume of Messrs. Jarrold's monthly mystery series is entitled "The Brethren of the Compass," by J. M. Walsh and E. J. Blyth.

"Notes on the authorship of the Shakespeare Plays and Poems," by Basil E. Lawrence, LL.D., will shortly be available from Messrs. Gay & Hancock. Price: 15s.

"Two Million: A romance of deep-sea diving," by H. B. Vogel, is a thrilling tale of adventure by sea and land, set amongst unusual surroundings. The hero, a naval officer during the war, interested in particular in deep-sea diving and salvage, seeking adventure in the piping times of peace, comes upon treasure trove in the hold of a vessel sunk during the war. Incidentally, by a happy stroke of luck, he makes a fortune which enables him to undertake his scheme, find a charming wife under most unusual circumstances, and makes an enemy who pursues him, with relentless energy, even in the depths of the sea.

Mr. Murray has just published "The Chase," a new novel by Mollie Pantier-Downes, whose remarkable first book, "The Shoreless Sea," is now in its fifth edition. It is the story of the clever son of a well-born but dissolute father, who, brought up amidst slum surroundings, rises to eminence in the financial and social world of England and America.

The story of the wanderings of W. Ramsay Smith, scientist and physician, in the South Seas, will be published immediately by Mr. Murray. The book—"In Southern Seas" (Gatherings in Nature's By-Paths), is written in a holiday mood, and is full of pleasant gossip and anecdote mixed with shrewd observation.

In "63 Years of Engineering," by Sir Francis Fox, the author records his life-work of wonderful engineering feats—bridge-building, tunneling, and the restoration of cathedrals and churches for which he is justly famous.

Mr. Murray announces for early publication the second volume of "The Merchant Navy" by Archibald Hurd. The work is based on official documents and is the official history of the Great War, being done under the direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

"UNDER SAIL"

Captain David Bone writes an introduction to the new and revised edition of "Under Sail," by Felix Reisenberg (Cape, 12s. 6d. net), and succeeds in awaking in the reader who has not made acquaintance with the book already that romantic, or, it may be, purely sentimental yearning for the sailing ship which seems absurd in us who have never voyaged far "under sail," and sorely need the glossary of sea-terms provided at the end of the book. For the lay reader, Captain Reisenberg's technicalities are a drawback. A certain number of mysterious words we can enjoy. "A donkey's breakfast," for instance, gave us much agreeable speculation before we turned it up in the glossary. "Jacob's Ladder" we knew, and "Cathedral" and "Chips" and "belaying pin," of course. But "blue pigeon" and "wildcats," and 100 more, are things few land-men know in the sea-sense. Captain Reisenberg shipped as an ordinary seaman in the sailing-ship A. J. Fuller, of New York, in 1898, for a voyage round Cape Horn to Honolulu. It was almost the end of the big American sailing ships—"the great wood-built craft that lined the water-front of South Street." They were the legitimate successors of the Californian clippers and the even more famous tea-ships of the China trade—"the last glorious burst of sail under the Stars and Stripes"; hence the bravery and the charm of the book.

VICTORIAN VIRTUES

"MAINA VICTORIAN."—By Stewart M. Ellis. (Hutchinson, 21s.)

There are a catholicity of interest and a breezy generosity of judgment, combined with a brightness of style, in Mr. Stewart Ellis's bulky volume of criticism which make it extremely pleasant reading. He interprets the epithet "Victorian" in generous style, inasmuch as it includes among the people of whose personalities and doings he writes so sympathetically, Charles Lamb, Mrs. Radcliffe, and Byron, on the ground that they were still living when the great Queen first saw the light, and Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith and Mr. Herbert Kennedy, because they were born while she still lived and reigned. There are few among the writers popular in their own day within the compass of Victorian life about whom he has not something to say well worth the saying, but it is curious that among the few should be Miss Braden, a writer of melodrama surely as worthy of remembrance as Mr. G. P. R. James or James Grant, and Charles Reade, a genius whose finest work sets him side by side, and not much below, the greatest of his period.

Mr. Ellis gives a well-deserved, if nowadays rather belated, castigation to the "anti-Victorian" school of critics, who were so clamorous a few years ago, and who have now gone so extremely quiet.

The Anti-Victorians find it convenient to forget that Oscar Wilde, Aubrey Beardsley, and all the other pioneers, or decadents (so called) of the nineties, were entirely Victorian, however hardly they strove to create a new earth—and a new hell. Oscar Wilde, the Apostle of Beauty, the John Baptist of aesthetic clothing and blue china, spent his youthful and most impressionable years in the early sixties, when eruditions and chignons were most exorbitant, pot-hats and peep-top trousers most postiferously predominant, in rooms ornate with gilt consoles and glass shades, and hung with heavily corniced and festooned curtains of rep or plush.

And, not content with defending the past, he hits hard at some characteristics of the present—

I look in vain for any worthy successors to the mothers of my generation—those gracious, dignified women, in their soft silks and laces, possessed of tact and *savoir-faire* a fund of conversation, musical ability, wit, and a keen sense of humour; the new old ladies, playing golf by day and losing their money and tempers at bridge by night, are a sorry substitute.

CHINA PICTURES

A Book on Sir Paul Chater's Valuable Collection

"The Chater Collection." Pictures relating to China, Hongkong and Macao, 1655-1860; with Historical and descriptive letterpress by James Orange, author of "Japanese Lacquer," "Bizenware," etc. Royal 4 to 12 1/4-10 Bound in art canvas gilt. Messrs. Thornton, Butterworth, Ltd., London.

To all residents in the Far East this work will make a special appeal, presenting as it does a large amount of pictorial matter, with historical and descriptive notes relating to China, Hongkong and Macao.

Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., who has recently completed 60 years' residence in Hongkong, has been a member of the Legislative and Executive Council of the Colony since 1886, and foremost among all residents in initiating and carrying through valuable projects, including land reclamation schemes of lasting importance and of great benefit to Hongkong. He is justly referred to as "The Father of the Colony."

Realizing the importance of getting together paintings, portraits, engravings, maps and dealing with China, Hongkong and Macao, Sir Paul Chater acquired the collection of Mr. Wyndham O. Law (Chinese Maritime Customs), which has been materially added to for him by the author. The result is that his collection of pictures, etc., surpasses in compass and in value any that has hitherto been formed upon the same subject. It may be added that 11 of these pictures were exhibited in the Hongkong Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Sir Paul Chater has had the advantage of advice and assistance from his friend, Mr. James Orange, the well-known authority upon Japanese lacquer, who was a leading resident in Hongkong for 25 years. Mr. Orange has described each picture precisely and luminously and has attached to it a historical note of great value. The book is thus a most important work of reference for historians and geographers.

Reproductions of the chief pictures, and full letterpress descriptions of all have been carefully classified by the author. Thus pictures of the China Wars and various diplomatic missions to China in connexion therewith are in a class by themselves; pictures of shipping and of the East India Company's merchant ships are in another class, etc. In all, there are 12 main divisions of the book and to each division there is, apart from full details of each picture, a valuable general introduction. These separate introductions give, in condensed historical form, all necessary information and are a significant feature in the work, second only in importance to its lavish illustrations. These include 18 full-page coloured plates reproduced by a special process and over 250 pictures in half-tone, while a frontispiece presents a photographic portrait of Sir Paul Chater. A full index and a list of artists, engravers and lithographers completes the volume.

This happy conjunction of uniquely valuable letterpress and illustrations constitutes a monumental book dealing with the Far East.

NICHOLAS CRESSWELL

"THE JOURNAL OF NICHOLAS CRESSWELL, 1774-1777." (Jonathan Cape, 15s.)

There is a strong picturesque flavour about the "Journal of Nicholas Cresswell," now newly discovered and for the first time printed. This young adventurer, a native of the Peak district, for certain reasons, at the age of 24, preferred to try his fortunes in America rather than continue to help his father with the management of a Derbyshire sheep farm. His friends regarded him, he says, as *non compos mentis*; his relatives shed tears and renounced hope of seeing him again in the flesh; but stubbornness prevailed, and he embarked for the New World, little suspecting that he would be involved in a revolutionary war. Once arrived, he travelled considerably—in Virginia, along the Ohio to the Indian country, and to New York; assurance and a capacity for making friends gained him an entrance to every kind of society, and frankness and acumen made of his journal a valuable commentary on the his-

tory of the times. He describes the commercial and agricultural possibilities of the country and criticizes the people; gives an admirable picture of the habits of the Indians, and a pitiful account of the hardships of the negroes; launches into diatribes against the seditious 13 colonies and indulges in a character sketch of Washington himself. His adventures are described with a very pretty wit.

A YOUNGSTER OF 75

"FORTY YEARS OF A SPORTSMAN'S LIFE."—By Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, (Mills & Boon, 21s.)

Sir Claude de Crespigny remains a wonderful old gentleman, for here he is at 75 issuing a new edition of experiences (first published in 1915), and as "sporty" as ever, though the Great War—in which all his four surviving sons fought, one of them being killed—has changed the face of his world. He adds two more chapters covering the past 14 years, in which he flouts all mollycoddling of his septuagenarian self:—

I go to bed fairly early—half-past nine or 10 as a rule; but I don't worry about the number of hours. I actually sleep.

I don't smoke at all, but I drink as much as I like. I always drink a pint of port at night, and sometimes more than a pint.

I can still dive from a height of 30 ft. and more, and experience no ill-effects from it whatever.

Other gentlemen of 75, however, may pause, for Sir Claude adds, "This kind of régime might not suit everybody."

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY

"THE SOCIAL LADDER."—By Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer and Frederick Van Der Water. (Nash, 21s.)

Mrs. Van Rensselaer, from whose pen proceed most of the pages which compose this book, is a veteran denizen of New York, whose memory covers more than half a century. "It is a far cry," she writes,

from the stately, patrician Society that New York knew in pre-revolutionary times to the loopy, rather indiscriminate social circle of to-day. It is almost as long a journey, if one reckons by change, rather than by the passage of years, from the dignified, exclusive set of blood and breeding that I knew in my girlhood. To members of the old régime who valued names above notoriety and lineage above bank-books, New York Society, as the average person uses the term to-day, is not composed to any great extent of either the socially elect or of New Yorkers. "You are the first real New Yorker I have ever met! I had begun to believe there were none," a woman said recently.

The society Mrs. Van Rensselaer recalls, and obviously regrets, must have been rather a slow lot. A woman who rode on horseback was looked on "doubtfully." When she drove the first pony Phaeton ever seen on Fifth Avenue, members of the Union Club shook their heads and feared that young Miss King was "rather fast." And even they were not quite above reproach, for was there not a billiard-table on the club premises? In those days the woman who obtained a divorce was a pariah. "There was no appeal. By her action she became a social outcast."

New York, we gather from Mrs. Van Rensselaer's pages, still has its Faubourg St. Germain, its unapproachable nucleus of aristocracy. Certain *parcours* have gained admission by marriage, others—as, for instance, the multi-millionaire, Jay Gould—never succeeded in crossing the boundary.

THE IMPOSSIBLE ACHIEVED

"HOW WAR WAS ABOLISHED."—By H. J. Paintin. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton Kent & Co., 3s. 6d.)

By dividing his essay into two distinct parts Mr. Paintin adds immensely to the force of his arguments. His description of post-war Europe is accurate and illuminating. He points out the peculiar difficulties of compelling a vanquish-

ed nation to pay and the virtual impossibility of preventing its war jords from manufacturing munitions in the workshops of other nations. He also emphasizes the obligatory nature of the League of Nations in its present form, and shows that it exists mainly as a persuasive force.

The picture of the world without war is necessarily based upon assumption, but it is none the less graphic. Mr. Paintin believes that the League of Nations will be replaced by a Universal Federation of Man, having power to police the seas and prevent the use or manufacture of arms.

Few will quarrel with Mr. Paintin's ideals, or even with the bulk of his reasoning, but some may feel that his main suggestion consists in replacing one form of mechanism by another, which, although certainly more efficient, will depend for its success upon profound changes in the human spirit. It is only fair to add that Mr. Paintin sees this, and enforces its necessity. His book is a most valuable contribution to the literature of a vital subject.

NEW FICTION

"Out of the Blue"

The writers of fiction of any nationality—English, American, or French—who are equally happy in handling both the long novel and the short story, may be counted on the fingers of a single hand. If it cannot be said that "Sapper" is altogether deserving of enrolment in that small and distinguished society, it can at least be claimed for him that in several of the tales which make up his new volume, "Out of the Blue" (Hodder & Stoughton, 7s. 6d.), he proves that he retains, in his management of the more restricted form of fiction, much of the glamour which has made his novels among the most popular specimens of latter-day fiction. Individual opinions will differ regarding the merits of different tales, but the first one, which gives its title to the collection, will be hailed by many as the strongest and most ingenious. It is not often that a villain is hoist with his own petard with so complete and so grimly poetical a justice, and the most experienced reader of fiction will hardly guess the nature of the catastrophe before reading the penultimate sentence in which it is described. And a round half-dozen of the other stories are worthy to be placed beside it.

"The Axe is Laid"

A creepy variant of the spy story is developed by Mr. John Mackworth in "The Axe is Laid" (Longmans, Green, 7s. 6d.), for bacteriology is impressed into the service of Bolshevism. The idea is to create revolution in this country, not by inciting the mob from the bottom, but by deactivating it from the top by inoculating the leaders of the country with a noxious serum. This serum is the diabolic invention of Dr. Zeidler, who hated England because Oxford had cold-shouldered him. He works through an official at the Home Office named Attlee, and their knavish tricks, as the National Anthem would say, are defeated after many hair-breadth adventures by a typist, Catherine Ashdown. It would spoil sport to tell how she triumphs. Suffice to say, the unravelling of plot and counter-plot holds you breathless.

"ASK THE YOUNG."—By W. B. Trite (Grant Richards, 3s. 6d.)

Mr. Trite is to be congratulated on a very genuine gift of satire not at all malignant. He likes his young people while he is pulling their legs. Clancy Gaskell, like her admirer, Reuben Ballard, is modern of the moderns. She paints—very badly, while he writes fiction that no editor will look at. They decide to join forces, and it is only after they have been some considerable time on their honeymoon in Spain that one discovered they are not married. However, they are sufficiently old-fashioned to go through the old contract when the occasion arises.

The child is unwelcome at first, but they learn to love it, and are in despair when it dies through causes mainly pre-natal. Gradually they develop into sensible people. The author is opposed to birth-control, but the book is not burdened with propaganda. An amusing volume with living characters in it.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

MRS. MILTON DWIGHT PURDY

And Her Views on Child Labour

Mrs. Milton Dwight Purdy, the wife of the Judge of the U.S. Court for China, has somehow caught the secret of combining in very happy fashion her continuing interest in the complex activities which she left behind her in the United States with her alert keenness to grasp the new problems and diversions offered in China.

Disclaiming the title of "club woman," Mrs. Purdy was nevertheless much interested in the suffrage movement in the States and keeps well informed on all matters concerning the woman voter, as indeed on all topics of current significance. In the course of a recent conversation the subject of the Child Labour Amendment as proposed in America came up and Mrs. Purdy grew very indignant at the way in which this attempt to improve conditions for children had been deliberately misrepresented to the voters.

"Intelligent people," said Mrs.

have done in the past. I cannot believe that such distortions of the facts, voiced even in Congress, have not been inspired by special animus."

Relief for Chinese Children

The conversation passed naturally to the recommendations of the Commission on Child Labour to be voted upon at the Ratifiers Meeting on April 15. Mrs. Purdy said that as a newcomer she felt herself incompetent to give advice on China's problems, but that from her present knowledge of the subject she was strongly in favour of the recommendations. "Of course, from the point of view of a newcomer the reforms seem very mild," said Mrs. Purdy, "but I fully understand how difficult it is to make any changes here, and realize that to insist upon anything more might defeat the whole purpose of the legislation. A start must be made somewhere, and I am very glad that a beginning is being made. It would



MRS. MILTON DWIGHT PURDY

Purdy "actually believe that the object of the proposed legislation is to prevent all children under 18 from working; that it will stop a daughter from washing dishes in the family kitchen or a boy from helping his father on the farm; that it will do away with the various industries which able boys and girls often carry on outside school hours without interfering with their education or their health. Of course, as a matter of fact the Amendment would do nothing more than to permit the Federal Body to legislate just as individual States

indeed be very unfortunate to have the worst evils of the factories fastened upon China even before the industry to develop."

The picture which we reproduce is taken from a photograph of the original pencil and charcoal drawing made of Mrs. Purdy by the Shanghai artist, Mrs. W. A. Dunn. Those who know Mrs. Purdy's keen insight, combined with a kindly use, humorous appreciation of human nature will feel that in this pose of quiet musing the artist has portrayed her subject very accurately.

MARCH INCREDULOUS

Is this the garden? Does it know
Underneath such lasting snow,
Where the iris will appear?
I cannot think this is the same
Garden, or that larkspur came
Very blue behind the name.
Colour cannot light again
In such a soggy level space—
This is like a half-wit's face.

Can the intelligence of sun
Do as formerly it has done—
Warm this slush to scarlet things,
And forsythia, full of wings?

Roberta Teale Swartz in
"Poetry."

THE FOOTPRINT

Like Crusoe, walking by the lonely
strand
And seeing a human footprint on the
sand,
Have I this day been startled, find-
ing here,
Set in brown mould and delicately
clear,
Spring's footprint—the first crocus
of the year!
O, sweet invasion! Farewell
solitude!
Soon shall wild creatures of the
field and wood
Flock from all sides with much ado
and stir,
And make of me most willing pris-
oner!

Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

UNREASONABLE SEASONS

"Winter Lingers Chills the Lap of May"

BY ELIZABETH PEPPS.

"We're certainly had a wild March."

"Well, weather like this is enough to make any month wild."—"Punch."

Some learned mathematician has estimated that 87 per cent. of conversation is devoted to discussion of the weather. During the past month or two we venture to assert that the more correct figure would be at least 91. The vagaries of the weather have been responsible for much more cheer and chat than the properly standardized orthodox season would ever be. Indeed in the stress of such unusual circumstances as a snowstorm in March or an umbrella whisked inside out on the Bund absolute strangers have been known to exchange opinions upon the phenomena and thus the world's sociability has been greatly increased.

In the general run of conversation about the meteorological peculiarities of that state of the atmosphere currently referred to as weather, one notes two distinct camps. There are those who grouse about the dampness, chilliness, windiness, moistness, snowiness, bleakness and general cantankerousness of the climate immediately surrounding Shanghai. They sigh for balmy breezes, warm sunbeams, singing birds, spring flowers, open windows and no coal fires.

The other division upholds the bracing cold, mentions the health-giving merits of prolonged winter, finds the wind stimulating and provocative, the snowstorms exciting, the continued rigours of the season no means unwelcome. They shudder at the thought of enervating warmth, wilting sunbeams, yapping birds which will not allow one to sleep in the mornings, other noises which intrude themselves when the populace begins to live out-of-doors again, and they simply cannot contemplate the loss of their picturesque coal fires without the suspicion of loss.

Its True Inwardness

Is human nature then so at divergence on this point? Or is it

that the first group are pessimists and the second optimists? Are some people by nature humming birds, and others snowbirds? Our observation leads us to think that the answer is simpler than that. The first group have their spring clothes all ready and are anxious to show them off. The others are procrastinators who would be hard put to it for costumes were the weather suddenly to assume the attributes usually assigned to this time of year. In the meantime the tenants of landlords who apportion steam heat by the calendar are shivering forlornly and hoping that April will live up to its reputation as a spring month.

We feel, however, that on philosophic and abstract grounds there is much to be said for unreasonable seasons. The exotic is generally very expensive. Strawberries and asparagus out of season are usually prohibitive in price. Coolness in summer and warmth in winter ordinarily come high. Visitors from the South, pale and languid from the heat, would welcome the blustering winds and driving sleet which we find so disagreeable. Everything reasonable may be supported, says Epictetus, but surely it is stupid to go along in a jog-trot routine, discarding furs and annexing spring hats by the calendar. None of us is clever enough to transplant a February day into April, but when we find one in April, why not enjoy the oddity. Few of us can have been so foolishly as to store our fur coats, so why worry.

Personally—and setting aside for the moment all questions of damage to the crops—we should simply love to see snowflakes glistening in the moonlight, lightly silencing the pink peach blossoms. This might happen almost any night now, and it would be far more interesting than any eclipse could hope to be. In the midst of such capriciousness of temperatures this hope sustains us.

THE TRAVEL LURE

Why Everybody Leaves Home

BY ELIZABETH PEPPS

"Mississsee wanchee jade? Wanchee ivory? My have plenty good Mandarin coat." "Astor House, Misses?" "Number one lace have notice." With these and other pressing invitation the Shanghai residents who mixes among the visiting tourists is assailed. One never knows whether to feel complimented at the implication that one looks like a millionaire able to spend the money necessary to travel round the world on these tours de luxe, or to consider oneself affronted at being taken for an unsophisticated tripper.

Whether in setting out for foreign parts the traveler feels safer to surround himself with enough of his countrymen that he need never feel a stranger in a strange land or whether he is by nature gregarious and dreads solitude, the passion for these tours seems increasing by leaps and bounds. One thing is certain that they have the advantage of the table d'hôte meal, which involves little responsibility of choice on the part of the patron. The tourist accepts his itinerary as the diner does his menu; ready made. Of course a tremendous amount of fuss and worry is eliminated, baggage and the annoyances of time-tables are avoided.

The greatest similarity in these round the world tours, as seen by the stay-at-home Shanghaiander, is that they are all different! The first thing the interviewer hears is that this particular trip is far superior to any of the others, that it has features unheard of by other tours or a supremely capable set of managers. Certainly the passengers of the Franconia were an enthusiastic lot and Miss Madge Jenkinson, author of "Sunwise Turn," one time president of the Woman's National Book Association of America voices the common senti-

ment when she says she says this trip has converted her to "tours."

"I was as snippy as anybody about personally conducted parties when I was dawdling over Europe at my own sweet will," said Miss Jenkinson, in talking with a representative of the Woman's Page, "but now that I have tried this method I can see its special advantages. There is a peculiar charm in hurrying from country to country, seeing them briefly, superficially of course, but striking their high spots, absorbing enough of the individual characteristics of each to enable one to get the sharp contrast with the next land visited. One gets a flashing vision of a picturesque scene, concentrates upon it, fixes it in the gallery of memory, and then the ship carries one away to the next picture before one has an opportunity to lose the first thrill. Of course one would not be satisfied not to return and become better acquainted with the lands, but this method has a vividness and a poignancy all its own."

Miss Jenkinson certainly made out a very good case for this mode of travel, and other passengers emphasized its merits as they appealed to varied tastes. The splendid organization of these tours, the lectures given before arriving at any port, the opportunity for learning in advance of any special points of interest, the symposiums after leaving, when the passengers exchange views and experiences, each contributing to the general fund of information, the friendships formed, the impact of differing personalities, all were commented upon. "Don't pity the tourist," they advised the interviewer. "He may not see the world your way, but he is getting a good bird's eye view in an efficient way, reading a synopsis of the book of travel, perhaps, but not debarré thereby from returning later to peruse the book at leisure."

TO ALTHEA

(Whose Name is Claire)

A Packet of Verses for Lute and Lipstick

(I)
She gave me her heart—
Oh, the sweetness of it!
She gave me her hand—
The pettiness of it!

(II)
She gave me herself—
Oh, the wonder of it!
I gave her myself—
Oh, the blunder of it!

(III)
I shall love you forever,
And you shall love me as long;
Nothing our love shall sever—
Certainly not in this song.

Remember, my dearest, if ever
You read it new lovers among,
That I shall love you forever,
And you shall love me as long.

(IV)
Should you ever go away,
Only take yourself, I pray;
Leave a bit behind:
A brightness in a star, a grace
In a fair, though lesser, face,
A sparkle in a mind.

Leave the vision in my eye
For the azure of the sky.
The green upon a tree;
Leave some song the words among
That flutter on another tongue,
That it may comfort me.

When you go, I shall be bare,
Empty as the empty air,
Little more than breath;
Leave some alms to those who could
'Help a beggar, or who would—
Else I starve to death!

(V)
If the truth were not so hard,
You might say this thing to me:
That you made me hard by shard
Out of ruins tremblingly—

Out of fragments that remained
In your heart of other days;
Out of knowledge that you gained
When you walked on sweeter ways.
I am what the rest were not;
I am not myself at all;
I am something you have wrought
Like a vase upon the wall.

—SAMUEL HOFFENSTEIN,
in "Vanity Fair."

"WINDSOFF" WIT

The Saga of Ben

The teacher had been lecturing his class on the wisdom often displayed by animals and birds. He compared it with that of human beings to the latter's disadvantage. Having finished his discourse, he invited his pupils to ask questions on the subject. Percy held up his hand. "Well, Percy," said the teacher, "what is it you want to know?" "I want to know, sir," replied Percy, "what makes chickens know how big our egg cups are?"

A Little Knowledge

Small Boy: Mummie, it says here that deep breathing will destroy microbes. But how can you get microbes to breathe deeply?"

The Puzzle of the Season

"Mummie, what makes the buds come out?"
"The Spring, my dear."
"But how do they get the springs inside them?"

A Sympathetic Instrument

Mr. Newrich: This piano you sold me seems a bit of a dud. It's all right until my daughter starts to sing, and then it goes out of tune.

Already on the Spot

Well-Meaning Inquirer (after accident): "Have they sent for a doctor yet?"
Onlooker: It was the doctor who ran over 'im!
Well-Meaning Inquirer: Really!
How fortunate!

Easy Going

"Waiter," called out the man in a hurry, "do you know it's half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup?"
"Yes, sir, I'm sorry, sir," said the waiter in confusion, "but you know, sir, how slow turtles are."

THE LOGICAL STEP

"Yes, old chap, just when the wedding was about to come off, I learned that my fiancée spent 5,000 francs a month at her dressmaker's."

"Well, what then?"
"Why, then, I married the dressmaker."

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

Per C.O.S. Pres. Cleveland Apr. 10
Per R.F.S. Lyeon Apr. 11
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru Apr. 11
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. McKinley Apr. 11
Per L.T.S. Duchess d'Aosta Apr. 11
Per N.M.S. Andre Lebon Apr. 11

OUTWARD

For MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—
Per P. & O. S. Karmala Apr. 11
Per R.F.S. Lyeon Apr. 11
Per H.A.L.S. Oldenburg Apr. 11
Per N.Y.K.S. Hakone Maru Apr. 11
Per B.F.S. Eumaeus Apr. 11
Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat Apr. 11
Per L.D.S. Pres. Harrison Apr. 11

For JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru Apr. 11
Per C.O.S. Pres. Lincoln Apr. 11
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Jackson Apr. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia Apr. 11
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru Apr. 11
Per C.O.S. Pres. Cleveland Apr. 11
Per O.S.K.S. London Maru Apr. 11

For MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:
Per C.O.S. Pres. Cleveland Apr. 10

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per R.F.S. Hector, April 3. From Liverpool via Port-Said, Straits and Hongkong. Mrs. Adair, Miss A. H. Adair, Miss E. M. Adair, Mrs. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bruce, Master Bruce, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Carter, Miss D. Carter, Mr. D. W. Duguid, Miss D. Gray, Mrs. Hovener, Mr. Perkey, Mrs. Leachman, Mrs. E. E. Voorn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and child, Duke Santo Maria and Violet, Margus Narros, Miss J. Rennis, Mr. Sturrock, Mr. H. V. Stokely, Dr. C. F. Turner, Mrs. and Miss Vile, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Swire. Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat, April 3. From Marseilles. Mrs. Chantonn, Miss Glinia, Mr. Shintee, Misses Shintee, Mr. David, Mr. le Gouellec, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Mayaudon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lamiere and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and child, Mrs. de Becker and child, Mr. Wintergerst, Mr. and Mrs. Duquenne, Mr. Gilvitt, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Nordkrift, Mrs. Monier, Miss Bayard, Miss Pechen. From Port Said. Mr. B. Orlot, From Colombo. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenbloom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohu, Mr. Storer, From Saigon. Mr. and Mrs. Trinder, Mrs. Y. Kumai, Mr. N. C. Pohard, Miss Golovine, From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Fales, Miss Fales, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. Ribet, Mr. Stehli, Mr. J. R. Hooley, Mr. Desarmont, Mr. Vandurkonck, Mr. and Mrs. E. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Hansen, Mr. L. C. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Carr, Mrs. Sarraut, Mr. A. Fourmanto, Mr. D. Remick, Mr. Supin, Mrs. Lapin, Mr. Montenson, Mr. Schachner. Per str. Kinging, March 4. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. de Jong and child, Messrs. Bailey, J. H. Johns and J. E. Hill.

Per str. Hainchi, April 4. From Fouchow. Mrs. W. Siemssen, Mrs. R. L. Thomas, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss A. Siemssen, Messrs. E. E. Strother, E. F. Finley, Faishin, E. Sarks and Morris. Per str. Luenbo, April 4. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt, Mr. and Mrs. Sternfeld and two children, Mrs. C. Holwell, Miss Gibson, Lt. Col. Beaver, Messrs. Jones, J. W. Wilson, F. E. Lamb and D. O'Neill. Per str. Kiangnan, April 5. From River Ports. Captain Baines.

Per str. Kungwo, April 5. From River Ports. Mrs. Reddick and child, Mrs. Hientzleman, Mrs. B. J. Suleston, Mrs. G. Sell, Misses Mannfield and M. Soloff, Messrs. Y. Lafont, E. Reddick, R. Meahler, R. L. Williams, R. Gates, J. A. Newsh, D. H. Smith, H. E. Anderson, Kaindun, J. Nishimura, H. B. Longfellow, Nishimura and A. V. Hitch.

Per str. Luen Yi, April 5. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Simon and Mr. E. E. Watkins. Per str. Kiangteen, April 6. From River Ports. Miss Turetz, Messrs. Morgan, Webster and Ray. Per A.O.L.S. President Madison, April 6. From Manila and Hongkong. Miss L. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Armstrong, Miss M. Baker, Mr. F. V. Bostong, Mr. A. G. Botelho, Mr. A. V. Botelho, Miss M. S. Botelho, Mr. A. M. Birchall, Mr. C. A. T. Cabanias, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Cheshire, Lt. W. L. Claxton, Miss A. Eastin, Mr. W. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Goodspeed, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Griffiths, Mrs. E. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Javols, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Loupret, Mrs. J. S. Mackinnon, Master J. S. Mackinnon, G. H. McLaughlin, Mrs. D. W. Murphy, Mr. V. C. Olive, Mr. H. Schlechte, Mr. C. Schenck, Mr. J. P. Someth, Mr. and C. R. Taylor, Mr. J. Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wright, Mr. D. H. Wright, Mr. E. Zintlyn.

Per P. & O. S. Macedonia, April 6. From London. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. and Mrs. E. Livesey, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sprackley, Miss Baddock, Miss Naves, Miss M. Scott, Miss J. Scott, Mrs. Newton, Miss Newton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Klone, Mr. E. Kresch, Mrs. J. C. Barkley and child, Mr. R. B. Malcolm, Miss B. Wesley, Miss M. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Papp, Mr. E. J. Baker and child, Mrs. Biant and child and Nurse, Dr. H. J. Wyatt, Mr. W. J. Watton, Mr. W. G. Mathen, Mr. R. G. Law, Dr. J. M. Dugdale, Mr. G. J. Gibb, Mr. S. J. Jones, Mr. G. E. Judge, Mr. E. Dunn, Mr. F. Thistlethwaite, Mr. S. Dumbreck, Miss E. Stewart, Mr. A. T. Hallworth, Mr. C. P. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weir and child. From Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. J. Klubier and child, Mrs. Brooke and two children, Miss Tait, Mr. D. J. Salomon, Mr. H. Shaw, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. N. Payne, Miss E. Fugl, Miss A. Wied, Mr. J. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crombie, Misses Crombie (2). From Port Said. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, From Penang. Mrs. G. L. Mann, Master Brandt, From Singapore. Mr. B. Markham, Mrs. Law, Mrs. J. Tippin, Miss Tippin, Miss J. Parratt, From Hongkong. Mr. Newton, Mr. McGregor, Mr. H. Harker, Mr. J. O'Keefe.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, April 7. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Taudham, Miss Bettingham, Messrs. W. Drehl and C. M. Richard. Per str. Tungchow, April 7. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. McKewen, Misses Wilcox and Schurman, Messrs. Rutherford, Smith and Hoyle. Per str. Hsin Peking, April 8. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Taylor and two children, Misses H. Jones and M. Jago, Messrs. J. W. Cattell and Cranmer.

Per R.D.S. President Monroe, April 7. From New York, etc. Mr. A. Duddaloff, Mr. and Mrs. E. Keating, Mr. H. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Koelling, Master E. Koelling, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moreland, Mr. J. Zellinsky. Per str. Hsin Peking, April 8. From Ningpo. Dr. White and Dr. Bethell. Per str. Tatung, April 8. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ballard, Mrs. Hemmingsway, Mrs. Read and Mr. Newman.

Per str. Whangpu, April 6. From River Ports. Lt. Comdr. Tucker, Messrs. A. H. Bates and B. J. Holland. Per str. Suive, April 8. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. M. Malchanoff, Mrs. L. Udelef, Mrs. Chaffield, Misses Vlassoff, Kichenbaum and Hindman, Captain J. Richard, Master M. V. Ivanoff, Mrs. V. Alan and A. J. Ivanoff.

Per N.Y.K.S. Fushimi Maru, April 8. From London. Miss M. M. Lang, Mr. W. J. Lye, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Masters, Mrs. E. Neale, Miss G. Neale, Miss H. Neale, Master E. Neale, Mr. A. Gilmour, Mrs. M. Gordon, Mr. H. Cowburn, Mrs. S. Kogota, Mr. M. H. Folker, From Nagasaki. Mr. Stelling, From Marseilles. Mr. T. T. Sun, Mr. Z. Tsui, Miss A. Kampan, Mr. and Mrs. N. Jutesen, Mr. S. Eue, Mr. H. Everall, Mrs. H. Bryhn and two children, From Singapore. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ingham. Per R.M.S. Empress of Australia, April 8. From Vancouver, etc. Miss J. Adams, Mr. S. Behr, Mr. H. Catherell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Christian, Master W. B. Christian, Mrs. C. L. Christian, Mr. R. A. de Souza, Mr. J. L. Dell'Oro, Mr. R. Ellis, Mrs. M. Feldman, Mr. A. Howard, Mrs. G. L. Parkhurst, Mr. A. Erdmann, Mr. S. K. Imura, Mr. W. W. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Junginger, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Moore, Mr. J. O. Ota, G. Robinson, Mr. J. R. Swain, Miss D. Ward, Mr. M. Hausmer, Mr. H. Ziell.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, April 9. From Ningpo. Mr. Sumis, Mr. Riley. Per str. Ngankin, April 9. From River Ports. Mrs. Summerfield and Mr. Fairley. Per str. Loongwo, April 9. From River Ports. Mr. J. A. T. Thomas, Master A. van Leemven, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and child, Mrs. Moore and child, Miss A. Nelson, Mr. Brannon, Mr. G. R. Coleman, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Mr. L. Rouy, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen, Mr. H. H. Williams, Mr. R. S. G. M. McIntyre, Dr. and Mrs. F. Frank.

OUTWARD.

Per R.F.S. Antenor, April 3.—For London.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. Wilkie, Mr. J. P. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fletcher, Mr. Francis and Lady Aglen and child, Miss Ritchie, Miss Kravenburg, Miss Miss Ritchie, Mrs. W. Wells, Miss K. R. Wells, Miss D. J. Wells, Mr. R. W. Wells, Mr. H. G. Eales, Mrs. C. B. W. Norcher, Mr. F. J. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lingard, Miss R. G. Lingard, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Barnclough, Mr. A. Lingard, Mr. S. L. Horrobin, Miss G. J. Butler, For Singapore.—Mrs. J. W. Ross.

Per str. Chusan, April 4.—For Tsing-tao.—Mr. J. L. Simmons, Mr. P. D. Hastings, Mr. Wingfield.

Per str. Shuntien, April 4.—For Tientsin.—Captain R. O. Rutherford, Mr. G. M. Beaton, Mrs. Cumming, Miss E. Seidel, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. H. Oxtorne, and child and Governess. Major Kirkpatrick, Mr. T. Watts, Miss Watts, Miss E. Soutang, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Cohen, Prince A. Rodwell, Count J. Tarnowski, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Cumming, Mrs. K. E. Bessell, Miss Bessell, Master Stillingwerff.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ryde, Mr. H. Forter, Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. A. Wimborne, Mr. F. Wigginton.

Per str. Poyang, April 4.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. J. de Becker and child, Mrs. R. A. Crews, Mrs. S. W. Henderson, Condr. E. J. M. Green, Misses Anderson, Nordvisk, Eckert and T. Smith, Messrs. D. H. Read, A. F. Buyers, J. T. Irvine, G. J. Shah, G. Demaine and H. E. Arnold. Per str. Hsin Peking, April 8.—For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Melchers, Miss Kurzer, Miss Wendt, Mr. C. G. Melchers, Mr. E. Warnken, Mr. A. Bechell.

SICCawei METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 a.m.	At 12	Direction	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Apr 3	30.09	55.4	NE	5	46.8	47.7	47.9	45.5	O. D.
" 4	30.25	52.2	N	2	43.9	39.6	48.8	39.1	O. D.
" 5	30.40	50.6	N W	2	44.2	37.6	52.5	31.6	O. D.
" 6	30.46	50.2	N W	2	45.0	40.3	50.9	33.3	O. D.
" 7	30.40	50.0	E	1	48.9	44.6	53.6	42.0	O. D.
" 8	30.51	50.6	N W	1	47.7	43.9	57.6	40.7	B. C.
" 9	30.63	51.1	N	1	50.4	41.4	59.2	41.0	B. C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement.

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
		Minimum 1925 1924		Maximum 1925 1924		Inches 1925 1924	
Apr.	3	44.6	43.6	59.8	55.6	0.34	Nil.
"	4	39.8	43.0	49.2	58.8	0.48	Nil.
"	5	34.6	46.0	51.2	54.8	Nil.	Nil.
"	6	38.4	48.6	48.0	61.0	Nil.	Nil.
"	7	41.0	58.0	52.6	64.8	Nil.	Nil.
"	8	42.0	49.0	58.0	63.0	Nil.	Nil.
"	9	43.0	48.0	67.0	67.8	Nil.	Nil.

BIRTHS

BARRACLOUGH.—On April 4, 1925, at St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Barracough, a son, Lloyd Kenneth. BEYNON.—On April 2, 1925, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. O. G. R. Bynon, No. 3 Shantung Road, a daughter, Myfanwy. GREENE.—On March 28, 1925, at the Changsha Language School, Changsha, Hunan, to Dr. and Mrs. Phillips F. Greene, twin daughters, Ann Foster and Ellen Altman.

Per str. Wenchow, April 6.—For River Ports.—Mr. J. H. Johns. Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, April 7.—For Nagasaki.—General and Mrs. A. J. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Rasky, Mr. J. Takimoto, Mrs. B. Takimoto, Mr. Edo, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Periva, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rigge.—For Kobe.—Mr. M. Shewaram, Mr. and Mrs. Piccioni, Mrs. S. Cameron, Mrs. M. Vile and child, Mr. Sunderland, Mr. P. Hatt.

Per str. Luen Yi, April 7.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fillmore, Mrs. A. C. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lowry, Mrs. G. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Miss Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Livens, Mrs. MacLorn and two children, Dr. Durdale, Mr. E. Otter. Per str. Kashang, April 5.—For Chefoo.—Dr. F. Oppenheim.

Per str. Cheuchu, April 9.—For Antung.—Mrs. E. C. Hayen and child. Per str. Whangpu, April 9.—For River Ports.—Mr. B. C. Olive, Mr. B. B. Chapman. Per str. Suivang, April 9.—For Amoy.—Miss Walker, Mr. H. C. Edmunds.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Jesterkamp.

Per str. Tungchow, April 9.—For Tientsin.—Mr. G. S. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hildebrand, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Higgins, Mr. J. G. O'Keefe, Mr. G. R. Cairns, Mrs. F. L. Dengler, Miss F. Dengler, Miss J. Dengler, Miss M. Vineciller, Lt. G. J. Lonpre, Lt. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. James, Col. Menzies.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. A. Peck, Mr. A. Rudd, Mr. C. Coleman, Mr. A. Duduklos.

McGILLIVRAY.—On April 6, 1925, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. McGillivray, a daughter.

MILLER.—On April 5, 1925, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. B. Miller, a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On March 8, 1925, at "Huangpu," Ringwood, Victoria, Australia, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Robinson, a son.

DEATHS

NORONHA.—On April 3, 1925, at his residence, 5 Yuenfong Road, Shanghai, Alberico Jose Noronha, aged 68 years. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy. STUIFFBERGEN.—On April 2, 1925, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, Petrus Leonardus Alexis, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Stuijbergen, of 148 Yu Yuen Road, at the age of 2 years and 3 months.

NEW BOOKS

THE BEST SHORT STORIES of 1924 and the Year-book of the American Short Story, edited by Edward J. O'Brien, containing a collection of the best short stories, published in various American magazines during 1924 .. \$5.00 Mex.
THE BEST BRITISH STORIES of 1924, edited by Edward J. O'Brien and John Cournos, published in British magazines during 1924 .. \$5.50 Mex.

A NOTABLE MISSIONARY BIOGRAPHY
ANDREW YOUNG
OF SHENSI

Adventure in Medical Missions.
By J. C. KEYTE, M.A.
Author of "THE PASSING OF THE DRAGON," etc., etc.
320 pages with frontispiece portrait, cloth bound, \$3.00 Mex.

COMING SOON
PAPIN'S LIFE OF CHRIST

Popular edition: \$3.00 Mex.
advance orders taken
Postage 13 cts. per volume extra

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

P. O. Box 970
Shanghai

137 Victoria Road
Tientsin

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLOROXYNE

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY
AND CHOLERA
The Most Valuable Remedy
ever discovered.
Effectually cures short all attacks
of SPASMS. Checks and arrests
these too often fatal diseases:—
FEBRILE, CROUP, AGUE.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle.
Sold in bottles by all Chemists
Prices in England 1/3 and 3/4.
Always ask for a "Dr. COLLIS BROWNE"
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S. E.